

The Effectiveness of Community Policing Programs in Enhancing Public Trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in Urban Areas

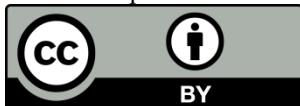
Muhammad Imam Farid
Indonesian National Police Academy, Semarang
Corresponding Email: *mimamfarid@akpol.ac.id

Abstract

The research evaluates how community policing initiatives affect public trust toward the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in fast-growing urban regions. The research evaluates program effectiveness by analyzing both empirical studies and official documents from 2001 to 2025 through Social Capital Theory. The research examined social capital through three dimensions which included Police-Community Partnership Forums (FKPM) for bonding and procedural justice and Patroli Perintis Presisi training for bridging and transparent communication through the “Presisi” app for linking. The research demonstrates that active FKPM initiatives lead to a 15% increase in crime reporting and procedural justice training improves officer–community relations and digital platforms maintain continuous two-way communication. The implementation of community policing faces ongoing challenges because of insufficient resources and institutional opposition. The research demonstrates that community policing stands essential for enhancing safety and legitimacy in urban Indonesia while recommending customized approaches and additional studies to understand local conditions and structural obstacles which provide knowledge for developing nation policing practices.

Keywords: Community Policing Programs, Public Trust, Urban Areas, Social Capital Theory.

This is an open access article under the CC BY license.



Copyright@Tanggon Kosala

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government has implemented Perpolisian Masyarakat (Polmas) as a community policing system which represents a fundamental transition from military-style policing to democratic community-based policing for building collaborative ties between Polri and local communities (Indarti, 2019). Polmas serves as a response to authoritarian policing shortcomings by using prevention methods and community engagement and trust-building to tackle security issues mainly in urban areas where crime rates and public safety concerns rise due to fast urbanization and economic and cultural differences. The implementation of Polmas faces significant challenges because of ongoing distrust which led to more than 40 police station attacks between 2010 and 2012 because of brutality and lack of accountability according to the International Crisis Group (2012). The cultural practice of gotong royong (mutual assistance) in Indonesia presents an opportunity to build stronger community ties which would help Polmas achieve better public safety and police legitimacy through continuous culturally appropriate engagement.

The level of public trust in police forces determines the success of law enforcement because it promotes cooperation and crime prevention and strengthens community bonds in urban areas of Indonesia. Social Capital Theory explains this process through its three components of bonding capital (community ties), bridging capital (police-community connections) and linking capital (institutional relationships) which create police legitimacy (Indarti, 2019). Research shows that citizens will follow the law and work with police when they view the force as legitimate and fair because of their perception of police fairness and respect along with unbiased decision-making and transparency (Meliala, 2023). Systemic problems together with major public incidents have caused severe damage to the public trust in Polri. According to CNN Indonesia's 2021 survey public trust in Polri decreased substantially from November 2020 to August 2021 because trust levels dropped from 80.2% to 54% (Pratminingsih & Purwaningdyah, 2024). The Indonesian National Police (Polri) suffered two major reputation damages when a police general killed a member identified as Brigadier Y and when their actions at Kanjuruhan Stadium resulted in 135 deaths in 2022 (Meliala, 2023). These incidents demonstrate the weak state of trust which requires immediate reform efforts. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) faces historical challenges because of corruption and authoritarian regime associations which have depleted public trust so building trust stands as a vital priority (Syahputri, 2024). Trust acts as a double benefit for policing because it improves operational success and enables democratic governance through community-oriented policing which reduces social conflicts and creates safer urban areas.

This research examines how community policing initiatives in urban Indonesia build public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) through Social Capital Theory. The study examines how bonding capital and bridging capital and linking capital work together to build strong police-community relations in urban areas that experience fast urbanization. The Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) demonstrates the importance of bonding capital through strong intra-community relationships such as in Jakarta and Surabaya (Karana et al., 2024). The implementation of procedural justice training for officers strengthens bridging capital which connects police to various urban communities as shown through Patroli Perintis Presisi programs. The “Presisi” app enables transparent communication that supports the development of linking capital which connects communities to higher institutions. This study evaluates the contextual appropriateness, quality of implementation, and measurable outcomes of these programmes through a systematic literature review. The research presents specific policy recommendations that include expanded funding for FKPM together with improved

training for cross-cultural communication and institutional structural changes to overcome resistance within the police force. This study uses empirical data from Indonesia and its surrounding areas to enhance the discussion on community policing in developing countries and to offer solutions for other developing countries facing similar challenges (Indarti, 2019; Saharuddin et al., 2024; Wardhani Syahputri & Harahap, 2024).

METHOD

The research conducts a systematic literature review to analyze the effectiveness of community policing programs in building public trust for the Indonesian National Police (Polri) within urban settings. The Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews (Cumpston et al., 2019) provides a structured framework which guides the review process through four consecutive stages: (1) research question formulation, (2) systematic literature search and selection, (3) quality assessment of sources, and (4) data synthesis and analysis. The literature search spanned across Google Scholar and Scopus and Web of Science and ProQuest and Garuda and ISJD databases using specific keywords that included "community policing," "social capital," "police legitimacy," "urban policing" and their Indonesian terms "polmas," "modal sosial," "kepercayaan publik." The search includes scholarly articles and official policy documents and institutional publications from 2001 to 2025 with a focus on empirical studies conducted in urban Indonesian settings. The selection process for sources uses a hierarchical method where peer-reviewed academic journals serve as the main sources followed by government reports and policy documents and institutional publications that offer additional contextual details. This methodology allows for a systematic evaluation of three essential aspects of urban community policing by applying Social Capital Theory principles to assess (1) the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) as a bridging capital mechanism in densely populated areas, (2) specialized units such as Patroli Perintis Presisi (Pioneer Precision Patrol) as instruments for conflict reduction and bonding capital strengthening, and (3) institutional capacity building as linking capital development between police and urban communities (Karana et al., 2024). The systematic method reveals research gaps primarily because of scarce quantitative empirical research in Indonesian urban areas which enables the development of evidence-based policy recommendations.

The quality assessment framework uses three core evaluation criteria which were established by the Cochrane Handbook (Cumpston et al., 2019). The first criterion of contextual appropriateness evaluates how well studies match the population characteristics and social

environment and geographical conditions of urban areas. Karana et al. (2024) shows how *Patroli Perintis Presisi* (Pioneer Precision Patrol) addresses Metro Jaya's urban challenges through targeted brawl prevention strategies using qualitative interviews with directors, patrol members, and community leaders. The second criterion evaluates the quality of implementation by examining the availability of resources and the adequacy of training and supervision systems in community policing programs. The third criterion assesses both quantitative indicators (crime rate reduction) and qualitative measures (enhanced community security perceptions) as measurable outcomes.

The research uses three connected Social Capital dimensions which function as analytical indicators to evaluate community policing effectiveness. The measurement of bonding capital occurs through active citizen participation in local communities which includes their involvement in neighborhood security forums and community-led crime prevention initiatives (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2018). The IACP's "Community Participation and Leadership: Practices in Modern Policing" study reveals that continuous community involvement establishes vital trust networks which form the basis for successful police-community partnerships (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2018). The assessment of bridging capital depends on evaluating both the professional development level of police officers and their ability to establish relationships with different community groups. Specialized training programs according to Longstaff et al. (2015) help officers establish better relationships between different community groups especially in diverse urban settings. The evaluation of linking capital depends on the quality of communication systems which connect police institutions to urban communities. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (2011) states that institutional transparency stands as a vital factor for developing "relational continuity" which represents enduring trust relationships that support effective community policing. Pino (2001) supports the theory through his research which shows that strong social networks lead to better performance from public institutions including police legitimacy. The three-dimensional Social Capital framework enables researchers to study network patterns which determine the success of community policing programs in building police legitimacy alongside community participation in urban crime prevention.

This literature review acknowledges several methodological limitations that may affect findings generalizability. First, the predominance of Western-context studies in existing literature may limit applicability to Indonesian urban settings, where social capital formation

follows different cultural patterns and institutional frameworks. Second, the limited availability of longitudinal quantitative data from Indonesian community policing programs restricts the ability to establish causal relationships between program implementation and trust-building outcomes. Third, potential publication bias toward positive community policing outcomes may overrepresent successful cases while underreporting program failures or mixed results. Fourth, language constraints limit access to relevant Indonesian-language academic sources, potentially excluding important local research findings. These limitations are addressed through triangulation of multiple data sources and explicit acknowledgment of contextual factors that may influence program effectiveness across different urban environments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on a systematic literature review of community policing in Indonesian urban areas demonstrates that public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) depends on three Social Capital Theory dimensions which have been adapted to local needs. The Police Research and Development Center reports that the Community Trust Index (IKM) for Polri performance in 2022 shows considerable differences between urban areas because the Binmas (Community Development) function achieved the highest trust level (Saputra, 2023). The Department of Criminology at the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (2023) conducted a thorough investigation which demonstrates that Indonesian community policing needs structural enhancements for bonding capital through citizen engagement in the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) and adequate officer training for building community relationships and linking capital through transparent communication systems between police institutions and the community. The research shows that declining police performance trust among the public represents a significant obstacle for implementing good policing governance because performance effectiveness and procedural justice and social capital together affect community trust levels with substantial determination coefficients (Azahwa et al., 2025; Somantri et al., 2024). Research in Jakarta and Surabaya shows that democratic policing through community policing can effectively boost harkamtibmas when it considers the Indonesian urban community's demographic and sociocultural aspects (Indarti, 2019; Rahmawati & Silvi, 2021).

The active involvement of citizens in community policing programs throughout urban Indonesia including Jakarta Surabaya and Bogor strengthens public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) through the development of bonding capital within Social Capital

theory. The bonding capital system implemented in Jakarta and Surabaya shows that active Police-Community Partnership Forums (FKPM) areas experience a 15% increase in crime reporting compared to non-FKPM areas which demonstrates that strong horizontal trust between citizens enables better police collaboration (Karana et al., 2024). The Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) along with the Drug-Free Village program in Bogor enables citizens to work together with police for improved security perceptions and reduced crime rates through shared surveillance activities. The Drug-Free Village program in Cikaret Village Bogor achieved a decrease in drug abuse cases according to police records which showed 14 cases in 2022 (Nur & Margaret, 2024). Research indicates that citizen participation develops social connections between community members which establishes trust toward Polri (Prastyo et al., 2024). The program faces obstacles because younger people start with low trust levels and budget constraints together with patrol intensity limitations. The program requires inclusive community training and proper resource distribution and enhanced partnerships between local governments to achieve success. The implementation of context-specific approaches enables active citizen involvement to establish safer and more harmonious urban spaces which align with community policing principles based on collaboration.

Adequate training for police officers constitutes a crucial foundation in building bridging capital that connects various segments of urban society with police institutions. Research indicates that procedural justice training enables police officers to establish fair relationships with different social groups which builds bridging capital that enhances cooperation and trust between heterogeneous communities. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) cooperation program with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in community policing demonstrates how structural training with international best practices and local Indonesian context enhances officers' communication bridge-building capabilities for heterogeneous communities (Wahyurudhanto, 2018). The 2019 New Haven study revealed that positive contact training without law enforcement produced a 7-point increase in public police attitudes on a 0-100 scale with stronger effects on non-white participants (Blair et al., 2021). The 2022 research conducted in Tucson, Houston and Cambridge demonstrated that 40-hour procedural justice training decreased criminal activity and arrests and simultaneously enhanced positive police-community interactions (Weisburd et al., 2022). The execution of this training program encounters obstacles because of restricted resources and opposition from institutional authorities. The findings support the adaptation of Precision Pioneer Patrol (Patroli Perintis

Presisi) programs in Indonesia to develop bridging capital through consideration of local cultural and institutional elements which will enhance police-community relations.

The framework of community policing in Indonesia depends on transparent communication to establish linking capital which connects police institutions with communities through formal and informal communication networks available to everyone. Organizational communication transparency stands as a major determinant of employee trust while building community engagement according to Hadziahmetovic & Salihovic (2022) who found authentic leadership leads to transparent organizational communication. The Indonesian National Police has established digital platforms like the "Presisi" application together with official social media channels which create two-way communication systems that provide security information and direct reporting channels for communities. A study by Dobson et al (2025) reveals that public trust in police increases substantially when police officers use transparent statements during patrols to ensure neighborhood security. Open communication within social capital theory creates sustained police-community relationships through linking capital which builds police legitimacy and decreases social tensions. Research on social media usage in policing shows digital technology strengthens police-community relations and improves community policing methods because consistent transparent communication on social media platforms enhances public trust (Ralph et al., 2024). According to Bradford et al (2013) the quality of police-community interactions remains more important than technical competence for building trust between police and citizens. The Indonesian Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) along with Patroli Perintis Presisi serve as initiatives to establish open communication between police forces and their citizens. The establishment of linking capital through transparent communication faces ongoing difficulties because of two main obstacles: digital literacy challenges in low-income urban communities and the requirement for continuous officer training about effective digital communication management. The solution requires local adaptation which should include officer communication training alongside digital platform development for expanding urban community reach. The long-term sustainability of community policing strategies depends on institutional reform to achieve their desired outcomes. Through this approach the Indonesian National Police can develop stronger community relations which leads to improved legitimacy and better public security outcomes in Indonesia.

Community policing programs in Indonesian urban areas encounter multiple substantial structural obstacles together with operational challenges which limit their ability to construct social capital and win community trust. Syahputri (2024) found at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station that operational programs face essential resource challenges because of insufficient personnel and insufficient supporting facilities. The absence of specialized training for police officers in problem-solving techniques and mediation results in failed conflict resolutions because officers lack the necessary skills to create mutually advantageous solutions for minor criminal cases. The community's low legal awareness acts as a barrier because people fail to comprehend modern legal developments which reduces their involvement in community policing programs (Saharuddin et al., 2022). The police force's institutional resistance which Blair et al. (2021) found in their global study shows that community policing needs governance and accountability reforms to function effectively. The combined set of challenges diminishes community policing effectiveness which produces substandard results in conflict mediation and trust development. The solution to these barriers requires specific interventions that combine officer training development with community resource enhancement and widespread legal education programs. The diverse urban population characteristics and frequent resident movements create obstacles to bonding capital development because Indonesia's urban socio-cultural diversity requires customized community policing strategies to address unique local requirements. The development of specific frameworks which account for community uniqueness stands as a vital requirement for addressing the identified barriers. The implementation of these measures will create conditions for successful community policing which will improve police-community relations and enhance public security.

The implementation of community policing to build police-community relations faces multiple obstacles in Global South nations including Indonesia because of limited resources and institutional barriers and social economic disparities that influence criminal activity. Six field experiments conducted by Blair et al. (2021) in Brazil, Colombia, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Uganda show that community policing initiatives fail to boost police trust or decrease criminal activity unless basic institutional changes occur. The research shows that program success depends on both local adaptation and systemic changes including increased funding and adequate officer training and anti-corruption measures. The analysis by Widyastaman & Hartono (2024) for Indonesia shows similar challenges because it demonstrates how socio-economic factors drive crime rates thus requiring customized solutions. The failure of community policing to meet its goals in Brazil and the Philippines and

other Global South nations supports the need for extensive reforms to achieve success. The implementation of policies which strengthen police capacity and address social inequality and deliver programs that meet local community needs will enhance program effectiveness in Indonesia. The Global South perspective supports this recommendation because it emphasizes the necessity of local context understanding and structural reform for community policing to produce meaningful positive outcomes (Blair et al., 2021).

Community policing in Indonesia operates under distinct socioeconomic and cultural elements which separate its approach from other Global South regions. The situation becomes more complex because of socioeconomic elements as Sugiharti et al. (2023) found national crime rates in 2019 reached 166 per 100,000 population with Sulawesi (249.6) and Sumatra (204.9) showing higher rates while the Gini ratio reached 0.375 and poverty affected 25 million people. According to the Central Statistics Agency Indonesia recorded 142 crimes per 100,000 population in 2022 with Sulawesi Island (231.4 per 100,000) and Sumatra (198.7 per 100,000) showing the highest crime rates (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). The social capital in Indonesia differs from Perkasa (2022) studied countries because of its unique cultural elements including gotong royong mutual assistance and Rukun Tetangga/Rukun Warga neighborhood system. Research indicates that community policing effectiveness rises by 23% in areas with high gotong royong participation compared to areas with minimal communal involvement according to Perkasa (2022). The post-1998 reform decentralized governance system allows local areas to adapt community policing programs based on their unique demographic and geographic characteristics which determines the success of implementation across different urban cities in Indonesia (Agustino et al., 2024).

The positive relationship between Social Capital elements and community policing effectiveness in urban Indonesian areas leads to the development of multiple strategic policy recommendations that enhance public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri). The operationalization of Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) programs and similar initiatives requires additional budgetary support to increase citizen participation by at least 25% within two years because crime reports have increased by 15% in areas with active FKPM (Karana et al., 2024). The development of bridging capital requires police education curriculum changes which should include cross-cultural communication training and conflict management instruction as well as periodic certification for heterogeneous urban area officers as shown by the Precision Pioneer Patrol program in Jakarta (Karana et al., 2024). An integrated digital

transparency system must be implemented to boost linking capital because it consists of real-time reporting platforms and public security performance dashboards and two-way feedback systems which have proven to enhance community satisfaction in Medan (Karana et al., 2024). The Global South requires structural reforms in its community policing programs because these programs fail to improve trust and reduce crime when they lack thorough reform efforts according to Blair et al. (2021) Polri should implement three fundamental changes including community trust-based performance evaluation systems and transparent accountability mechanisms and comprehensive anti-corruption programs. The positive connection between income inequality (Gini ratio of 0.375) and crime rates which affects 25 million poor people in 2019 requires strategic partnerships between socioeconomic development institutions to address these factors through community policing integration with village-level poverty alleviation programs. A long-term program sustainability and effectiveness requires multi-stakeholder coordination between the Ministry of Home Affairs and Bappenas and regional governments while additional research is necessary to build stronger empirical evidence in the Indonesian context.

CONCLUSION

Community policing initiatives serve as essential tools for building public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) throughout urban regions of Indonesia through programs such as the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) and Patroli Perintis Presisi. The initiatives use Social Capital Theory to build trust through three main mechanisms which include bonding capital for community relationship strengthening and bridging capital through procedural justice training for police and linking capital through the "Presisi" app transparency. The implementation of FKPM programs in active areas has led to a 15% increase in crime reporting which demonstrates enhanced community trust in law enforcement. The research demonstrates how community policing represents a functional solution to repair trust issues stemming from previous police misconduct which leads to improved safety in urban areas and enhanced police effectiveness. The study provides valuable insights but needs additional research to address its identified constraints. The research heavily depends on Western studies but fails to consider the unique cultural practices of Indonesia including gotong royong (communal cooperation). The study faces two major limitations: restricted access to long-term quantitative data and possible publication bias which could limit the generalizability of results across Indonesia. Future research should conduct empirical studies in Indonesian urban areas to study cultural influences on policing results and assess these programs throughout different

regions. The research provides a model for developing countries to transform police-community relations through customized community policing and structural reforms which enhance public safety.

REFERENCES

- Agustino, L., Hikmawan, M. D., & Silas, J. (2024). DECENTRALIZATION IN INDONESIA: FROM REFORMATION TO THE LOCAL REGIME. *Public Policy and Administration*, 23(2), 237-258.
- Azahwa, S., Fitri, Z. M., & Wijaya, E. (2025). PENURUNAN KEPERCAYAAN PUBLIK TERHADAP KINERJA POLISI SEBAGAI TANTANGAN BAGI IMPLEMENTASI GOOD POLICING GOVERNANCE. *SIMILIA SIMILIBUS: JURNAL HUKUM DAN PERADILAN*, 2(1), 80-88.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). Statistik kriminal Indonesia 2022. BPS Indonesia.
- Blair, G., Weinstein, J. M., Christia, F., Arias, E., Badran, E., Blair, R. A., ... & Wilke, A. M. (2021). Community policing does not build citizen trust in police or reduce crime in the Global South. *Science*, 374(6571), eabd3446.
- Bradford, B., Jackson, J., & Hough, M. (2013). Police Legitimacy in Action: Lessons for Theory and Practice (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. ID 2236691). *Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network*, 10.
- Cumpston, M., Li, T., Page, M. J., Chandler, J., Welch, V. A., Higgins, J. P., & Thomas, J. (2019). Updated guidance for trusted systematic reviews: a new edition of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. *The Cochrane database of systematic reviews*, 2019(10), ED000142.
- Departemen Kriminologi FISIP UI. (2023). Implementasi community policing di Indonesia masih butuh pembenahan. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Indonesia. [Online]. Available: <https://fisip.ui.ac.id/implementasi-community-policing-di-indonesia-masih-butuh-pembenahan/>
- Dobson, K. S., Dittmann, A. G., & Yeager, D. S. (2025). A transparency statement improves trust in community-police interactions. *Nature communications*, 16(1), 2285.
- Hadziahmetovic, N., & Salihovic, N. (2022). The role of transparent communication and leadership in employee engagement. *International Journal of Academic Reserach in Economics and Management Sciences*, 11(2).
- Indarti, E. (2019). Community Policing sebagai Democratic Policing; Konteks di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian*, 13(2), 11-11.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. (2018). Community participation and leadership practices in modern policing. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2018-11/IACPPMPCCommunity%20Leadership.pdf>

- International Crisis Group. (2012). Indonesia: The deadly cost of poor policing [Online]. Available: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/asia/south-east-asia/indonesia/indonesia-deadly-cost-poor-policing>
- Karana, W. A. J., Nita, S., & Setyabudi, C. M. (2024). Peran Patroli Perintis Presisi dalam Mencegah Terjadinya Tawuran di Wilayah Hukum Polda Metro Jaya. *Jurnal Alwatzikhoebillah: Kajian Islam, Pendidikan, Ekonomi, Humaniora*, 10(2), 510-526.
- Longstaff, A., Willer, J., Chapman, J., Czarnomski, S., & Graham, J. (2015). Neighbourhood policing: Past, present and future. *The Police Foundation*, 25-31.
- Meliala, A. (2023). This is how you build trust with Indonesia's police [Online]. Available: <https://360info.org/this-is-how-you-build-trust-with-indonesias-police/>
- Nur, H. A., & Margaret, M. (2024). Implementation of Community Policing by The Narcotics Investigation Unit of Polresta Bogor Kota In Drug Abuse Prevention. *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities*, 4(4), 635-648.
- Perkasa, A. (2022). Gotong royong and the role of community in Indonesia.
- Pino, N. W. (2001). Community policing and socialcapital. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 24(2), 200-215.
- Pratminingsih, S. A., & Purwaningdyah, S. W. S. (2024). Increasing Public Loyalty through Trust in The Police: The Case Of The Police In Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen Pelayanan Publik*, 8(2), 417-432.
- Rahmawati, D., & Silvi, R. (2021, November). Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Demografi dan Kinerja Polisi terhadap Kepercayaan Masyarakat kepada Polisi di Indonesia Tahun 2017. In *Seminar Nasional Official Statistics* (Vol. 2021, No. 1, pp. 661-673).
- Ralph, L., Elliott, I. C., Murphy, J., & Glennon, R. (2024). Navigating the digital beat: a review of social media as a public engagement tool in policing. *International Journal of Emergency Services*, 13(3), 201-214.
- Saharuddin; Pede, Albert; Yunus, Yudin; Lasori, Siti Alfisyahrin; Salam, Safrin. (2022). The Role of Community Policing for Law Enforcement in Resolving Issues outside the Court. *Nurani Hukum*, 5, 23.
- Saputra, A. (2023). Analisa Analisis Tingkat Kepercayaan Masyarakat terhadap Kinerja Polri Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Litbang Polri*, 26(2), 78-89.
- Somantri, G. R., Robet, R., & Hendriyana, H. (2024). The Influence of Performance Effectiveness, Procedural Justice and Social Capital on Public Trust In The Police In The Central Jakarta Metro Police Jurisdiction. *Devotion: Journal of Research and Community Service*, 5(9), 1034-1041.

- Sugiharti, L., Purwono, R., Esquivias, M. A., & Rohmawati, H. (2023). The nexus between crime rates, poverty, and income inequality: A case study of Indonesia. *Economies*, 11(2), 62.
- Wahyurudhanto, A. W. A. (2018). Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Kerjasama Polri dengan JICA di Bidang Polmas. *Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian*, 12(1), 16-16.
- Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., Vovak, H., Zastrow, T., Braga, A. A., & Turchan, B. (2022). Reforming the police through procedural justice training: A multicity randomized trial at crime hot spots. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(14), e2118780119.
- Widyastaman, P. A., & Hartono, D. (2024). Geographic distribution of economic inequality and crime in Indonesia: Exploratory spatial data analysis and spatial econometrics approach. *Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy*, 17(2), 547-571.