

## FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SECOND GENERATION CPTED TO OPTIMIZE POLRI PRESISI IN PANDEGLANG POLICE RESORT

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigates strategies for preventing fraud and embezzlement as a foundation for rebuilding community trust in the framework of Polri Presisi. Using a mixed-methods design, the research combines Environmental Scanning, Organizational Health Audit, and SWOT analysis to evaluate the internal–external position of the Pandeglang Police Resort. Statistical trends show rising cases of fraud and embezzlement between 2021 and 2023, with resolution rates remaining low. IFAS and EFAS results place the organization in Cell 5A (Growth), indicating a need for optimization through horizontal integration. The Strategic Factor Analysis Summary highlights short-term priorities such as public awareness campaigns, medium term goals of strengthening the Criminal Investigation Unit and Criminal Justice System coordination, and long-term strategies emphasizing pre-emptive and preventive empowerment through technology. Interpreted through Community Policing (Gill et al., 2014; Pino, 2001) and second-generation CPTED frameworks (Saville & Cleveland, 2008; Cozens & Love, 2015), the findings underscore that sustainable crime prevention requires combining professional enforcement with community culture, social cohesion, and transparency to strengthen legitimacy and public confidence.

**Keywords:** Community Policing, Fraud Prevention, Polri Presisi, Second Generation of CPTED

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Fraud as well-known as white-collar crimes that directly erode public confidence in law enforcement and weaken the legitimacy of state institutions. In Indonesia, the National Police (Polri) has carried out continuous organizational reforms to strengthen professionalism, accountability, and responsiveness to public expectations. The program known as Polri Presisi an acronym for Predictive, Responsibility, and Transparency with Justice was introduced as part of this transformation. It emphasizes predictive policing, institutional responsibility, and fair transparency in order to restore public trust and adapt to rapid social changes. Despite these reforms, maintaining institutional legitimacy remains a complex challenge, particularly when unresolved cases of fraud continue to damage community confidence.

The case of Pandeglang Regency in Banten Province provides a relevant illustration. With a population of more than 1.3 million people spread across 35 districts, Pandeglang has experienced a steady increase in fraud and embezzlement cases over the past three years. In 2021, there were 42 cases of fraud and 3 of embezzlement; by 2023, the figures had risen to 61 and 6 respectively. Yet, resolution rates remain low, reinforcing the perception that law enforcement is not fully effective or transparent. Communities often believe that offenders can escape punishment due to systemic weaknesses or external influences. This situation undermines the image of the police as protectors of justice and guardians of public order.

Criminological perspectives such as Community Policing and the Second Generation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) provide valuable insights for addressing these issues. Both frameworks emphasize the importance of community culture, social cohesion, connectivity, and institutional integrity in preventing crime and building public trust. Fraud and embezzlement prevention, therefore, should not only be understood as legal enforcement but also as a broader effort to strengthen sustainable communities where public trust in the police becomes the foundation of social stability.

Table 1. Fraud and Embezzlement Cases in the Jurisdiction of Pandeglang Police Resort, 2021–2023

| Year | Type of Offense | Number of Cases Reported (JTP) | Number of Cases Resolved (JTP) |
|------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2021 | Fraud           | 42                             | 17                             |
|      | Embezzlement    | 3                              | 2                              |
| 2022 | Fraud           | 53                             | 22                             |
|      | Embezzlement    | 4                              | 3                              |
| 2023 | Fraud           | 61                             | 38                             |
|      | Embezzlement    | 6                              | 4                              |

Source: Criminal Investigation Unit Report, Pandeglang Police Resort (2023).

Table 2 presents statistical data on fraud and embezzlement cases within the jurisdiction of Pandeglang Police Resort from 2021 to 2023. The data reveal a consistent increase in reported cases of fraud, rising from 42 cases in 2021 to 61 cases in 2023. Similarly, embezzlement cases, though fewer in number, also demonstrate a gradual increase from 3 cases in 2021 to 6 cases in 2023.

In terms of case resolution, progress is evident but still falls short of expectations. While the number of fraud cases resolved increased from 17 in 2021 to 38 in 2023, the resolution rate remains lower than the total number of cases reported. A similar trend is observed in embezzlement cases, where only 4 out of 6 cases were resolved in 2023. These figures indicate that although investigative performance has improved, law enforcement outcomes are not yet proportional to the rising incidence of such crimes.

From a criminological perspective, the persistence of fraud and embezzlement reflects systemic vulnerabilities in legal enforcement and institutional accountability. The gap between reported and resolved cases creates public perceptions of weak deterrence and potential bias in the judicial process. This condition is particularly concerning in the context of community trust, where unresolved economic crimes can erode confidence in law enforcement agencies. This study seeks to examine how the Pandeglang Police can optimize strategies to prevent fraud and embezzlement as a means to rebuild legitimacy, reinforce institutional accountability, and promote sustainable community trust within the framework of Polri Presisi.

## **2. METHOD**

The methodological approach in this study combines both internal and external environmental assessments, utilizing the frameworks of Environmental Scanning (ES) and Organizational Health Audit (OHA). These approaches provide a comprehensive perspective by mapping external opportunities and threats alongside internal strengths and weaknesses of the institution. Primary data were collected through field interviews, observations of police performance in fraud and embezzlement investigations, and discussions with community representatives to capture perceptions of trust. Secondary data were obtained from official police reports, statistical documents, and policy regulations, including the National Police Regulation No. 5 of 2008 on Management Training Courses and comparative practices from the Bramshill Staff College, United Kingdom.

### **Data Analysis**

The analytical framework employed is the SWOT analysis, which evaluates organizational strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. According to Kearns (as cited in Riyanto, 2018), the analysis should prioritize external factors first opportunities and threats before considering internal elements. This logic reflects the necessity of institutions to respond proactively to external dynamics rather than relying solely on internal capacity. In this study, the SWOT framework was applied to identify key institutional and social factors influencing the prevention of fraud and embezzlement, particularly in the jurisdiction of the Pandeglang Police Resort.

To deepen the analysis, criminological theories were integrated into the assessment. Community Policing provides a normative and practical foundation for strengthening police legitimacy through active partnerships with the community. It emphasizes collaborative problem-solving, social capital, and shared responsibility for security (Gill et al., 2014; Pino, 2001). Meanwhile, Second-Generation CPTED contributes a complementary perspective, highlighting the role of social cohesion, connectivity, and community culture in sustaining long-term resilience and preventing crime (Saville & Cleveland, 2008; Cozens & Love, 2015). The specific dimension of community culture is critical in shaping collective norms and values that discourage fraudulent and corrupt practices, thereby fostering sustainable public trust.

### **Research Design**

The research adopts a descriptive-analytical design supported by a mixed-methods approach. The descriptive dimension serves to present and interpret current conditions in fraud and embezzlement prevention within the Pandeglang Police Resort. The qualitative dimension provides an in-depth understanding of institutional practices and community perceptions through interviews and field observations. Meanwhile, the quantitative dimension captures statistical trends of reported and resolved cases over three years, enabling the identification of patterns and gaps. The mixed-methods approach ultimately allows triangulation, ensuring that findings are both contextually rich and empirically reliable. This multi-layered methodology not only captures the institutional capacity of the police but also situates the analysis within the broader sociological context of community trust. By aligning Community Policing principles with the social dimensions of Second-Generation CPTED, the study frames fraud and embezzlement prevention as an integral part of strengthening sustainable communities in accordance with the goals of Polri Presisi.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The crime data from Pandeglang Police Resort between 2021 and 2023 indicate significant fluctuations across different types of conventional offenses. Theft-related crimes, including aggravated theft and motorcycle theft, continue to dominate with a notable surge in 2023, particularly in motorcycle theft cases which reached 562 incidents. Fraud and embezzlement also showed a sharp increase, with fraud cases rising from 41 in 2021 to 233 in 2023, while embezzlement nearly doubled from 28 cases in 2022 to 48 in 2023. In contrast, offenses related to alcohol and prostitution displayed a downward trend, reflecting the impact of targeted enforcement campaigns and community-based policing efforts.

Table 2. Conventional Crime Data in Pandeglang Police Resort, 2021–2023

| No. | Type of Offense                       | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1   | Murder                                | 1    | 1    | 6    |
| 2   | Serious Assault                       | 8    | 6    | 5    |
| 3   | Minor Assault                         | 85   | 52   | 251  |
| 4   | Violent Theft                         | 6    | 8    | 3    |
| 5   | Aggravated Theft                      | 79   | 48   | 110  |
| 6   | Motorcycle Theft (2 wheels)           | 367  | 162  | 562  |
| 7   | Vehicle Theft (4 wheels)              | 5    | 1    | 0    |
| 8   | Simple Theft                          | 590  | 550  | 132  |
| 9   | Arson                                 | —    | —    | 1    |
| 10  | Extortion/Threats                     | 5    | 5    | 1    |
| 11  | Narcotics                             | 455  | 222  | 254  |
| 12  | Psychotropic Substances               | 21   | 21   | 7    |
| 13  | Fuel Offenses                         | 0    | 1    | 0    |
| 14  | Gambling                              | 42   | 20   | 13   |
| 15  | Illegal Logging                       | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| 16  | Smuggling                             | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| 17  | Rape                                  | 4    | 3    | 6    |
| 18  | Sexual Abuse                          | 28   | 22   | 34   |
| 19  | Adultery                              | 1    | 3    | 4    |
| 20  | Carrying Sharp Weapons without Permit | 3    | 2    | 25   |
| 21  | Counterfeit Currency                  | —    | —    | 3    |
| 22  | False Information                     | —    | 1    | —    |
| 23  | Illegal Fishing                       | —    | —    | —    |
| 24  | Domestic Violence (KDRT)              | 43   | 49   | 98   |
| 25  | Trademark/Patent Forgery              | 1    | 1    | 2    |
| 26  | Defamation                            | 1    | 1    | 11   |
| 27  | Receiving Stolen Goods                | 1    | 1    | 6    |
| 28  | Vandalism                             | 5    | 3    | 19   |
| 29  | Fraud                                 | 41   | 45   | 233  |
| 30  | Embezzlement                          | 20   | 28   | 48   |
| 31  | Crimes Against Decency                | 2    | 2    | 2    |
| 32  | Illegal Occupation of Houses          | 3    | 7    | 3    |
| 33  | Illegal Gas/LPG Trading               | 1    | 0    | 6    |
| 34  | Document Forgery                      | 1    | 0    | 6    |
| 35  | Child and Women Protection Offenses   | 26   | 18   | 40   |

Source: Annual Crime Report of Pandeglang Police Resort (2023).

These patterns underline both the persistence of economic and property crimes as well as the evolving nature of community vulnerabilities. As scholars have emphasized, crime prevention strategies rooted in community engagement and social cohesion are essential for reducing such offenses sustainably (Gill et al., 2014; Saville & Cleveland, 2008). Strengthening the application of Community Policing and Second-Generation CPTED principles, particularly those emphasizing community culture and trust, is crucial for addressing the rise in fraud and theft while ensuring public confidence in law enforcement institutions.

Table 3. Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS) of Pandeglang Police Resort

| NO. | Strengths   | Weight            | Rating | Score        |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1   | Implementation of pre-emptive measures              | 0,07638889        | 7      | 0,534722222  |
| 2   | Commitment of Pandeglang Police Chief               | 0.090             | 6      | 0,375        |
| 3   | Implementation of preventive measures               | 0,08333333        | 8      | 0,666666667  |
| 4   | Role of Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim)    | 0,06944444        | 7      | 0,486111111  |
| 5   | Availability of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) | 0.080             | 6      | 0,333333333  |
|     | <b>Total Strengths</b>                              | <b>0,34722222</b> | –      | <b>3.450</b> |
| No. | Weaknesses  | Weight            | Rating | Score        |
| 1   | Limited optimization of community patrols           | 0,10416667        | 5      | 0,520833333  |
| 2   | Personnel competence remains inadequate             | 0.090             | 3      | 0,1875       |
| 3   | Insufficient operational support and facilities     | 0.060             | 2      | 0,083333333  |
| 4   | Weak leadership support                             | 0,09027778        | 4      | 0,361111111  |
| 5   | Inadequate logistics and infrastructure             | 0.080             | 3      | 0,166666667  |
|     | <b>Total Weaknesses</b>                             | <b>0,34722222</b> | –      | <b>1.900</b> |

Table 4. External Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS) of Pandeglang Police Resort

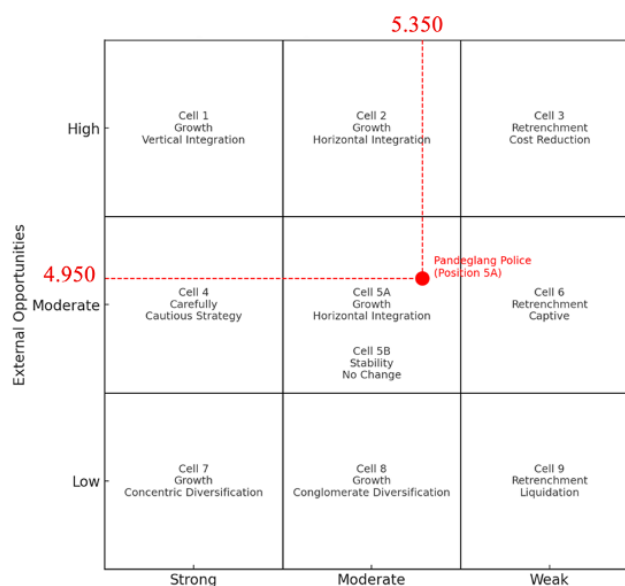
| No. | Opportunities   | Weight            | Rating | Score        |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1   | Advances in information technology                            | 0,09027778        | 8      | 1.040        |
| 2   | Community support   | 0.080             | 6      | 0,333333333  |
| 3   | Media support   | 0,06944444        | 7      | 0,486111111  |
| 4   | Commitment from the Criminal Justice System (CJS)             | 0,06944444        | 7      | 0,486111111  |
| 5   | Increasingly critical community toward government performance | 0.090             | 6      | 0,375        |
|     | <b>Total Opportunities</b>                                    | <b>0,34722222</b> | –      | <b>3.460</b> |
| No. | Threats   | Weight            | Rating | Score        |
| 1   | Persistent negative public perception                         | 0,10416667        | 4      | 0,416666667  |
| 2   | Large jurisdiction area disproportionate to resources         | 0.090             | 2      | 0,125        |
| 3   | Rising cases of fraud and embezzlement                        | 0.080             | 3      | 0,166666667  |
| 4   | Community vulnerability to external influences                | 0,07638889        | 3      | 0,229166667  |
| 5   | Low digital literacy among residents                          | 0.070             | 2      | 0,097222222  |
|     | <b>Total Threats</b>  | <b>0,34722222</b> | –      | <b>1.490</b> |

The results of the Internal and External Factor Analysis (Tables 3 and 4) demonstrate that the Pandeglang Police Resort possesses significant institutional strengths, particularly in its preventive and pre-emptive measures, supported by leadership commitment and the role of investigative units. However, weaknesses such as inadequate personnel

capacity, limited infrastructure, and insufficient leadership support indicate challenges in sustaining consistent law enforcement effectiveness.

Externally, advances in information technology and community engagement present strong opportunities to strengthen public trust, aligning with the principles of Community Policing and second-generation CPTED, which emphasize social cohesion and community culture as mechanisms of resilience (Gill et al., 2014; Saville & Cleveland, 2008). Nevertheless, persistent threats such as negative public perceptions, rising fraud and embezzlement cases, and low digital literacy underscore the urgent need for adaptive strategies. Integrating institutional strengths with external opportunities while addressing weaknesses and threats will be essential for building sustainable community trust in line with the Polri Presisi framework.

Figure 1. Organizational Position Matrix



Based on the organizational position illustrated above, the total IFAS score of 5.350 and EFAS score of 4.950 place the Pandeglang Police Resort in Cell 5A (Growth), which indicates a concentration strategy through horizontal integration. This positioning reflects a moderate situation in both internal resources and external opportunities. In operational terms, this condition translates into the strategic imperative of optimization. Consequently, the primary effort in this study is directed toward optimizing the prevention of fraud and embezzlement in order to strengthen public trust within the framework of Polri Presisi.

The integration of these findings with criminological perspectives further reinforces their significance. From the standpoint of Community Policing, organizational growth requires not only institutional capacity but also active collaboration with the community, fostering legitimacy and shared responsibility in crime prevention (Gill et al., 2014). Meanwhile, the application of Second-Generation CPTED, particularly the dimension of community culture, emphasizes how external opportunities such as information technology and public support—can be leveraged to enhance social cohesion and resilience (Saville & Cleveland, 2008; Cozens & Love, 2015). Through the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), external factors are systematically weighted and ranked, enabling the formulation of staged strategies that align organizational growth with community-cantered crime prevention.

### Fraud Prevention Strategy Based on Second generation of CPTED

The results of the Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (SFAS) highlight three distinct layers of strategy for Pandeglang Police Resort. Short-term strategies include increasing community awareness, strengthening leadership supervision, and optimizing community patrol activities. These initiatives reflect the Community Policing approach, which emphasizes proximity, trust-building, and active citizen participation in reducing crime (Gill et al., 2014). By targeting awareness of fraud and embezzlement as not merely “ordinary crimes,” these strategies aim to reshape community culture and perceptions, resonating with the Second-Generation CPTED concept of reinforcing social norms and collective efficacy (Saville & Cleveland, 2008).

Table 5. Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (SFAS) of Pandeglang Police Resort

| No. | Key Strategic Factors   | Weight     | Rating | Score      | Time Horizon |
|-----|---|------------|--------|------------|--------------|
| 1   | Utilizing advances in information and communication technology      | 0,09027778 | 8      | 1.040      | Long-term    |
| 2   | Engaging mass media   | 0,07638889 | 7      | 0,53472222 | Long-term    |
| 3   | Optimizing commitment from the Criminal Justice System (CJS)        | 0,07638889 | 7      | 0,53472222 | Medium-term  |
| 4   | Raising community awareness regarding fraud and embezzlement crimes | 0.060      | 4      | 0,16666667 | Short-term   |
| 5   | Educating the people of Pandeglang Regency                          | 0.050      | 3      | 0,10416667 | Short-term   |
| 6   | Empowering pre-emptive actions                                      | 0,11111111 | 7      | 1.120      | Long-term    |
| 7   | Empowering preventive actions                                       | 0,09027778 | 8      | 1.040      | Long-term    |
| 8   | Maximizing the role of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim) | 0,07638889 | 7      | 0,53472222 | Medium-term  |
| 9   | Optimizing community patrol activities (sambang)                    | 0.080      | 5      | 0,27777778 | Short-term   |
| 10  | Strengthening leadership supervision                                | 0.060      | 4      | 0,16666667 | Short-term   |

Medium-term strategies focus on optimizing collaboration with the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and strengthening the role of the Satreskrim. These priorities align with institutional reforms identified in the IFAS and EFAS analyses, which underscored both internal investigative capacity and external support systems as critical factors. Strengthening horizontal integration between policing units and external justice actors represents a pragmatic step toward stabilizing institutional legitimacy.

Long-term strategies emphasize the empowerment of pre-emptive and preventive measures and the use of information and communication technology. These are consistent with the organizational position in Cell 5A of the IE Matrix (Growth–Horizontal Integration), where the emphasis is on scaling institutional performance through integration and modernization. Technological development is particularly important to enhance transparency and accountability, thereby addressing community concerns regarding unresolved fraud and embezzlement cases. Ultimately, these strategies operationalize the principle of optimization, providing a roadmap for achieving the vision of Polri Presisi by restoring and sustaining public trust.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The evidence shows a persistent rise in fraud and embezzlement alongside modest gains in case resolution, a combination that risks eroding police legitimacy if not addressed systematically. Organizational diagnosis places the Pandeglang Police Resort in a growth posture (Cell 5A), where optimization through horizontal integration is both necessary and feasible. In practical terms, optimization means aligning investigative capacity, preventive routines, and public communication so that citizens observe timely, fair, and transparent outcomes. The SFAS clarifies sequencing: in the short term, intensify public awareness on the harms of fraud and embezzlement, strengthen leadership supervision, and revitalize community patrols to restore day-to-day visibility and responsiveness. In the medium term, institutionalize coordination with the Criminal Justice System and consolidate the Criminal Investigation Unit to reduce bottlenecks and raise completion quality. In the long term, empower pre-emptive and preventive measures with digital tools, analytics, and service integration that increase traceability and accountability.

Conceptually, the results affirm two complementary frames. Community Policing explains how trust grows when the police co-produce security with residents through participation, problem solving, and clear channels for feedback. Second-generation CPTED, especially the community-culture dimension, shows that social cohesion and shared norms are crime-preventive assets that must be cultivated alongside physical and procedural controls. Combining these frames with the IE-matrix and SFAS findings yields a coherent policy message: optimize fraud and embezzlement prevention by coupling professional enforcement with community-anchored practices. Doing so advances the goals of Polri Presisi and provides a credible pathway to sustainable community trust.

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