Abstrak

Semakin berkembangnya peralatan teknologi informasi maupun elektronik karena meningkatnya kejahatan *cybercrime*, tapi tidak diimbangi dengan jumlah barang bukti yang tersedia. Kurangnya kesadaran akan laporan tindak kejahatan internet dan barang bukti digital, mengindikasikan kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat akan *cybercrime* dan barang bukti digital dan minimnya barang bukti digital mengindikasikan kurangnya kesiapan dari berbagai lembaga atau instansi dalam mengantisipasi dan mendokumentasikan pada instansi/lembaga dalam menghadapi *cybercrime* disebut dengan *digital forensic readiness*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kesiapan institusi/lembaga dalam menghadapi *cybercrime* dan diharapkan dapat melakukan perbaikan dan pembenahan tepat sasaran. Penelitian ini diperoleh melalui data kuisioner pada instansi pemerintah yang kemudian di analisis dengan metode statistik. Hasil pengujian kuisioner dilakukan dengan uji validitas dan uji reabilitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan instansi pemerintah *belum siap* menghadapi *cybercrime* dan diharapkan melakukan pembenahan dan perbaikan secara tepat sasaran agar dimasa mendatang sudah siap dalam menghadapi tindak kejahatan dunia maya yang disebabkan perkembangan teknologi yang semakin canggih.

Kata kunci: *cybercrime, Digital Forensic Readines Index (DiFRI), SPSS*

Abstract

The development of information and electronic technology equipment is growing due to the increasing crime of cybercrime, but it is not balanced with the amount of evidence available. Lack of awareness of reports of internet crime and digital evidence, indicating a lack of public understanding of cybercrime and digital evidence and the lack of digital evidence indicates a lack of readiness from various institutions or agencies in anticipating and documenting agencies / institutions in dealing with cybercrime called digital forensic readiness. The purpose of this study is to determine the readiness of institutions / institutions in dealing with cybercrime and are expected to be able to make improvements and improvements on target. This research was obtained through questionnaire data on government agencies which were then analyzed by statistical methods. The results of questionnaire testing were carried out with validity and reliability tests. The results of the study show that government agencies are not ready to face cybercrime and are expected to make improvements and correct targets so that in the future they are ready to deal with cyber crime caused by increasingly sophisticated technological developments.

Keywords: cybercrime, Digital Forensic Readines Index (DiFRI), SPSS