ABSTRACT

Crime is a social problem shaped by various social and economic conditions within society. The differing socioeconomic characteristics across regions in Indonesia make it important to identify the factors related to crime levels. This study aims to analyze the effect of socioeconomic factors on crime in 32 provinces in Indonesia over the 2015–2024 period. Crime is measured using the crime rate, namely the risk of a resident becoming a crime victim per 100,000 population. The independent variables include Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), poverty, unemployment, the Gini index, education, government spending on security and public order, and population density. The data were obtained from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and the Directorate General of Treasury, Ministry of Finance.

This study applies a quantitative approach using panel data and the First Difference-Generalized Method of Moments (FD-GMM) estimation method. The results show that GRDP and unemployment have a negative and significant effect on crime, while poverty, the Gini index, education, and population density have a positive and significant effect. Government spending on security and public order has a negative but insignificant effect. These findings confirm that socioeconomic factors play different roles in influencing crime, so that crime-control policies need to consider economic conditions, income inequality, education, and demographic characteristics in each province.

***Keywords**: crime, socioeconomic factors, panel data, FD-GMM, Indonesia*

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