ABSTRACT

Property crimes encompassing theft, aggravated theft, theft of motor vehicles, damage or destruction of property, arson, handling stolen goods, can endanger the general public's safety and economic stability. In developing countries like Indonesia with diverse socio-economic conditions, analyzing the factors that influence property crime is very important for policy formulation. The research aims to analyze the influence of income inequality, poverty, unemployment and education on property crime in Indonesia in 2018-2022.

This research used panel data which is a combination of time series and cross section. The time series data used is 2018-2022 and the cross section data used is 34 provinces in Indonesia. The data used is secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The independent variables in this research are income inequality, poverty, unemployment, and education, while the dependent variable is property crime. The method used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis using the FEM (Fixed Effect Model), which was chosen based on the Chow test and Hausman test.

The research shows that partially the income inequality and poverty variables have positive and insignificant effects on the property crime variable, unemployment and education have negative and insignificant effect on property crime in Indonesia in 2018-2022. Simultaneously, the variables of income inequality, poverty, unemployment and education influence the property crime variable in Indonesia in 2018-2022 with a coefficient of determination or R^2 value of 0.94 or 94.25 percent. The government may implement equitable development, particularly in the area of education, to raise labor productivity and the caliber of human resources and reduce the number of property crimes.

Keywords: Property crime, income inequality, poverty, unemployment, education.