

ABSTRACT

Crime is one of the common problems that occur in the process of economic development of a region. Central Java Province has a crime trend that tends to increase every year in the period 2013 to 2022. However, the high crime rate is also accompanied by an increase in economic growth every year. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of Income, Poverty, and Education partially and simultaneously on the Number of Crimes in the Regency / City of Central Java Province in 2013-2022. This study covers 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province.

This study uses panel data regression analysis with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) methods and uses a one-tail test to determine the effect of income, poverty, and education on the number of crimes in the districts / cities of Central Java Province in 2013-2022.

The estimation results of the research with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) show that partially the poverty variable does not have a significant influence on the number of crimes. Meanwhile, income and education variables have a negative and significant influence on the number of crimes. Simultaneously, all variables affect the number of crimes in the Regency / City of Central Java Province in 2013-2022.

Keywords: Crime, Income, Poverty, Education