ABSTRACT

Crime has an impact on people's decisions in carrying out activities, one of them is economic activity. This study aims to analyze the influence of several crime typologies (total crime; fraud, embezzlement, and corruption; and murder) and non-crime variables (labor, local government expenditure, life expectancy, domestic investment and foreign investment) on per capita GRDP in Indonesia and identify the existence of spatial dependencies of per capita GRDP in Indonesia.

The study used cross section data, namely 32 provinces in Indonesia in 2016 with the Spatial Lag Model (SLM) method. The spatial weighting used is queen contiguity, which is to pay attention to the intersection of the sides and angles of the region.

The results show that there is a negative spatial autocorrelation in per capita GRDP in Indonesia. Murder and labor affect GRDP per capita negatively and significantly. On the other hand, fraud, embezzlement, and corruption; local government expenditure, life expectancy, domestic investment, and foreign investment have a positive and significant influence on per capita GRDP. Meanwhile, total crime in general does not show its effect on per capita GRDP.

Keywords : Total Crime; Fraud, Embezzlement, and Corruption; Murder; per Capita GRDP; Spatial Dependency