

ABSTRACT

Crime is a socio-economic issue with broad implications for societal stability and national development. Crime dynamics in Indonesia exhibited fluctuating patterns throughout the study period. This situation highlights the importance of a deeper understanding of the economic and social factors that drive crime, particularly when individuals seek to meet their needs through means that violate legal and social norms.

This study aims to analyze the influence of the open unemployment rate, income inequality, and education on the number of crimes in Indonesia from 2015 to 2023. The data used is annual secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analytical method used is panel data regression with a Fixed Effect Model estimated using EViews 12 software.

The results show that the open unemployment rate has a negative, insignificant effect on the number of crimes. The income inequality variable has a positive and significant effect on crime. The education variable has a negative and significant effect on the number of crimes.

Keywords: Crime, Open Unemployment, Income Inequality, Education.

