

## THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC FACTORS ON CRIMINALITY IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE IN 2003-2021

**Jifa Aulia Putri**

Bachelor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Surabaya,  
Indonesia

Email: [jifa.20003@mhs.unesa.ac.id](mailto:jifa.20003@mhs.unesa.ac.id)

**Lucky Rachmawati**

Bachelor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Surabaya,  
Indonesia

Email: [luckyrachmawati@unesa.ac.id](mailto:luckyrachmawati@unesa.ac.id)

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel independen yaitu PDRB perkapita, ketimpangan pendapatan, pendidikan dan pengangguran terhadap variabel dependen yaitu kriminalitas di Provinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2003-2021. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan pendekatan kuantitatif menggunakan data sekunder yang didapat dari Badan Pusat Statistik. Metode analisis data yang digunakan yaitu regresi linier berganda. Pada penelitian ini didapati hasil variabel ketimpangan pendapatan berpengaruh positif signifikan, sedangkan Variabel PDRB perkapita, pendidikan dan pengangguran berpengaruh negatif signifikan dan keempat variabel independen berpengaruh secara simultan dan bersama sama terhadap kriminalitas di Provinsi DKI Jakarta.*

**Kata Kunci :** PDRB Perkapita, Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Pendidikan, Pengangguran, Kriminalitas

### Abstract

*This study aims to determine the effect of independent variables, namely GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment on the dependent variable, namely crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021. This research uses a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The data analysis method used is multiple linear regression. In this study, the results show that the income inequality variable has a significant positive effect, while the GRDP per capita, education and unemployment variables have a significant negative effect and the four independent variables simultaneously and jointly affect crime in DKI Jakarta Province.*

**Keywords:** GRDP Per Capita, Income Inequality, Education, Unemployment, Criminality

**How to cite:** Putri, J. A. & Rachmawati, L, (2023). The Influence of Economic Factors on Criminality in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021. *INDEPENDENT : Journal Of Economics*, 3(3),11-25.

## INTRODUCTION

The move from traditional to modern society brings many social problems due to difficulties in adapting. This will cause anxiety, confusion and conflict, both conflicts within oneself and between individuals in social life. That way it will encourage a person to behave deviantly from norms such as selfishness by acting at will without thinking about the impact that can harm others (Aranthya et al., 2018). In multidimensional economic development, it will cause major changes in both the economic structure and social structure (Todaro, 2013). In addition to changes in economic structures such as unemployment and poverty, social structures are also an important component in economic development such as changes in attitudes and behaviors in society. This shows that community welfare is an issue that must be the focus of economic development both in terms of morally and materially. However, the process of economic development itself will have an impact on inequality. This inequality problem is an important issue because it will have an impact on the increase in crime. Peacock (2021) argues that there is a link between crime and sustainable development that strengthens each other, where suppressing crime will encourage the achievement of sustainable development. Un World Citizens Initiative Campaign Indonesia also explains that crimes against humanity or human rights, financial crimes and crimes against the state can disrupt national stability (Hartsa Mashirul, 2021).

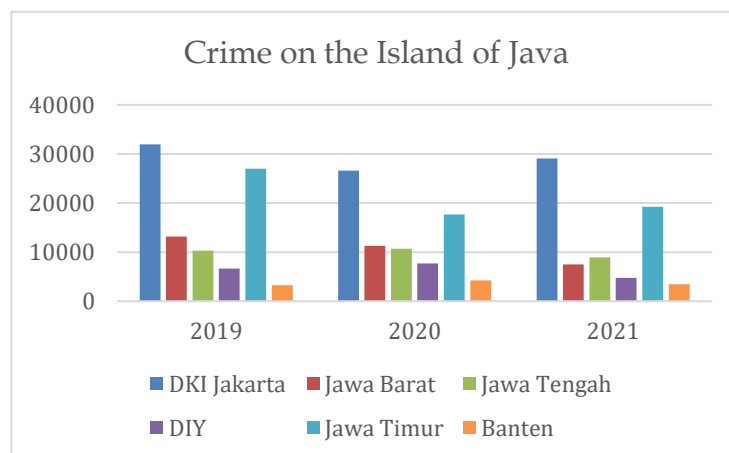
Criminality or crime is defined as a person's behavior that is considered to violate the law, laws, and norms that exist in a society (Nurhaz Winda, 2022). Crime is an important issue where this criminality has an impact on many aspects. The impact arising from crime is very detrimental to society. This is because it disrupts security and comfort in society, causing a sense of worry and anxiety. The sense of security itself is a human right so in this case it is hoped that both the community and the government can collaborate to prevent crime. In addition, crime also has an impact on material losses to society such as theft, fraud, murder, and so on.

In general, a person commits crime or crime because of the desire to meet higher and higher needs and is not accompanied by the ability to achieve this so that it creates an urge for someone to justify all means, one of which is by committing a crime. Economics is an important aspect of the causes of crime. Although it is the cause of crime, the economy is also a very disadvantaged aspect. This shows that criminality or crime cannot be separated from the economic aspect. In economics, criminality is discussed in crime economics or Crime Economics or Law and Economics which is a branch of economics by emphasizing economic analysis in the field of law and regulation (Pradiptyo, 2011). The emergence of the economic approach in analyzing criminality is based on the assumption that a person commits a crime rationally. An individual when committing a crime must think about the benefits he gets and also the consequences of the punishment received.

In solving a problem, it is very important to know the source and the things that underlie the creation of the problem. This is in line with the economic point of view

regarding the cost efficiency of crime, namely that it would be better to prevent crime than to let the crime occur to be eradicated afterwards (Adri et al., 2019). It is also proven mathematically that preventing crime is more effective than focusing on punishment to provide a deterrent effect (Pradiptyo, 2007). In preventing crime, the government plays a big role in it. In this case, the most effective is the economic approach. Where in general the economy is the main driver of someone committing crime. The government's contribution in this case is by making economic policies that can reduce the number of crimes.

The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime states that Indonesia's crime rate is ranked 25th with 6.38 in the 2021 criminal index record (Rochmannudin, 2022). According to the National and Political Unity Agency (2023) the high crime rate is the impact of national development which, if not handled and handled seriously, will have an impact on the smooth running of the national development itself. DKI Jakarta Province as the capital city and the center of the country's economy has a relatively high number of crimes. DKI Jakarta Province in 2019 was ranked first in crime cases in Indonesia with 31,934 cases.



Source : Badan Pusat Statistik

In 2019-2021, crime cases in DKI Jakarta Province are still the highest compared to other provinces on the island of Java. In 2021 DKI Jakarta Province is 29,103 cases, followed by East Java Province with a total crime of 19,257 cases, Central Java Province with 8909 cases, West Java Province with 7,502 cases, D.I. Yogyakarta Province with 4,774 cases and Banten Province with the lowest crime cases in Java Island, namely 3,434 cases. When viewed from 2003-2021, the number of criminal acts in DKI Jakarta Province has fluctuated with a decreasing trendline, but in 2021 it has increased, which in 2020 was 26,585 and increased to 29,103. The large number of crime cases is thought to occur due to the influence of several economic factors, namely GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment.

In macroeconomics, it is explained that GRDP per capita describes the economic conditions in a region. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per

capita at current prices is one indicator to determine the real economic growth per capita of a region's population (Dinas Komunikasi, Informasi, 2019). The link between GRDP per capita and crime is that if population expenditure increases, it can be said that the welfare of the population is increasing, which will reduce the crime rate (Wicaksono, 2022). This is explained in the theory of demand and supply of crime put forward by Becsi (1999). If GRDP per capita is high, the greater the ability of a person to meet their needs through the legal sector so that there is less encouragement or possibility of someone committing crime. So in this case it will affect the supply side of criminality. Research conducted by Dewantoro (2022) shows that GRDP per capita has a negative effect on crime in the Surakarta Karesidenan. However, research conducted by Nurhaz and Sentosa (Nurhaz, 2022) states that GRDP per capita has a positive and insignificant effect. Based on the theory and results of previous research, it is suspected that GRDP per capita has an effect on crime.

An increase in per capita income in an area can illustrate if the economy and welfare of the people of the area have increased. However, the increase in per capita income is not always accompanied by equitable distribution. This causes a region to have a high income inequality rate. Income inequality is a situation that shows a striking difference in the income generated by the community (Todaro, 2003). The existence of inequality will create a sense of jealousy and dissatisfaction in the community so that it will trigger criminality (Rizky & Syahputri, 2016). In the economic rationality theory of crime, Becker (1968) assumes that a person commits crime based on rationality when the benefits obtained from crime are greater than the benefits received when using time and resources available for legal activities. The existence of income inequality will show a striking difference between the poor and the rich. So that in this case inequality will present a condition where the perpetrators of crime have a very high expectation of spoils on victims of crime, namely the rich community. This is reinforced by the results of previous research by Stevani et al. (2020), Sugiharti (2022) and Armin and Idris (2020) which explain the positive effect of income inequality with crime. based on previous research and also existing theoretical assumptions, it is suspected that inequality has an influence on crime. In measuring income inequality in a region, we can use the Gini ratio as an indicator. Income inequality in DKI Jakarta Province from 2003-2021 has fluctuated with an increasing trendline. In 2003, the gini ratio was 0.31, which then fluctuated until in 2021 the gini ratio was 0.41.

In order to get a decent job, the quality of human resources and good education are needed as support. This will also have an impact on the amount of wages earned. The higher the skill and level of education an employee has, the greater the contribution to the company so that it will increase the amount of wages earned. The greater the wages a person gets, the greater the opportunity to fulfill their needs, and vice versa. This will later affect criminality where crime is often based on the inability to meet their needs. This is in accordance with the human capital theory that explains the effect of education on a person's wage or income (Becker, 1992). The school enrollment rate with the age group 16-18 years in DKI Jakarta Province

in 2003-2021 shows fluctuations with an increasing trendline. In 2003 the school enrollment rate was 71.57. Then in 2012 was the year with the lowest enrollment rate, which amounted to 59.72 and again experienced an increase until in 2021 it amounted to 72.32. The school enrollment rate is a measure of the absorption of the education system to the school-age population. An increase in the school enrollment rate illustrates an increase in the number of school age groups who are attending school according to their age level. The increase in school enrolment rates will affect the quality of education and the quality of the resources themselves. The quality of a person will affect the wages earned and will impact on the number of crimes. In this case, education is thought to have an effect on crime because a person is considered capable of fulfilling their needs, thus reducing the possibility of someone committing crime. Previous research by Kizilgol and Selim (2017) explained that education has a negative effect on crime, as well as two other studies by Aranthaya (2018) and Nurhaz and Sentosa (2022).

Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that has a direct impact on a person's survival. Losing a job is considered a decline in living standards. High unemployment leads to an increase in crime. The effect of unemployment on crime can be explained through the theory of supply and demand. Where this unemployment causes a person's income to decrease or disappear so that it will encourage someone to commit crime in order to meet their needs. so that in this case it will affect the supply side of criminality. Several other studies by Selim and Kizilgol (2017), Aranthya (2018), and Nurhaz (2022) show a positive effect of unemployment on the number of crimes. but in contrast to that, research by Armin and Idris (2020), Sugiharti (2022), Rahmalia et al., (2019) show the results if unemployment has a negative effect on crime. By looking at previous research and existing theories, it is suspected that unemployment has an influence on crime. The open unemployment rate in DKI Jakarta Province from 2003-2021 experienced fluctuations with a downward trendline. in 2003 the open unemployment rate reached 14.86 then fluctuated until in 2021 it amounted to 8.5. Even though it tends to decrease, the open unemployment rate of DKI Jakarta Province is quite high compared to other provinces where in 2020 the open unemployment rate of DKI Jakarta Province is in the first position in Indonesia, which is 10.95.

Judging from the number of cases, the number of crimes in DKI Jakarta Province is relatively high when compared to other provinces in Indonesia and is almost always ranked at the top with North Sumatra Province. That way, serious handling is needed so as not to have an impact on national development and disrupt national stability. Therefore, research is needed to discuss the economic factors that affect the number of crimes, so that a meeting point can be produced between influencing factors for prevention. In the research it is suspected that GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment have an influence on crime in DKI Jakarta Province.

## METHODS

This research is quantitative research which aims to examine certain populations or samples that can be measured, calculated and are numerical in nature which can later be processed by statistical methods. In this study, secondary data is used, where the data source is obtained from intermediaries and not from the main source and data processing has been carried out by other parties. It was further explained that all variable data used were obtained from the official website of the Central Bureau of Statistics. In this study, time series data is also used which is limited from 2003 - 2021.

The population taken in this study includes data on the number of crimes reported by DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021, data on GRDP per capita of DKI Jakarta Province 2003-2021, data on the gini ratio of DKI Jakarta Province 2003-2021, data on the school enrollment rate for the 16-18 year age group of DKI Jakarta Province 2003-2021 and data on the open unemployment rate of DKI Jakarta Province 2003-2021. The sample in this study is the last nineteen years of data used during the period 2003 to 2021 in DKI Jakarta Province.

The analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression (multiple regression analysis) using associative quantitative methods to see the effect of GRDP per capita Gini Ratio, School Participation Rate and Open Unemployment Rate on the number of reported crimes. According to Gujarati (2013), the form of multiple linear regression model that has been transformed is:

$$Y = C + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Then transformed so that it is easy to interpret into

$$CR = C + \beta_1 GRDP + \beta_2 GNR + \beta_3 SER + \beta_4 OUR_4 + e$$

Description:

CR : crimes reported

C : Konstanta

GRDP : GRDP per capita

GNR : Gini Ratio

SER : School Enrollment Rate

OUR : Open Unemployment Rate

E : Error term

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Results

This research is quantitative research and data testing is carried out using the Eviews 12 analysis tool with multiple linear regression analysis techniques (multiple regression annalysis). The aim is to determine the effect of GRDP per capita, income inequality, education, and unemployment on crime in DKI Jakarta Province. The following are the results of the multiple linear regression data test:

#### 1. Multiple Linear Regression Test

The following equation function is determined based on the test results

$$\text{CR} = 17.94975 - 0.427488 \text{ GRDP} + 2.164015 \text{ GNR} - 0.037509 \text{ SER} - 0.051295 \text{ OUR} + e$$

This equation explains the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable under the following conditions:

- a. A constant of 17.94975 which means that if GRDP per capita, Gini Ratio, School Participation Rate and Open Unemployment Rate are considered constant, the amount of crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021 is 17.94975.
- b. The coefficient value of GRDP per capita is -0.427488, which means that if GRDP per capita increases by one million rupiah, the crime in DKI Jakarta Province will decrease by 0.427488 cases.
- c. The GNR coefficient value is 2.164015, which means that if the Gini Ratio increases by one percent, crime in DKI Jakarta Province will increase by 2.164015 cases.
- d. The SER coefficient value is -0.037509, which means that if the School Participation Rate increases by one percent, crime in DKI Jakarta Province will decrease by 0.037509 cases.
- e. The OUR coefficient value is -0.051295, which means that if the Open Unemployment Rate increases by one percent, crime in DKI Jakarta Province will decrease by 0.051295 cases.

#### 2. Statistical Testing

- a. Determinant Coefficient R<sup>2</sup> (R-Square)

The coefficient of determination which is closer to the zero value illustrates that the ability of the independent variable in the dependent variable is quite limited, and vice versa, a value close to one, the independent variable can provide good information on the dependent variable. Based on the results of the regression calculation, the coefficient of determination is 0.912789. It means that the ability of the model to explain the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is 91%. While the remaining 9% is explained by other variables not included in the model equation.

- b. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Based on the findings of the F test, it is known that if the F (Prob) value is  $0.000000 < \alpha 0.05$  then H<sub>0</sub> is rejected. This shows that the independent variables affect the dependent variable together (simultaneously).

c. Partial Test (T Test)

Based on the test results above, it can be explained as follows:

- The effect of GRDP per capita on crime.  
Based on the results of the T test above, it shows that if the partial T (Prob) value is  $0.0001 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that partially GRDP per capita has a significant effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.
- The effect of Gini Ratio as an indicator of Income Inequality on Crime.  
Based on the T test results above, it shows that the partial T (Prob) value is  $0.0181 < 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that partially the Gini Ratio has a significant effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.
- The effect of School Participation Rate as an indicator of education on Crime.  
Based on the T test results above, it shows that if the partial T (Prob) value is  $0.0000 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that partially the School Participation Rate has a significant effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.
- The effect of Open Unemployment Rate on Crime.  
Based on the T test results above, it shows that if the partial T (Prob) value is  $0.0062 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that partially the Open Unemployment Rate has a significant effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.

**3. Classical Assumption Testing**

a. Normality Test

Based on the test results that have been carried out, the Jarque-Bera value is 0.701268 with a p value of 0.704242, so  $> 0.05$ . So that the data in this study are normally distributed.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the test results that have been carried out, it is known that the Prob Chi Square (14) value is  $0.2634 > 0.05$ . So it can be said if heteroscedasticity does not exist in the model.

c. Autocorrelation Test

Based on the test results that have been carried out, it is known that the Prob. Chi Square (2) is  $0.0600 > 0.05$ . So it means that there is no autocorrelation problem in the data used.

d. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the test results above, it is known that the VIF value is 6.216558, 1.827463, 1.322469, 4.826531 where the amount is not more than 10 ( $< 10$ ). So it can be said if there is no multicollinearity problem.



## Discussion

After testing, the following will explain the effect of the independent variables, namely GRDP per capita, Income Inequality (Gini Ratio), Education (School Participation Rate), and Unemployment (open unemployment rate) on the dependent variable, namely Crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021 as follows:

### 1. The effect of GRDP per capita on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.

Based on the tests that have been carried out, the results show that GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province. The test results are supported by research conducted by Purwanti and Widyaningsih (2019) which states that GRDP per capita also has a significant negative effect on crime in East Java Province. Likewise, the results of research by Dewantoro (2022), Fajri and Rizki (2019) both show a significant negative effect of GRDP per capita on crime.

DKI Jakarta Province as the capital and economic center of the country makes the economy in this province develop so rapidly compared to other provinces. The amount of GRDP per capita in DKI Jakarta illustrates that the people's income has increased so that people's welfare and needs can be met through the legal sector. This will make someone more inclined to avoid the illegal sector, namely acting criminally because all needs have been met through the legal sector as well as considering the many risks that must be borne if they commit crime. So it can be concluded that an increase in GRDP per capita has an effect on reducing the number of crimes in DKI Jakarta Province. This is supported by data testing which shows the results if GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta where when GRDP per capita increases, it will reduce crime.

### 2. The Effect of Income Inequality (Gini Ratio) on Crime in DKI Jakarta Province 2003-2021.

Based on the test results that have been carried out, it is known that the Gini Ratio has a significant positive effect on Crime in DKI Jakarta Province. The test results strengthen the research of Stevani et al., (2020) which states that the gini ratio as an indicator of income inequality also has a significant positive effect on crime in West Sumatra Province. Furthermore, it is explained that the results of this study are also in line with the research of Armin and Idris (2020), Sugiharti et al., (2022).

Judging from its GDP per capita, DKI Jakarta Province is always greater than other provinces. So in terms of the number of crimes, it should also be smaller than other provinces. But even so, the number of crimes in DKI Jakarta Province is still very large when compared to other provinces that have GRDP per capita smaller than DKI Jakarta Province. This is due to the high income inequality in DKI Jakarta Province. The increase in per capita income is not always accompanied by an equitable distribution of income. The high level of income inequality in DKI Jakarta Province reflects the uneven distribution of

income. The high income inequality of DKI Jakarta Province will have an impact on the number of crimes.

The relationship between income inequality and crime can be seen from the assumption of economic rationality of crime where criminals will consider the benefits and costs of committing crimes. In income inequality, there will be a striking difference between the poor and the well-off. In this case, income inequality can increase the likelihood of someone committing a crime because criminals have a very high expectation of loot from victims of crime, namely the affluent community.

Becker (1968) in the economic theory of crime explains that there is a relationship between income inequality and criminality. in the economic theory of crime explains that income inequality will reflect the existence of someone with a low income and someone with very high value in an area. This will have an impact, namely increasing the return of crime in an area so that the crime rate will increase in that area. The existence of social jealousy between communities that arises due to high income inequality and the feeling of hopelessness of someone who is not successful when dealing with successful people around him will encourage someone to commit crime. So it can be concluded that if there is high income inequality in DKI Jakarta Province, the number of crimes is still relatively greater than other provinces that have smaller incomes than DKI Jakarta Province. This is supported by the test results which show that GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on criminality in DKI Jakarta Province, namely when the income inequality rate rises, the crime will also increase.

### **3. The Effect of Education (School Participation Rate) on Crime in DKI Jakarta Province 2003-2021.**

Based on the tests that have been carried out, it is known that education with the school enrollment rate indicator has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province. The test results are supported by research from Selim and Kizilgol (2017) which also found a significant negative effect of education with an indicator of school enrollment rates on crimes recorded by the police for the European Union 28 and Turkey. It is further explained that the test results are in line with research by Stevani et al. (2020), Nurhaz and Sentosa (2022), Armin and Idris (2020).

It is no secret that the quality of education in urban areas is better than rural areas. in terms of supporting facilities, urban areas have better quality and are more adequate than rural areas which are limited. The number of school participation rates for the 16-18 year age group in DKI Jakarta Province shows an increase. Which shows the number of children who receive education in this age group according to their age level has increased. This will have a good impact on the quality of these human resources.

It is explained in human capital theory that education has an influence on a person's income and productivity. A person with higher education will be more considered in the world of work so that they have a greater chance of getting a better job with a high income. Improving the quality and quantity of the

education sector in DKI Jakarta Province will improve the quality of its human resources so that the types of jobs they have will be better accompanied by higher incomes so that people's welfare can also be fulfilled through the legal sector. This will reduce the possibility of someone entering the illegal sector or committing a crime. This is supported by the test results which show that the school enrollment rate has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province. Where if the school enrollment rate increases, it will reduce crime.

#### **4. The Effect of Unemployment (Open Unemployment Rate) on Criminality in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.**

According to Nurhas and Sentota (2022) a person who is unemployed, in other words, does not have a job, is more likely to commit a crime than an individual who has a job. This is because unemployment is one of the factors of many economic problems which will make it difficult for a person to meet their needs, which in turn will encourage them to take shortcuts by acting criminally. So that an increase in unemployment can increase the number of crimes.

However, based on the tests that have been conducted, it is known that unemployment has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province. Which means that an increase in unemployment can reduce crime and vice versa, a decrease in unemployment can increase crime. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics Criminal Statistics Publication (2021), the largest number of crimes in DKI Jakarta Province are crimes related to narcotics, then the second is crimes related to fraud, embezzlement and corruption. The use of narcotics and psychotropic drugs requires a large amount of money in the transaction. So in this case the drug users are unlikely to be unemployed. Because the more people are unemployed, the more difficult it will be to get drugs because they do not have the ability to buy. So in this case, an increase in unemployment will reduce crime. vice versa, a decrease in unemployment will further increase the amount of crime because it will increase a person's ability to consume drugs due to having enough money.

In addition, the large number of crimes related to fraud, embezzlement and corruption are usually crimes committed in the scope of work. A person commits fraud against a coworker or embezzlement and corruption of company or agency funds. So in this case, crimes related to fraud, embezzlement and corruption are often committed by someone who has an important job or position. That way, it is less likely to be committed by someone who is unemployed or does not have a job. So in this case, an increase in unemployment will reduce crime because the more people who are unemployed, the less likely someone will commit fraud, embezzlement and corruption because there is no access to a company or agency. Likewise, a decrease in unemployment indicates an increase in people who have jobs. In this case, it will make it easier for criminals to commit fraud, embezzlement and corruption because they have access to a company or agency where they work.

Criminality dominated by narcotics crime and fraud, embezzlement and corruption are the reasons why unemployment in DKI Jakarta Province in this study has a negative effect which is not in accordance with existing theory but

still causes a significant effect. This result is in line with research conducted by Armin and Idris (2020) which states that unemployment has a significant negative effect on crime in Indonesia. Then it is also supported by research from Rahmalia, Ariusni and Triani (2019) which also found significant negative results between unemployment and crime in Indonesia.

#### **5. The effect of GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.**

Based on the test results that have been carried out, it is found that GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment are factors that affect criminality in DKI Jakarta Province. Basically, someone commits a crime triggered by welfare problems.

In this study, GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment are used which affect the welfare of the community. an increase in GRDP per capita will show an increase in community welfare which will affect crime. as well as income inequality which will show the problem of uneven income distribution which affects the welfare of the community so that it triggers crime. Education is also one of the benchmarks of community welfare where education has an important effect on the high and low income and affects a person's mindset. And unemployment itself is very influential on welfare. Someone who is unemployed will have a decreasing impact on their income or even disappear. This will reduce the standard of living and welfare of the community so that it encourages someone to look for other alternatives by committing crimes to meet their needs.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of testing and analysis that has been carried out, the author concludes that GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021. Income inequality with the gini ratio indicator has a significant positive effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021. Education with the indicator of school enrollment rate has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021. Unemployment with the open unemployment rate indicator has a significant negative effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021. GRDP per capita, income inequality, education and unemployment have a significant effect on crime in DKI Jakarta Province in 2003-2021.

Seeing the effect of GRDP per capita on crime, it is hoped that the government will continue to be able to increase GRDP per capita every year. That way the welfare of the community will also increase so that it can reduce the crime rate in DKI Jakarta Province. It is hoped that the government will not only focus on increasing income but also pay attention in terms of income distribution. This is to prevent an increase in income inequality in DKI Jakarta Province. where if the income inequality rate is small, it can reduce the crime rate. It is expected that the

government can improve the quality of human resources, especially through the education sector. That is, by improving educational facilities, providing educational assistance funds, and improving the quality of students. That way it will affect the improvement of the quality of human resources and will reduce the crime rate in DKI Jakarta Province. It is hoped that the government can increase employment opportunities which will attract many unemployed people. So that this can be one of the solutions to reduce the crime rate. In addition, it is also by maximizing the performance of security forces and law enforcement in handling criminality cases in the community in order to tackle crime in DKI Jakarta Province which is dominated by narcotics crimes and crimes related to fraud, embezzlement and corruption. In this study, four independent variables were used that affect the dependent variable. So for future researchers who are interested in conducting research on the same topic are expected to use several different variables so that this research can be refined.

## REFERENCE

- Adri, S., Karimi, S., & Indrawari, I. (2019). Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Ekonomi terhadap Perilaku Kriminalitas (Tinjauan Literatur). *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 5(2), 181–186. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2019.005.02.7>
- Aranthya, P. D., Prihanto, P. H., & Parmadi, P. (2018). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat kriminalitas pada kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi (suatu pendekatan ekonomi). *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Sumberdaya Dan Lingkungan*, 7(2), 68–82. <https://doi.org/10.22437/jels.v7i2.11931>
- Armin, F., & Idris. (2020). Analysis of the Effects of Education, Unemployment, Poverty, and Income Inequality on Crime in Indonesia. *Atlantis Press*, 124, 368–374. <https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.200305.092>
- Bakesbangpol. (2023). *Pemeliharaan Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat*. PPID (Pejabat Pengelola Informasi Dan Dokumentasi Kabupaten) Jember. <https://ppid.jemberkab.go.id/berita-ppid/detail/pemeliharaan-keamanan-dan-ketertiban-masyarakat>
- Becker, G. S. (1968). Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach. *Journal of Political Economy*, 70, 1–13.
- Becker, G. S. (1992). *Human Capital : A theoretical And Empirical Analysis, With Special Reference to Education*. The University of Chicago.
- Becsi, Z. (1999). Economics and Crime in the States. *Economic Review-Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta*, 84.
- Dimas Mochlas Dewantoro. (2022). ANALISIS PENGARUH KEMISKINAN, PDRB PERKAPITA, PENGANGGURAN, DAN UPAH MINIMUM, TERHADAP TINGKAT KRIMINALITAS DI KARESIDENAN SURAKARTA TAHUN 2015-2020. *UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA*. [https://eprints.ums.ac.id/104085/1/NASKAH\\_PUBLIKASI.pdf](https://eprints.ums.ac.id/104085/1/NASKAH_PUBLIKASI.pdf)
- Dinas Komunikasi, Informasi, S. dan P. K. P. (2019). Analisis Produk Domestik

- Regional Bruto (PDRB) Kabupaten Paser Menurut Lapangan Usaha Tahun 2019. In *Dinas Komunikasi, Informasi, Statistik dan Persandian Kabupaten Paser*. [https://issuu.com/diskominfopaser/docs/analisis\\_pdrb\\_2018\\_cover](https://issuu.com/diskominfopaser/docs/analisis_pdrb_2018_cover)
- Gujarati. (2013). *Dasar-Dasar Ekonometrika*.
- Hartsa Mashirul. (2021). *Pinjol dan stabilitas nasional*. Antara Kantor Berita Indonesia. <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2547965/pinjol-dan-stabilitas-nasional>
- M. P. Todaro. (2003). *Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga*. Erlangga: Jakarta.
- Nurhaz Winda, S. U. S. (2022). Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Terhadap Tindakan Kriminalitas Di Provinsi-Provinsi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan*, 3, 65–72.
- Pradiptyo, D. R. (2007). Does Punishment Matter? A Refinement of the Inspection Game. *Review of Law & Economics*, 3(2).
- Pradiptyo, D. R. (2011). *Penegakan Hukum dan Pencegahan Tindak Kejahatan dalam Tinjauan Ilmu Ekonomi*. Universitas Gadjah Mada Fakultas Ekonomika Dan Bisnis. <https://feb.ugm.ac.id/id/penelitian/artikel-dosen/826-penegakan-hukum-dan-pencegahan-tindak-kejahatan-dalam-tinjauan-ilmu-ekonomi>
- Purwanti, E. Y., & Widyaningsih, E. (2019). ANALISIS FAKTOR EKONOMI YANG MEMPENGARUHI KRIMINALITAS DI JAWA TIMUR. *Jurnal Ekonomi-QU*, 9(2).
- Rahmat Erija Fajri dan Cut Zakia Rzuki. (2019). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Kepadatan Penduduk dan Pengangguran terhadap Kriminalitas Perkotaan Aceh. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa (JIM) Ekonomi Pembangunan Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Unsyiah*, 4(3), 255–263.
- Rochmannudin, N. (2022). *Kriminalitas Tertinggi Di Kongo, Indonesia Rangking 25*. Rakyat Merdeka. <https://rm.id/baca-berita/nasional/113759/riset-the-global-initiative-kriminalitas-tertinggi-di-kongo-indonesia-rangking-25>
- RS, P. H., & Syahputri, A. R. (2016). Analisis Ketimpangan Ekonomi dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas di Propinsi Sumatera Utara. *Ekonomikawan: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan*, 16(1), 56–76. <http://jurnal.umsu.ac.id/index.php/ekawan/article/view/1018>
- Selim, S., & Kizilgol, O. (2017). Socio-economic and demographic determinants of crime by panel count data analysis: the case of EU 28 and Turkey. *Journal of Business, Economics and Finance Pressacademia*, 6(1), 31–41. <https://doi.org/10.17261/pressacademia.2017.383>
- Steviani, H. E., Handra, H., & Maryati, S. (2020). Faktor Sosial-Ekonomi yang Mempengaruhi Tindak Kejahatan di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *Menara Ilmu*, XIV(01), 42–51.
- Subdirektorat Statistik Politik dan Keamanan. (2021). Statistik Kriminal 2021. *Badan Pusat Statistik Republik Indonesia*, 1–248. <http://library1.nida.ac.th/termpaper6/sd/2554/19755.pdf>
- Suci Rahmalia, Ariusni, M. T. (2019). Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Pengangguran, dan Kemiskinan terhadap Kriminalitas di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan*, 1, 21–36.
- Sugiharti, L., Esquivias, M. A., Shaari, M. S., Agustin, L., & Rohmawati, H. (2022). Criminality and Income Inequality in Indonesia. *Social Sciences*, 11(3).

<https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci11030142>

Todaro, S. (2013). *Pembangunan Ekonomi*. PT Erlangga : Jakarta.

Undip, H. (2021). *Presiden WSV Beberkan Kaitan Tindak Kejahatan dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di ICENIS ke-6 UNDIP*. Universitas Diponegoro. <https://www.undip.ac.id/post/20447/presiden-wsv-beberkan-kaitan-tindak-kejahatan-dan-pembangunan-berkelanjutan-di-icenis-ke-6-undip.html?amp=1>

Wicaksono. (2022). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kriminalitas di Kabupaten/Kota Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Pendekatan Ekonomi. *Universitas Islam Indonesia*, 1–69.