

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, UNEMPLOYMENT, POPULATION, AND POVERTY ON CRIME IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRAK

This study examines the effect of economic growth, unemployment, population size, and poverty on crime rates in Indonesia. The research employs panel data from 15 Indonesian provinces with the highest crime rates over the period 2013–2022 and applies a fixed effect panel data regression model. The results show that economic growth and poverty have a positive and significant effect on criminality, while population size has a negative and significant effect. Meanwhile, unemployment has a negative but statistically insignificant effect on crime rates. Simultaneously, economic growth, unemployment, population size, and poverty significantly influence criminality in Indonesia. These findings indicate that economic growth alone does not necessarily reduce crime if it is not accompanied by equitable income distribution and effective poverty alleviation. This study contributes to the existing literature by providing empirical evidence from high-crime provinces in Indonesia using a panel data approach in the post-pandemic period. The results offer important policy implications for promoting inclusive economic growth, strengthening poverty reduction programs, and designing integrated crime prevention strategies.

Keywords: *Crime, Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population, Poverty*

1. INTRODUCTION

Criminality, as a manifestation of social inequality, has become a major concern in development studies across various parts of the world (Anser et al., 2020; Richmond-Rakerd et al., 2020). Criminal acts, in their diverse forms and degrees, not only disrupt public order and security but also reflect the failure of social structures to meet individual needs and aspirations (De Nadai et al., 2020; Smith, 2022). Beyond being a mere violation of law, criminality represents a complex phenomenon rooted in the interaction of multiple factors—both individual and structural (Bouchard, 2020; Nisa et al., 2024; Onyeneke & Karam, 2022; Saputra, 2023). This phenomenon exists across all layers of society, exhibiting diverse patterns and characteristics depending on the social, economic, and cultural context.

Various changes have occurred in the values embraced by society, such as an increasing tendency toward materialism, hedonism, and other similar values. These changes have also contributed to a shift in the prevailing value system within the community (Angkasawati, 2024; Leijen et al., 2022). The changes occurring in the economy have also influenced human behavior (Wu et al., 2022). Positive changes tend to generate beneficial impacts for society, whereas negative changes may lead to social unrest resulting from the emergence of deviant behaviors such as crime or criminal acts (Samoilenko, 2020; Siregar & Zulkarnain, 2022).

The prevalence of criminality is believed to be closely linked to several economic variables, such as the rate of economic growth, the level of poverty, and the population density of a particular region (Karpavicius et al., 2024; Nairobi et al., 2021; Remeikienė et al., 2022). A number of studies indicate that poverty, unemployment, and life stress contribute to the emergence of social conflicts and criminal behavior, both directly and through indirect channels of influence (Hasan & Khatun, 2020; Hung, 2024; Nairobi et al., 2021; Nisa et al., 2024; Yigzaw et al., 2023).

Table 1.1. Data from 2013–2022 on Criminality, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate, Population, and Poverty Rate in Indonesia

Year	Criminality (Cases)	Economic Growth (%)	Open Unemployment Rate (%)	Population (Individuals)	Poverty Rate (%)
2013	342,084	5.56	4.34	248,818.1	11.40
2014	325,317	5.01	4.05	252,164.8	11.20
2015	352,939	4.88	4.51	255,461.7	11.20
2016	357,197	5.03	4.30	258,705.0	10.90
2017	336,652	5.07	3.78	261,890.9	10.60
2018	294,281	5.17	4.39	264,161.6	9.80
2019	269,324	5.02	3.59	266,911.9	9.40
2020	247,218	-2.07	4.25	281,603.8	9.80
2021	239,481	3.69	3.83	270,203.9	10.10
2022	372,965	5.31	5.86	272,679.2	9.36

Source: BPS, 2025

Data on criminality in Indonesia show a fluctuating trend over the period from 2013 to 2022. The highest number of criminal cases was recorded in 2022, with 372,965 cases, while the lowest occurred in 2021, with 239,481 cases. A significant surge occurred in 2022 following a declining trend in previous years, indicating the presence of factors that may have contributed to this increase.

Economic growth is one of the key factors in generating societal prosperity. Data on Indonesia's economic development from 2013 to 2022 show fluctuations influenced by both domestic and global conditions. In 2020, Indonesia experienced a sharp decline in economic growth to -2.07%, primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic recovery began to emerge in 2021 and 2022; however, the crime rate in 2022 remained the highest throughout the observed period. This finding is inconsistent with the theory suggesting that an increase in GDP per capita should be accompanied by a decrease in criminality.

The unemployment rate in Indonesia between 2013 and 2022 also exhibited a fluctuating pattern. During the COVID-19 crisis in 2020, the unemployment rate rose to 4.25% as a result of reduced economic activity. However, in 2022, unemployment sharply increased to 5.86%, marking the highest level in the past decade.

Population data from 2013 to 2022 show a consistent increase until 2019. In 2020, however, there was a significant jump, reaching 281.6 million individuals, which appears as an anomaly in the trend. Data on poverty rates from 2013 to 2022 indicate a gradual decline until 2019. Yet in 2020, the poverty rate increased to 9.8%, potentially due to the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the background described above, the research problems of this study are as follows. First, how does economic growth affect criminality in Indonesia? Second, how does unemployment affect criminality in Indonesia? Third, how does population size affect criminality in Indonesia? Fourth, how does poverty affect criminality in Indonesia? Finally, how do economic growth, unemployment, population size, and poverty simultaneously affect criminality in Indonesia?

The objectives of this study are to examine these issues. Specifically, the study aims to determine the effect of economic growth on criminality in Indonesia, to assess the effect of unemployment on criminality in Indonesia, to analyze the effect of population size on criminality in Indonesia, to evaluate the effect of poverty on criminality in Indonesia, and to investigate the simultaneous effects of economic growth, unemployment, population size, and poverty on criminality in Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Criminality

Criminality can be understood as any form of action that causes harm, whether economically or psychologically, which not only violates the prevailing legal regulations in Indonesia but also contravenes social norms and religious values (Ahmadi, 2022; Salsabilla Harahap & Mutiara Nelson, 2023; Vicki Dwi Purnomo et al., 2023; Zuriyani & Despica, 2020). From an etymological perspective, the term “criminology” originates from the word “crime,” meaning offense, and “logos,” meaning science or knowledge (Johnson, 2021; Kamal Ahamed, 2021; Lee, 2023). Bonger stated that criminology serves as the foundational science for studying deviant phenomena in a broad and in-depth manner. The scope of criminal phenomena includes various forms of social pathology, such as poverty, extramarital birth, prostitution, alcoholism, and suicide (Bansal et al., 2023; Haque & Muniruzzaman, 2020; Tepperman, 2022).

2.2 Economic Growth

Economic growth is a primary objective in the formulation of various economic policies (Ozili et al., 2023; Shen et al., 2021; Song et al., 2021). From a long-term perspective, economic growth plays a crucial role as one of the main prerequisites for reducing poverty levels (Liu et al., 2020; Zhu et al., 2022). Solow, economic growth is influenced by production factors such as labor, population growth,

capital accumulation, and technological development (Geng, 2022; Mengesha & Singh, 2023; Ogbefun & Shobande, 2022).

2.3 Unemployment

Unemployment refers to the condition of individuals within the labor force who are actively seeking employment but have not yet obtained a job (Alenda-Demoutiez & Mügge, 2020; Mseleku, 2022; Pratap et al., 2021). It denotes a situation in which individuals classified as part of the labor force remain jobless despite having the willingness to work (Blustein & Guarino, 2020; Brouwers, 2020; Hall & Kudlyak, 2022; Stamm et al., 2020).

2.4 Population

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency BPS (2025), population can be defined as all individuals residing within the geographical territory of the Republic of Indonesia for a minimum of six months, or individuals residing for less than six months who intend to stay permanently.

2.5 Poverty

Poverty can be understood as the economic inability of individuals or households to meet basic needs, both food and non-food, measured based on expenditure levels (Kassahun et al., 2022; Menyhart, 2024). According to Michael Parkin, poverty occurs when a household's income falls below the level required to satisfy its basic living needs (Bayoumi et al., 2025; Rizky Amanda Yasnuri & Jariah Abubakar, 2023).

2.6 Conceptual Framework and Hypotheses

The conceptual framework of this study examines the causal relationship between the independent variables (Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population, and Poverty) and the dependent variable (Criminality). Uneven economic growth can trigger criminality (Achim et al., 2021; Sugiharti et al., 2023; Triatmanto & Bawono, 2023). Unemployment creates economic pressure that may encourage criminal behavior (Jonathan et al., 2021; Lojanica & Obradović, 2020; Refugia, 2021). An increase in population without adequate fulfillment of needs can escalate criminality (Gehrsitz & Ungerer, 2022; Prilleltensky, 2020). Poverty also has a significant relationship with criminality rates (Dong et al., 2020; Sugiharti et al., 2023; van Dijk et al., 2022).

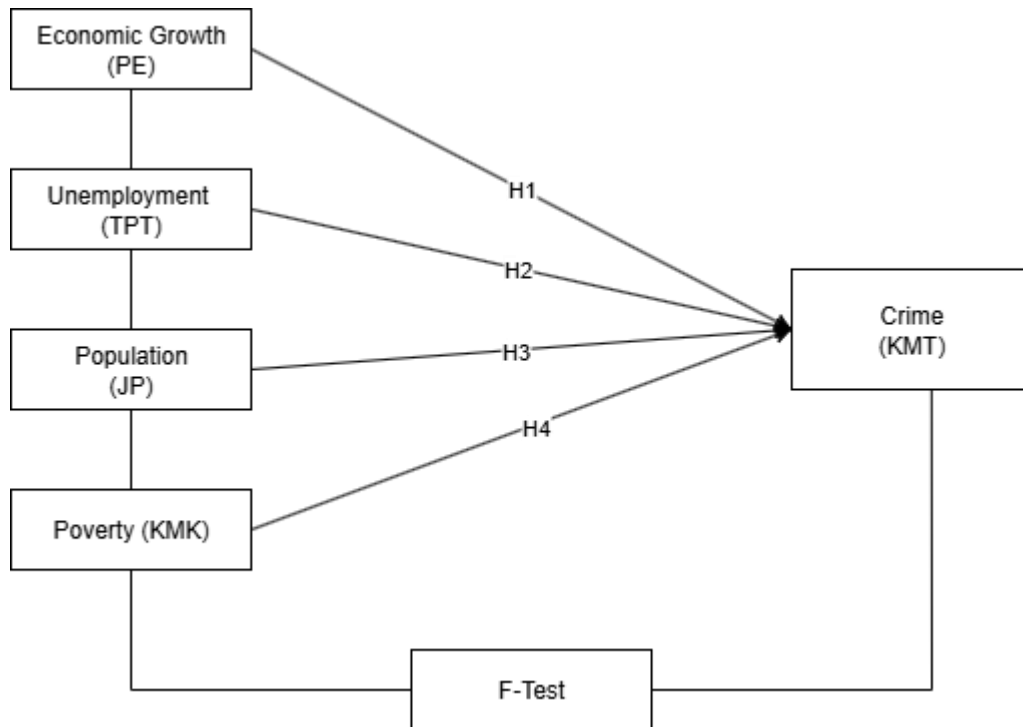


Figure. 1 Conceptual Framework
Source: Processed by the Author, 2025

The figure presents the conceptual framework illustrating the relationship between the independent variables—namely Economic Growth (EG), Unemployment (UR), Population (POP), and Poverty (POV)—and the dependent variable, Criminality (CR). This framework visualizes the research hypotheses, whereby each independent variable is assumed to have a direct effect on the level of criminality. The model serves as the basis for path analysis employed in the study to test the significance and direction of causal relationships among these variables.

Based on the conceptual framework, the hypotheses of this study are as follows:

- a. H₁: Economic Growth is hypothesized to have a negative effect on criminality in Indonesia.
- b. H₂: The Open Unemployment Rate is hypothesized to have a positive effect on criminality in Indonesia.
- c. H₃: Population size is hypothesized to have a positive effect on criminality in Indonesia.
- d. H₄: Poverty is hypothesized to have a positive effect on criminality in Indonesia.
- e. H₅: Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population, and Poverty are hypothesized to simultaneously have a positive effect on criminality in Indonesia.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study employs a quantitative approach, in which the analysis is based on numerical

statistical data to test the formulated hypotheses. Specifically, the research design utilizes panel data, which combines time series data from 2013 to 2022 and cross-sectional data from 15 provinces in Indonesia. The use of panel data allows for a more comprehensive analysis, as it can control for unobserved individual (provincial) heterogeneity and provides more efficient estimation results.

3.2 Sample

The research objects are 15 provinces in Indonesia. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, whereby these provinces were intentionally chosen due to historically high criminality rates during the observation period. This sampling strategy aims to ensure the relevance of the analysis to the regions most affected by criminality. The data used are panel data, consisting of 15 cross-sectional units (provinces) and 10 time-series units (years), resulting in a total of 150 observations (15 provinces × 10 years).

3.3 Data Collection

The data collection methods employed in this study include library research and documentation. All data used are publicly available secondary data obtained from official publications issued by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the period 2013–2022. Additionally, data sources include books, scientific journals, and previous research findings relevant to strengthening the theoretical framework and discussion.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis technique employed in this study is panel data regression analysis, assisted by the EViews 12 software. The mathematical model used to examine the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable is as follows:

$$LNKMTit = \beta_0 + \beta_1PEit + \beta_2TPTit + \beta_3LNJPit + \beta_4KMKit + \epsilon it$$

Description of the formula:

$LNKMTit$: Natural logarithm of the number of criminality cases in province i at year t .

$PEit$: Economic Growth in province i at year t (%).

$TPTit$: Open Unemployment Rate in province i at year t (%).

$LNJPit$: Natural logarithm of the Population in province i at year t .

$KMKit$: Poverty Rate in province i at year t (%).

β_0 : Constant (intercept).

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$: Regression coefficients for each variable.

ϵit : Error term or disturbance term.

i : 15 provinces in Indonesia.

t : Years 2013–2022.

The data analysis process comprises several main stages:

1. **Selection of Estimation Model:** To determine the most appropriate panel data regression model among the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM), a series of specification tests were conducted:
 - a. **Chow Test:** Used to choose between CEM and FEM. The hypotheses tested are H_0 : The common effect model is more appropriate, and H_1 : The fixed effect model is more appropriate. The decision is based on the probability value; if the probability < 0.05 , FEM is selected.
 - b. **Hausman Test:** Used to choose between FEM and REM. The hypotheses tested are H_0 : The random effect model is more appropriate, and H_1 : The fixed effect model is more appropriate. If the probability value < 0.05 , FEM is selected.
2. **Classical Assumption Tests:** To ensure that the regression model produces valid and unbiased estimates (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator – BLUE), classical assumption tests were performed:
 - a. **Multicollinearity Test:** Conducted to detect the presence of strong correlations among independent variables. The criterion used is that if the correlation coefficient between independent variables exceeds 0.80, there is an indication of multicollinearity.
 - b. **Heteroskedasticity Test:** Conducted to examine whether the variance of residuals is constant (homoscedasticity) or not. Detection is based on the probability value of each variable; if the probability > 0.05 , there is no indication of heteroskedasticity.
3. **Statistical Tests (Hypothesis Testing):**
 - a. **t-Test (Partial Test):** Used to examine the effect of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable. The decision is made by comparing the calculated t-value with the t-table value. If $|t\text{-calculated}| > t\text{-table}$, the variable has a significant effect.
 - b. **F-Test (Simultaneous Test):** Used to examine the effect of all independent variables collectively on the dependent variable. If $F\text{-calculated} > F\text{-table}$, the model is considered significant overall.
 - c. **Coefficient of Determination Test (Adjusted R^2):** Used to measure the proportion of variation in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables in the model. An Adjusted R^2 value approaching 1 indicates a better model ability to explain the studied phenomenon.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results

1. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive analysis provides an initial overview of the characteristics of the data used.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics Results

Variabel	Mean	Max	Min	Std. Dev	Observasi
KMT	15481.23	51905.00	718.0000	11565.24	150
PE	5.087133	22.94000	-2.670000	3.510830	150
TPT	5.737133	10.95000	2.720000	1.687992	150
JP	13381.64	50345.20	1114.900	14409.92	150
KMK	10.26173	18.05000	3.470000	3.420488	150

Source: Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics of the research variables based on 150 observations. The Criminality variable (CR) has a mean of 15,481.23 cases with a high standard deviation, indicating substantial variation. Economic Growth (EG) averages 5.09%, the Open Unemployment Rate (UR) 5.74%, and Poverty (POV) 10.26%, with relatively even data distribution. In contrast, the Population variable (POP) shows a standard deviation greater than its mean, suggesting uneven data distribution across provinces.

2. Panel Data Regression Model Selection Results

Chow Test

The Chow test is used to choose between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 2
Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	48.764990	(14,130)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	273.093119	14	0.0000

Source: Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 2 presents the Chow test results for determining the most appropriate model between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The probability value of the Cross-section Chi-square is 0.0000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This result indicates that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is superior and more appropriate for panel data analysis in this study compared to the Common Effect Model.

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is used to choose between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM).

Table 3
Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	15.472401	4	0.0038

Source: Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 3 presents the results of the Hausman test, which aims to select the most appropriate estimation model between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM). The test results show a Cross-section random probability value of 0.0038, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Based on this criterion, the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most suitable model for panel data regression analysis in this study.

3. Classical Assumption Tests

Multicollinearity Test

The results of the test indicate that all correlation values among the independent variables are below 0.80, suggesting no indication of multicollinearity.

Table 4
Multicollinearity Test Results

Correlation	PE	TPT	LNJP	KMK
PE	1.000000			
TPT	-0.403211	1.000000		
LNJP	-0.282316	0.259081	1.000000	
KMK	0.007088	-0.332955	0.053362	1.000000

Source: Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 4 presents the results of the multicollinearity test through the correlation matrix among the independent variables. The results show that all correlation coefficients between the variables—for example, between Economic Growth (EG) and Unemployment (UR) at -0.40, and between Population (LNPOP) and Poverty (POV) at 0.05—are below the threshold of 0.80. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no serious multicollinearity problem in this regression model.

Heteroskedasticity Test

The test results indicate that the variables Economic Growth, Open Unemployment Rate, and Population do not show signs of heteroskedasticity (Prob. > 0.05). However, the Poverty variable shows indications of heteroskedasticity (Prob. = 0.0311 < 0.05).

Table 5
Heteroskedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1.060677	2.084968	-0.508726	0.6118
PE	0.008716	0.005677	1.535241	0.1272
TPT	0.033144	0.019584	1.692371	0.0930
LNJP	0.157450	0.226158	0.696195	0.4875

KMK	-0.039204	0.017984	-2.179871	0.0311
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Source: Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 5 presents the results of the heteroskedasticity test using the Absolute Residual method. The results indicate that the probability values for Economic Growth (EG), Unemployment (UR), and Population (LNPOP) are greater than 0.05, suggesting no signs of heteroskedasticity in these variables. However, the Poverty variable (POV) has a probability value of 0.0311, which is less than 0.05, indicating the presence of heteroskedasticity in this variable.

4. Panel Data Analysis Results

The model used in this study is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 6
Panel Data Regression Analysis Results (Fixed Effect Model)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	15.77121	3.417104	4.615374	0.0000
PE	0.016249	0.009305	1.746254	0.0831
TPT	-0.043410	0.032097	-1.352439	0.1786
LN(JP)	-0.758919	0.370655	-2.047506	0.0426
KMK	0.054136	0.029575	1.836684	0.0685
R-squared	0.920022			
Adjusted squared	R- 0.908948			
F-statistic	83.08054			
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Data Processing Results, 2025

The resulting regression equation is as follows:

$$LNKMTit = 15,771 + 0.016PEit - 0.043TPTit - 0.759LNJPit + 0.054KMKit$$

The constant coefficient is 15.771, which means that if the variables Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population, and Poverty in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality in Indonesia remain constant, the level of criminality in these provinces will be constant at 15.771.

The coefficient of the Economic Growth variable is 0.016 percent, indicating that a 1% increase in Economic Growth in the 15 provinces with the highest total criminality in Indonesia is expected to increase the level of criminality in these provinces by 0.02%, assuming that the Open Unemployment Rate, Population, and Poverty remain constant.

Next, the coefficient of the Open Unemployment Rate is -0.043, suggesting that a 1% increase in unemployment would reduce the dependent variable by 0.043%. Thus, criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality in Indonesia would decrease by 0.04%, assuming Economic Growth,

Population, and Poverty remain constant.

Furthermore, the coefficient of Population is -0.759 percent, which means that a 1% increase in Population would lead to a 0.76% decrease in criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality in Indonesia, assuming that Economic Growth, Unemployment, and Poverty are held constant.

The final variable, Poverty, has a coefficient of 0.054 percent, indicating that a 1% increase in Poverty would increase criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality in Indonesia by 0.05%, assuming Economic Growth, Unemployment, and Population remain constant.

Based on Table 4.8, the calculated t-value for Economic Growth (EG) is 1.746, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.655. This indicates that Economic Growth has a positive and significant effect on criminality in the 15 provinces in Indonesia (2013–2022) at a 10% significance level, as shown by the probability value of $0.0831 < 0.10$.

The Open Unemployment Rate (UR) has a calculated t-value of -1.352, which is smaller than the t-table value of 1.655, with a probability value of 0.1786 (> 0.10). This indicates that UR does not have a significant effect on the level of criminality in the 15 provinces studied at either the 5% or 10% significance level.

For the Population variable (LN(POP)), the calculated t-value is -2.048, which exceeds the t-table value of 1.976 in absolute terms. This shows that Population has a negative and significant effect on the level of criminality at a 5% significance level. This finding is supported by the p-value of 0.0426, which is less than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis is rejected and the variable is statistically significant in the model.

The Poverty variable (POV) has a calculated t-value of 1.837, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.655, with a probability value of $0.0685 < 0.10$. This result indicates that Poverty has a positive and significant effect on the level of criminality at a 10% significance level.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the estimation results and model testing, this study identifies the Fixed Effect Model

(FEM) as the most appropriate model to use. The following discussion presents the relationships between the independent and dependent variables based on partial and simultaneous tests, complemented by comparisons with relevant theories and previous studies.

Effect of Economic Growth on Criminality

The partial analysis results indicate that Economic Growth has a positive and significant effect on the level of criminality. This finding aligns with studies conducted by Ikhsan (2021) and Rahmah (2020), which also found that economic growth can trigger criminality if not accompanied by equitable welfare distribution. However, this result contrasts with (Hariyantia et al., 2021) who found that economic growth has a positive effect on criminality but is not statistically significant.

Effect of Unemployment on Criminality

The Unemployment variable does not have a statistically significant effect on criminality. This finding differs from the study by Fajri & Rizki (2019), which found a significant relationship, but is consistent with several other studies that also failed to find a strong link between the Open Unemployment Rate (UR) and criminality in developing countries. According to (Anata, 2013) the unemployment rate does not significantly influence criminality, further confirming that the impact of unemployment on criminality is often inconsistent or insignificant.

Effect of Population on Criminality

The estimation results show that Population has a negative and significant effect on criminality. This finding does not align with Handayani (2017) and Yuliana (2021), who reported that population positively affects the level of criminality. On the other hand, Exbrayat & Stephane (2025) found that higher urban population density reduces financial crime rates but does not affect non-financial crime rates.

Effect of Poverty on Criminality

Poverty has a positive and significant effect on criminality. This result confirms previous findings, such as those by Handayani (2019) and Silvia & Ikhsan (2021), which also found a positive and significant relationship between poverty and criminality. In contrast, (Yuanda, 2024) reported that poverty has a negative but statistically insignificant effect on criminality.

Simultaneous Effect

The F-test results indicate that collectively, Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population, and Poverty have a significant effect on the level of criminality in Indonesia. This finding emphasizes that criminality is a multidimensional phenomenon that cannot be explained by a single factor. The complex interaction between economic opportunities (or the lack thereof), demographic conditions, and welfare

levels collectively shapes a social environment that can either encourage or suppress criminal behavior. Therefore, any policy aimed at reducing criminality must consider these various economic and social aspects comprehensively and integratively.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion in this study, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- a. Partially, Economic Growth has a positive and significant effect on criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest levels of criminality in Indonesia. This indicates that changes in economic growth do not directly translate into proportional changes in the level of criminality.
- b. Partially, Unemployment has a negative and insignificant effect on criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality. This means that fluctuations in the unemployment rate are not strong enough to statistically explain changes in criminality levels.
- c. Partially, Population has a negative and significant effect on criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality. In other words, an increase in population tends to reduce the level of criminality, which may be influenced by other social factors not analyzed in this study.
- d. Partially, Poverty has a positive and significant effect on criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality. This indicates that higher poverty levels are associated with a greater tendency for criminal behavior.
- e. Simultaneously, Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population, and Poverty collectively have a significant effect on criminality in the 15 provinces with the highest criminality. This shows that these four variables together can explain the variation in criminality levels in Indonesia.

Based on these conclusions, it is recommended that the government formulate inclusive economic development policies, strengthen job creation programs, pay attention to the social impact of population growth, and focus more on poverty alleviation through targeted programs. Efforts to reduce criminality should be conducted through a multidimensional approach that integrates the economic, social, and security sectors comprehensively.

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