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The Influence of Income Inequality, Gross Regional Domestic Product Open Unemployment Rate, and Education on Crime Rates in All Regency Lampung

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Abstract

High crime rates are often associated with social and economic problems such as income inequality, unemployment, low education, and inequality in development between regions. This study aims to analyze the effect of income inequality, open unemployment rate (OUR), education (GPR), and gross regional domestic product (GDP) on crime rates in Lampung Province in the period 2019–2022. Using a quantitative approach with a correlational design and secondary time series data per district/city, the analysis was carried out through multiple linear regression and typology. The results of the study showed that the four variables had a significant effect on crime. The cities of Bandar Lampung, East Lampung, and Central Lampung are recorded as areas with high inequality and crime. The local government is expected to focus more on equitable development and resolving social issues such as unemployment and access to education in order to reduce crime rates.

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INTRODUCTION

Crime is a serious problem that is always faced and difficult to avoid in various countries, both developed and developing countries (Hardijanto & Qomar, 2018) . The crime rate is often a major concern in maintaining a country's security. Based on the World Population Review (WPR) report, Venezuela recorded the highest crime index of 84.36, followed by Papua New Guinea with an index of 80.04, and South Africa with an index of 77.29. The WPR also shows that high crime rates are usually found in areas with high poverty and limited job opportunities (Mutia, 2021) .

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that the crime rate in Indonesia fluctuated from 2019-2022, covering the number and quality of crimes. The high crime rate creates security instability, which reduces investor confidence in investing. This condition leads to limited job creation and income distribution, which ultimately reduces people's welfare.

Based on the latest data, Lampung is ranked 6th as the province with the highest crime rate in Indonesia in 2021, with a total of 9,674 cases. This province is below provinces such as North Sumatra (36,534 cases), DKI Jakarta (29,103 cases), and East Java (19,257 cases). This shows that Lampung is included in an area with a fairly high crime rate compared to several other provinces (GoodStats, 2022). This research needs to be done because of several key reasons for the crime rate in Lampung which has increased significantly. In 2022, the crime rate per 100,000 population reached 122, up from 113 in 2020. This increase indicates a higher risk of crime in this area even Lampung Province ranks 6th in terms of the highest crime rate in Indonesia in 2021. Although other provinces such as North Sumatra and DKI Jakarta have higher rates, Lampung still stands out as one of the provinces with a significant crime rate. This shows that there is a concentration of crime in several areas that are of concern in the context of security and social inequality.

With its high crime rate and increasing trend, Lampung is a relevant locus for research so that it can provide insight into the factors causing the high crime rate in Lampung province and how interventions in the economic sector can help reduce the crime rate.

Table 1.
Total number of Crime Rates in Districts, Cities and Province of Lampung 2019-2022

Region	Total Crime Rate			
Work unit	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
West Lampung	176	176	197	226
The Great Wall	563	410	366	712
South Lampung	650	463	625	874
East Lampung	456	587	669	928
Central Lampung	723	705	701	945
North Lampung	1049	853	687	1152
Right Way	478	316	294	425
Onion Bones	690	348	322	591
Offerings	268	223	223	342
Pringsewu	40	389	244	276
Mesuji	201	165	206	339
West Tulang Bawang	20	290	225	374
West Coast	-	-	-	-
Port Lampung	3087	2394	2110	3266
Metro	528	511	509	744
Total	**8 .929**	**7,830**	**7,378**	**11,194**

Source: BPS Data for Lampung Province, 2019-2022

The results of the regional fiscal study issued by the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury of Lampung Province explained that one of the social challenges of the

population of Lampung Province is the high level of security disturbances and crime (BPS, 2023). There is even a stigma that considers Lampung Province as an area prone to crime, muggings and other crimes. Crime data in Lampung Province is shown in the following table.

The number of crime rates in Lampung Province in 2019 was 8,929 cases, followed by 7,830 cases in 2020, 7,378 cases in 2021, and 11,194 cases in 2022. Bandar Lampung City still occupies the city with the highest number of cases , namely 3,266 cases, followed by North Lampung Regency with 1,152 cases and Central Lampung with 945 cases.

The increase in crime is influenced by several economic factors. The economic improvement implemented by Indonesia covers all aspects of economic life, including both rural and urban residents, with the aim of improving the quality of life of the entire Indonesian population. These economic development efforts are focused on the growth of the economic sector that is not evenly distributed by optimizing natural resources and human resources, but economic policies have not been able to reduce economic inequality (Dulkiah, 2020).

Income inequality is an important factor in explaining the differences in crime rates in several regions such as Bandar Lampung, North Lampung, and Central Lampung. Areas with high income inequality such as Bandar Lampung tend to have higher crime rates, because economic inequality triggers social and economic frustration among the underprivileged (BPS, 2024).

The investment climate also affects crime: areas with a strong investment climate offer more jobs and income that reduce the potential for crime, conversely, a weak investment climate can increase social pressure and criminal urges. Lampung's economic growth has been stable in recent years, but has not been evenly distributed socially, leading to income inequality between regions (Todaro & Smith, 2011). Increasing unemployment also triggers an increase in crime, as happened in Lampung at the beginning of the 2020 pandemic, where criminal cases increased by 31% to 2,336 cases. Inequality and unemployment hinder regional growth, so development must also target poverty reduction and income inequality (Todaro, 2011). High inequality can cause social jealousy, weaken stability, and increase crime (Todaro, 2011).

The Gini ratio is used to measure income inequality. In Indonesia, the Gini ratio is relatively high: 0.380 (2019), 0.385 (2020), 0.381 (2021) (BPS, 2024). In Lampung, the Gini ratio fluctuates: 0.330 (2019), 0.320 (2020), 0.321 (2021), 0.314 (2022) (BPS Lampung Province, 2023). Bandar Lampung City showed the highest Gini ratio throughout 2020–2022 and is in line with the high crime rate. Income equality is important to prevent social jealousy and crime. A high Gini ratio creates frustration among the poor, which can increase vulnerability to negative influences (Anata, 2013) . Gini ratio data in Bandar Lampung, North Lampung, and Central Lampung shows that high inequality in Bandar Lampung has the potential to encourage criminal activity.

Several studies support that income inequality is positively correlated with crime, such as research by Hariani & Syahputri, (2016) , Hariani, (2019) , Rahmalia et al., (2016), Gunarto & Marselina (2016). However, there are also studies such as Sugiharti et al., (2022), Wahyu et al., (2021), and Brenes-Camacho & Cuestas (2018) which did not find a significant relationship between the two. In addition to inequality, unemployment also contributes to crime. Unemployed people are more vulnerable to economic pressure and have a greater potential to commit crimes due to loss of income Astari et al., (2019).

BPS noted that the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) data in Lampung Province for 2019–2022 showed variations between regions, which also had implications for differences in crime rates. Although research elsewhere shows a relationship between income inequality,

unemployment, education, GDP and crime, it has not analyzed the relationship between variables. Therefore, it is important to analyze the relationship between the Gini ratio and unemployment on crime rates. Based on the problems that have been explained, this study needs to be conducted to provide an empirical phenomenon of the influence of income inequality, OUR, education, GDP on crime rates in Lampung Province.

Crime rate

Crime rate is human behavior that will cause a lot of psychological material losses and disrupt community life. Crime rate is usually measured by the number of crimes reported in an area during a certain period of time, which is often expressed as a crime rate per thousand population using a number unit. The formula is as follows:

$$\frac{\sum Crime}{\sum Population} x1000$$

Inequality Income

Income inequality is a picture of overall equality starting from income to distribution of both individuals and households in a region, which is influenced by their productivity. Income inequality is measured by the Gini ratio. The Gini Ratio value ranges from 0 to 1, where a low Gini ratio value (approaching 0) reflects a fairer socio-economic condition, while a high Gini ratio value (approaching 1) indicates an uneven distribution of income and has the potential to trigger social problems such as crime. The Gini ratio is a statistical measure used to measure income inequality in a population whose unit is the index value. The general formula used is (Todaro & Smith, 2011):

$$\mathbf{GR=1} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{pi} x (F_{ci} + F_{ci-1})$$

Information:

GR = Gini Coefficient

fp_i = frequency of population in the ith expenditure class

FC_i = cumulative frequency of total expenditure in the i-th expenditure class

FC_{i-1} = cumulative frequency of total expenditure in expenditure class (i-1).

The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR)

OUR is the percentage of the number of unemployed to the number of the workforce. Unemployment is people who are not working but are looking for work or are preparing a new business, or people who are not looking for work because they have already got a job but are not working. The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) measures the percentage of the workforce that is not working but is actively looking for work so the unit used is percent. The general formula is (Djohanputro, 2016):

$$OUR = \frac{\sum Unemployment\ Rate}{\sum Labor\ Force} x100\%$$

Education

Education is an effort to bring about a learning process for students in order to advance their potential to have skills. This education is proxied by the Gross Participation Rate (GPR). GPR is often used because it reflects the level of involvement or individual access to formal education in an area. GPR measures the number of students at a certain level of education (eg elementary school, junior high school, high school) regardless of age, compared to the official

age group population for that level. Other studies that use GPR as a proxy for education are Khairani and Ariesa's (2019) and Edwart and Azhar's (2019) research. GPR allows for a broader evaluation of access to education. The measurement used is a percentage. The formula used is (Djohanputro, 2016):

$$\text{GPR} = \left(\frac{\textit{Number of students at each level of education}}{\textit{Total population of appropriate age}}\right) x\ 100\%$$

Gross Domestic Produk (GDP)

GDP is the total gross added value generated by economic entities in an inland area. Or it is the sum of the total value of final products and services generated by all economic activities in an area. The unit used is the rupiah value. The general formula used is the production approach formula as follows:

GDP = Σ (Output - Intermediate Input)

Information

Output = Total production of a sector

Intermediate Input = Goods and services used in the production process. (Djohanputro, 2016)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Types and Sources

This type of research is quantitative which aims to test the influence of several socio-economic variables on crime rates in Lampung Province in the period 2019-2022. Quantitative research is used because this study relies on numerical data obtained from income inequality data, Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), Gross Participation Rate (GPR), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and Crime Rates.

Data Analysis Methods

This research model uses panel data equations to test the influence of income inequality, OUR, education and GRDP and crime rates as well as Regency and City dummies implemented in the following model specifications (Widarjono, 2018) :

$$CRM_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 GR_{it} + \beta_2 OUR_{it} + \beta_3 GPR_{it} + \beta_4 GRDP_{it} + \beta_5 D\_Regency\_City + \mu_{it}$$

Information :

CRM $_{it}$ = Crime Rate (number)

GR $_{IT}$ = Inequality income (index)

OUR $_{it}$ = Open Unemployment Rate (%)

GPR $_{it}$ = Gross Participation Rate Education (%)

GRDP $_{it}$ = Gross Regional Domestic Product (Rp)

D_Regency_City = Dummy for Regency/City (Coding)

B $_0$ = Constants

β $_{1,2,3,4}$ = Coefficient

i = Regency/City

μ = Residual (error term)

t = Time

Class Typology Analysis

The Klassen typology approach is used to gain an understanding of economic patterns and structures in various regions. The Klassen typology tool is applied through a regional approach (Sjafrizal, 2018) . To classify regions based on two main indicators, namely the gini ratio per region. This classification is done by plotting the average gini ratio on the vertical axis and the crime rate on the horizontal axis. The Klassen typology is intended to facilitate spatial analysis and identify the characteristics of economic growth patterns and structures in various regions. With this analysis tool, we can describe four different growth characteristics for each region, namely regions that have rapid growth and high income, developed regions that are experiencing pressure, regions with moderate growth, and relatively lagging regions. This can be represented in matrix form using the Klassen Typology as follows:

Table 2
Class Typology

Crime / **GR, OUR, GDP GDP**	(yi > y)	(yi < y)
(ri > r)	A prosperous area but with certain social challenges	Ideal area with stable development
(ri < r)	Areas that require priority development	Areas with low economic activity but socially stable

Information:
i = Income inequality (index), OUR (%), GPR education (%) and district/city GDP (percapita);
r = Average inequality of income, OUR, GPR education and GDP of district/city;
y1 = District/city crime rate;
y = Average crime rate of district/city

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality Assumption Test

Table 3
Normality Test Results

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov [a]		
No		Statistics	df	Sig.
1	GR	.953	56	.029
2	OUR	.919	56	.001
3	GDP	.252	56	.000
4	GPR	.936	56	.005
5	CRM	.656	56	.000

In the table above, the sig value of the income inequality variable (GR) is 0.200, the OUR variable is 0.055, the GRDP variable is 0.200, the Education variable (GPR) is 0.068 and the crime rate variable (CRM) is 0.071. The acquisition of the sig value becomes a Decision as per the provisions of the normality test that the data on income inequality (GR), OUR, GRDP and education (GPR) have a normal distribution and meet the normality requirements in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Assumption Test

A good regression model is one that does not experience heteroscedasticity based on analysis by looking at the plot graph which shows no clear pattern, and the points are spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. The results of the heteroscedasticity test are as follows:

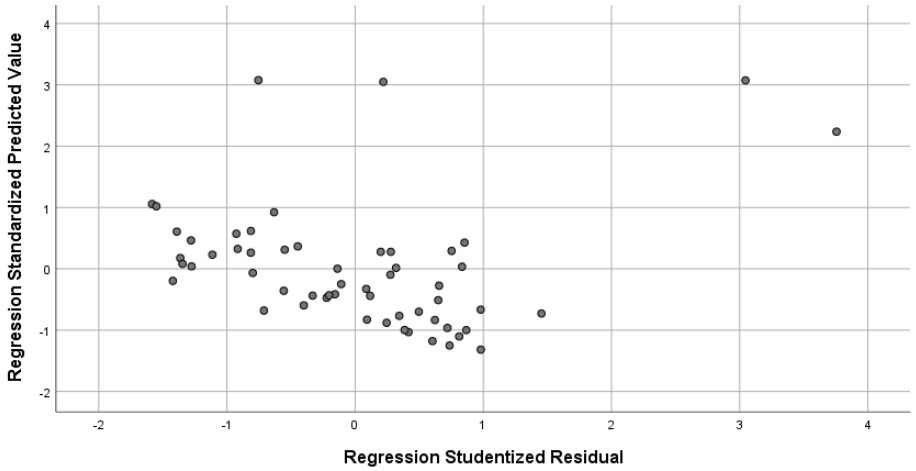

Figure 1 *Scatter Plot* Heteroscedasticity test

Based on the image above, it can be seen that there is no clear pattern and the points are spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. This shows that the data in this study does not experience heteroscedasticity.

Multicollinearity Assumption Test

The multicollinearity assumption test is to test whether a correlation is found between independent variables in the regression model.

Table 4
Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		
GR	.721	1.387
OUR	.599	1.669
GRDP	.717	1.394
GPR	.489	2.044
Dependent Variabel: CRM		

Tolerance value calculation show that no independent variables have a Tolerance value <0.10. Meanwhile, the results of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value calculation also show something similar, namely that there is no VIF value >10. Referring to the results of the Tolerance and VIF value calculations, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables.

Regression Equation Results

Table 5

Regression Equation Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
(Constant)	-796,077	1051.227	
GR	2349.442	2479.458	.086
OUR	134,828	40,990	.312
GRDP	.019	.004	.405
GPR	3.362	6.208	.068
D_Regency _City	-541,054	236,619	-.295

Based on the calculation results, the panel data regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$CRM_{it} = -796.07 + 2349.44(GR)_{it} + 134.82(OUR)_{it} + 0.019(GRDP)_{it} + 3{,}36(GPR) - 541{,}05 (D\_Regency\_City)_{it}$$

The constant (β_0 =− 796.07) shows the initial value of the crime rate when all independent variables (income inequality / Gini Ratio, OUR, GPR, and GRDP) are zero or constant. In a practical context, this value is theoretical because variables such as income inequality / Gini Ratio, OUR, GRDP, or GPR will not actually be zero.

The regression coefficient of income inequality/ Gini Ratio = 2349.44, shows that every 1 unit increase in the income inequality index/ Gini Ratio will increase the crime rate by 2349.44 cases, assuming other variables remain constant. This shows that the higher the income inequality, the higher the crime rate.

The regression coefficient of OUR = 134.82 shows that every 1% increase in OUR will increase the crime rate by 134.82 cases. This indicates that unemployment contributes positively to the crime rate. The regression coefficient of GDP of 0.019 indicates that every 1 billion rupiah increase in GRDP will reduce the crime rate by 0.019 cases, assuming other variables remain constant. Although the value is small, this shows that non-inclusive economic growth can contribute to crime.

The regression coefficient of education proxied by the Gross Enrollment Rate = 3.36 indicates that every 1% increase in GPR will reduce the crime rate by 3.36 cases. This may reflect the complex impact of access to education on crime patterns, perhaps because education has not been optimally integrated into crime prevention. Based on these results, it can be explained that income inequality/ *Gini Ratio* has the greatest impact on crime rates compared to other variables, indicating the importance of income equality in reducing crime.

Hypothesis Testing

This test is conducted to determine whether or not there is an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, at a 95% confidence level. The hypothesis test conducted consists of 2 tests, namely (Ghozali, 2001) ; the test results are as follows:

Table 6
t-Test Results

Model		t	Sig.
	(Constant)	-.757	.452
	GR	.948	.348
	OUR	3.289	.002
	GRDP	4.289	.000
	GPR	.542	.590
	D_Regency_City	-2.287	.026

a. Dependent Variable: CRM

The results of the analysis show that the variables of income inequality (GR) and education proxied by the Gross Participation Rate (GPR) do not have a significant effect on the crime rate in Lampung Province, with a significance value of 0.348 and 0.590 respectively which are greater than 0.05. On the other hand, the variables of the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) have a significant effect on the crime rate, as evidenced by the significance values of 0.002 and 0.000 respectively which are less than 0.05. In addition, there is a significant difference in the crime rate between districts and cities (sig. 0.026). Thus, it can be emphasized that unemployment and GRDP are important factors that influence the crime rate in Lampung Province, while income inequality and education participation rates do not have a significant effect. The results of the F test are as follows:

Table 7
F Test Results

Model		Sum of Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17605022.275	31,890	.000 [b]
	Residual	5520576.278		
	Total	23125598.554		

The results of the F test show that the independent variables, namely income inequality (Gini Ratio), Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and education proxied by the Gross Participation Rate (GPR), together have a significant effect on the crime rate in Lampung Province. The F value of 31.890 with a significance of 0.000 (<0.05) indicates that variations in crime rates can be explained significantly by variations in the four variables. By rejecting the null hypothesis, it can be emphasized that the combination of income inequality, unemployment, GRDP, and education variables simultaneously affects the crime rate in this region.

The statistical test results also obtained an R^2 value of 76.1%, indicating that the variability in crime rates can be explained by income variables/Gini Ratio, Open Unemployment Rate, Gross Regional Domestic Product and education proxied by the Gross Participation Rate), while the rest, 23.9%, is explained by other factors outside the model or by variables not included in the analysis. Overall, these results indicate that the regression model has a fairly strong ability to explain the variability in crime rates based on the independent variables studied. However, there is about 23.9% of the variability influenced by other factors not included in the model.

Typology Based on Income Inequality and Crime Rates.

The typology based on income inequality and crime rates divides regions into four quadrants. Quadrant I includes areas with high income inequality and crime rates such as East Lampung, Pringsewu, West Tulang Bawang, and Mesuji. This condition shows serious challenges that require strategies to reduce inequality through local economic development, skills training, and empowerment of MSMEs, accompanied by strengthening social welfare, security, and infrastructure and community participation. Quadrant II is characterized by high inequality but low crime, such as in Metro City.

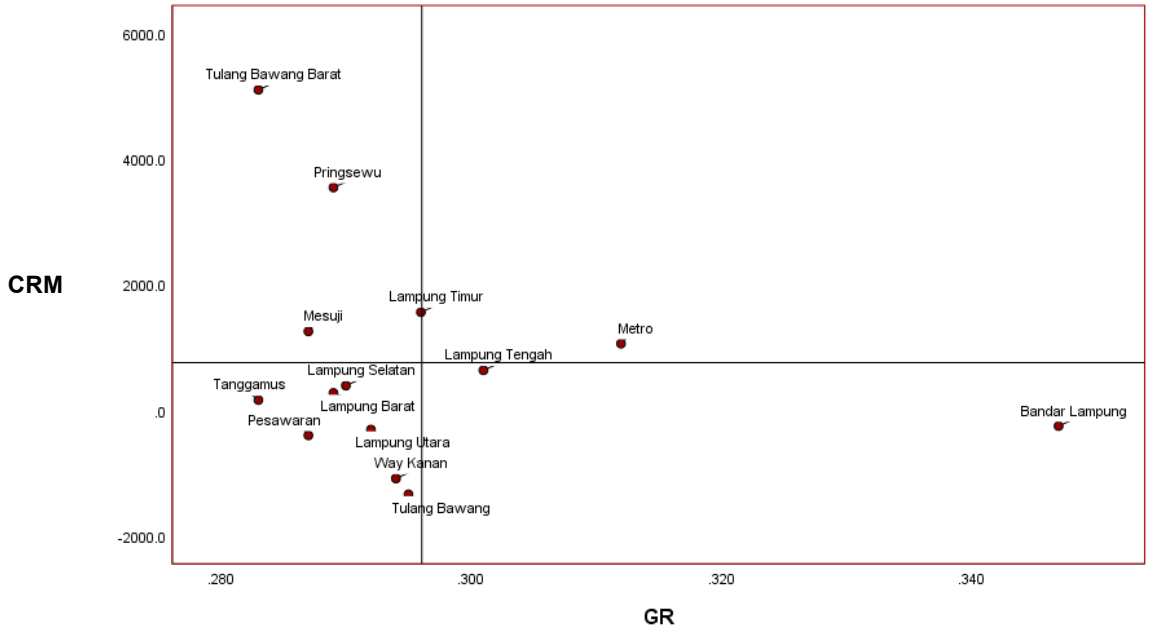

Figure 2 Typology of Income Inequality and Crime Rates

Security is maintained thanks to social interventions, cultural values, or effective policies. Although stable, these areas still need to reduce inequality by strengthening inclusive economic programs and maintaining social harmony. Quadrant III includes areas such as South Lampung, Tanggamus, West Lampung, Pesawaran, North Lampung, Way Kanan, and Tulang Bawang, with low inequality but high crime rates. This shows the need to strengthen character education, economic empowerment, improve public services, and enforce the law and involve the community in preventing crime. Quadrant IV, represented by Bandar Lampung City, shows low inequality and crime. This ideal condition needs to be maintained by continuing sustainable development, strengthening access to basic services, infrastructure investment, and citizen involvement in maintaining order. With this mapping, the government can adjust development interventions based on the characteristics of each region.

Typology Based on Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) and Crime Rates.

The typology that combines Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) data and crime rates produces four quadrants that reflect the socio-economic conditions of the region. Quadrant I includes areas with high OUR and crime, such as Central Lampung and East Lampung Regencies. These areas face serious challenges because unemployment drives crime. Handling strategies include job creation, skills training, strengthening UMKM, and increasing security through a

community approach. Quadrant II includes areas with high OUR but low crime, such as North Lampung Regency, South Lampung, and Bandar Lampung City.

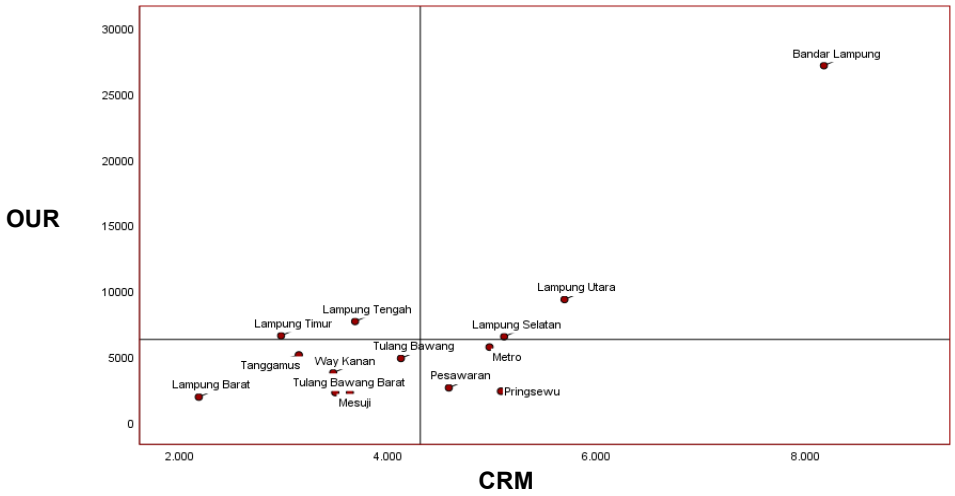

Figure 3 OUR Typology and Crime Rates

Despite high economic pressure, social stability is maintained, possibly due to strong cultural values and social interventions. Efforts to reduce unemployment need to be carried out without disrupting existing social harmony. Quadrant III includes areas with low OUR but high crime, such as Tanggamus Regency, Way Kanan, Tulang Bawang, West Tulang Bawang, West Lampung, and Mesuji. Although jobs are available, social inequality and weak law enforcement are factors in crime. Solutions include economic equality, strengthening public services, social education, and increasing security. Finally, Quadrant IV contains areas with low OUR and crime, namely Metro City, Pesawaran, and Pringsewu. These areas show the success of socio-economic development that needs to be maintained through program continuity, investment in leading sectors, and community-based education and security to remain an example for other areas.

Typology Based on Education and Crime Rates

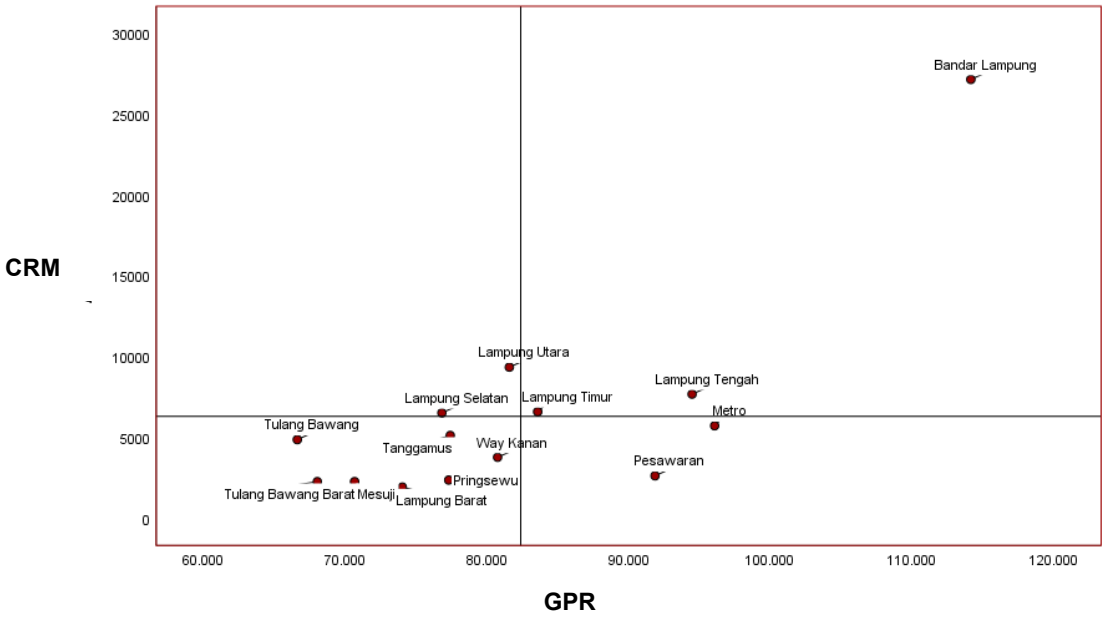

Figure 4 Education Typology and Crime Rates

The typology that plots education and crime rates produces four quadrants that reflect the social dynamics of the region. Quadrant I includes North Lampung and South Lampung Regencies, which show high levels of education but also high crime rates. This condition reflects that access to education has not been sufficient to suppress crime, which is likely triggered by social inequality, urbanization, and limited employment opportunities. Quadrant II includes Central Lampung, East Lampung, Metro City, and Bandar Lampung City, which have high education and low crime rates. This shows that quality education accompanied by an effective security system contributes to social stability, so it needs to be maintained by improving the quality of education and strengthening legal awareness. Quadrant III, which consists of Tulang Bawang, Tanggamus, Way Kanan, Pringsewu, West Tulang Bawang, Mesuji, and West Lampung, describes areas with low education and high crime rates. These areas require intervention in the form of increasing access to education, skills training, and economic empowerment. Finally, Quadrant IV, which is only occupied by Metro City, shows low education but also low crime rates. This reflects the strength of social capital and shared values that maintain stability. Efforts to improve education and community empowerment remain important to support the sustainability of development in this region.

Typology Based on GDP and Crime Rates

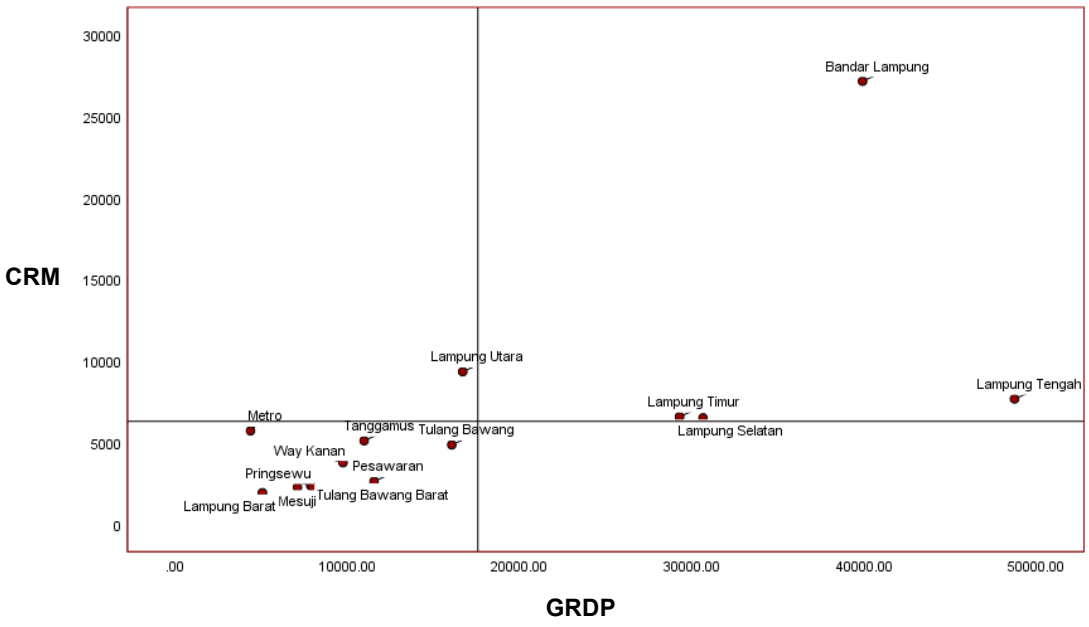

Figure 5 Typology of GRDP and Crime Rates

The typology that plots GRDP against crime rates helps identify the relationship between economic well-being and crime rates and provides appropriate policy guidance for each category of region. Quadrant I includes prosperous but crime-prone regions, such as North Lampung Regency, which despite having a high GDP, still faces social problems due to unequal distribution of wealth. Strategies that can be implemented include equalizing development outcomes, improving security systems, and empowering communities in an inclusive manner. Quadrant II reflects prosperous and safe regions, such as Central Lampung Regency, East Lampung, South Lampung, and Bandar Lampung City, which have demonstrated success in economic and social management. These regions need to maintain this success through inclusive policies, strengthening education and skills, and a strong security system. Quadrant III

contains disadvantaged and crime-prone regions, such as West Lampung, Tanggamus, Way Kanan, Metro City, and others, which face major economic and social challenges. Strategic solutions include poverty alleviation programs, increasing access to education and employment, and strengthening law enforcement and cross-sector collaboration. Meanwhile, although no areas are included in Quadrant IV, which describes underdeveloped but safe areas, this condition is still important as a reflection of strong social capital and stable communities. Areas like this can be directed to strengthen welfare through community empowerment, infrastructure improvement, and local economic development without sacrificing the social stability that has been built.

Discussion

The Impact of Income Inequality (GR) on Crime Rates

Income inequality and crime rates reflect the socio-economic conditions in Lampung Province, where both are interrelated. Bandar Lampung City with high income inequality shows a gap between the rich and the poor, which has the potential to trigger crime due to limited access to the economy and education. On the other hand, areas such as Pesawaran and Tanggamus which experienced a decrease in the Gini Ratio showed improvements in income distribution which also reduced crime rates. This finding is supported by studies in India and the United States which show that income inequality contributes to increased crime, especially in urban areas. Statistically, a one-unit increase in the Gini Ratio in Lampung is correlated with an increase of 4,825.03 crime cases, indicating a significant positive relationship. The quadrant typology shows that areas with high inequality and crime such as East Lampung and Pringsewu face major challenges in creating economic equality. On the other hand, Metro City shows high inequality but low crime, possibly due to the effectiveness of social policies. Meanwhile, South Lampung and others recorded high crime despite low inequality, indicating the influence of other factors such as unemployment and education. Bandar Lampung City with low inequality and crime is evidence that income equality plays a role in maintaining social stability. Socioeconomic theories, such as social strain, emphasize that income inequality causes inequality of access, which drives criminal behavior. This result is consistent with previous research that inequality increases crime, especially in poor or rapidly growing areas. Therefore, income equality, increasing access to education and employment, and inclusive social policies are important strategies in reducing crime rates. Klassen's typology strengthens this analysis by showing prosperous areas such as Tanggamus and Way Kanan that have succeeded in reducing crime through equitable economic distribution and inclusive development policies.

The Influence of OUR on Crime Rates

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant positive relationship between the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) and the crime rate in Lampung Province. Areas with high OUR, such as Bandar Lampung City and North Lampung, tend to have a higher risk of crime due to economic and social pressures caused by the difficulty of finding work. Conversely, areas such as West Lampung and Way Kanan with low OUR show better social stability. This finding is in line with various previous studies, such as by Fallahi and Pourtaghi (2022) in Iran and Campaniello and Gavrilova (2020) in Europe, which state that unemployment can encourage individuals to commit crimes, especially in young age groups. The regression coefficient of 166.35 indicates that every 1% increase in OUR can increase crime by 166.35 cases. The Klassen typology used divides regions into four quadrants based on OUR and crime rates.

Quadrant I includes areas with high OUR and crime such as East Lampung and Central Lampung, which require strong economic policy intervention. Quadrant II consists of areas with high OUR but low crime, such as South Lampung and Bandar Lampung City, which shows the effectiveness of mitigation factors such as security or the informal sector. Quadrant III includes areas with low OUR but high crime, indicating the influence of other factors such as social inequality. Quadrant IV, such as Metro City and Pringsewu, shows ideal conditions with low OUR and crime. Handling unemployment through job creation, skills training, and improving education are important solutions to reduce crime rates. This analysis confirms that unemployment not only impacts the economic aspect, but also the mental health and social stability of the community, so a comprehensive and sustainable policy is needed to address this problem.

The Influence of Education (GPR) on Crime Rates

Good education generally plays a role in reducing crime rates by increasing legal awareness and job opportunities, as seen in areas with high GPR such as Bandar Lampung and Metro. However, the results of this study show that the increase in GPR is actually positively correlated with crime rates, indicating that access to education alone is not enough without adequate quality. Previous studies by Kearney & Levine (2020) and Bell & Machin (2021) did emphasize the importance of education in reducing crime, but the results of the regression test in this study showed that a one percent increase in GPR was followed by an increase in crime of 12.14 cases. This phenomenon may occur if education is not relevant to the needs of the labor market, causing educated unemployment and potential involvement in crime, including cybercrime. Klassen's typology shows variations in the relationship between education and crime in each region: Quadrant I (low education and high crime) such as North Lampung, requires improved access to education; Quadrant II (higher education and high crime) such as Bandar Lampung, requires a cross-sectoral approach; Quadrant III (low education and low crime) shows the role of social capital; while Quadrant IV such as Metro City illustrates good integration between education and social stability. Urbanization and social pressure in big cities can also worsen crime even though the GPR is high. Therefore, increasing GPR must be accompanied by improving the quality of education, providing employment, and supporting social policies. Local governments need to adopt a contextual approach: improving access and quality of education in areas with high crime, reducing inequality in areas with high GPR, and strengthening social capital in areas with low education but safe. Education can be an effective tool for reducing crime only if supported by comprehensive and sustainable policies.

The Influence of GRDP on Crime Rates

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) reflects the economic strength of a region, where areas such as Bandar Lampung and Central Lampung with high GRDP indicate strong economic activity, while areas such as Mesuji and West Tulang Bawang which have experienced slow growth indicate economic improvement. However, increasing GRDP does not always reduce crime rates. This study actually found a positive effect of GRDP on crime, in contrast to previous findings that economic growth reduces crime. Income inequality, urbanization, and uneven distribution of economic benefits can encourage crime, even in areas with advanced economies. Klassen's typology shows variations in the relationship between GRDP and crime in various regions of Lampung. North Lampung Regency, for example, has

low GRDP and high crime, while areas such as Central Lampung and Bandar Lampung, despite their advanced economies, still have high crime rates due to social inequality. On the other hand, areas such as West Lampung and Metro City, despite their weak economies, remain safe due to social and cultural factors. The absence of regions with high GRDP and low crime rates indicates the importance of economic equality, job creation, education improvement, and strengthening social and security systems to reduce crime rates sustainably. Therefore, economic growth needs to be balanced with holistic social policies so that its benefits are truly felt by the community evenly and are able to create social stability.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study align with the view that economic pressures can drive individuals to engage in criminal behavior. This is consistent with Strain Theory (Merton, 1938), Social Disorganization Theory (Shaw & McKay, 1942), and Becker's Economic Theory of Crime (1968), which collectively emphasize how socio-economic conditions shape individual decision-making and behavior. These findings are further supported by recent empirical studies, including those by Iriyadi and Kusumawati (2021), Supianto et al. (2020), and Akbar et al. (2022). Consequently, improving economic well-being, expanding access to quality education, and creating employment opportunities are not only economic imperatives but also crucial strategies for crime prevention. Based on the results of data processing and discussion that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The regression equation shows that the Gini Ratio, Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), Gross Participation Rate (GPR), and GRDP have an effect on crime in Lampung Province.
2. The F test result of 35.603 (significance 0.000) shows that these variables simultaneously have a significant effect on crime with a contribution of 73.6%.
3. The Gini Ratio and crime typology shows that Bandar Lampung City, East Lampung, and Central Lampung are facing complex socio-economic problems, while Metro City and North Lampung have their own dynamics, and West Lampung and Tanggamus show stable conditions.
4. The OUR and crime typology shows that areas such as South Lampung, North Lampung, and Bandar Lampung City face serious socio-economic problems; while Pesawaran, Pringsewu, and Metro City remain stable despite high OUR.
5. The typology of GRDP and crime shows that areas with high GRDP and high crime (such as South Lampung and Bandar Lampung City) face social problems; while areas with low GDP and low crime show economic and social stability.
6. The typology of education and crime shows that areas such as East Lampung, Central Lampung, and Bandar Lampung City have high education but still have high crime rates, while areas with low education but low crime indicate social stability.

SUGGESTION

This research is limited to macro-level quantitative data and does not differentiate crime types, thus overlooking social dynamics at the individual level. Additionally, the cross-sectional design restricts causal inference. Future studies are recommended to employ mixed-method approaches, classify crime types, and utilize longitudinal data to better understand long-term patterns. Policy implications include reducing income inequality by strengthening poverty alleviation and local economic empowerment programs, especially in high-inequality areas such

as Bandar Lampung City and Central Lampung Regency, supported by targeted social assistance, microcredit access, and entrepreneurship training.

Reducing income inequality can be achieved by increasing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs and local economic empowerment, especially in areas with high inequality such as Bandar Lampung City and Central Lampung Regency. These programs include targeted social assistance and support for MSMEs through access to microcredit and entrepreneurship training.

Reducing the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) can be done by creating new jobs in the agriculture, industry, and tourism sectors through partnerships with the private sector, especially in areas with high OUR such as North Lampung Regency and Bandar Lampung City. In addition, job skills training based on market needs must also be increased in these areas. Third, increasing access to quality education, especially in areas with high OUR.

Low Gross Entrepreneurship Participation (GPR) such as West Tulang Bawang and Mesuji, needs to be integrated with employment policies so that graduates are better prepared to face the world of work.

Increasing Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) can be done by encouraging investment in leading sectors and improving economic infrastructure. In addition, the quality of human resources must also be improved through vocational and entrepreneurship training, as well as the development of a creative economy based on local potential. Finally, collaboration is needed between regional and provincial governments through synchronization of policies between regions and the formation of cross-sector teams involving various parties to handle crime and economic inequality in an integrated manner.

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