ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Pendidikan, Kemiskinan, dan Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) terhadap Kriminalitas di Provinsi Aceh. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi Aceh selama periode 2007–2025. Pendidikan diukur menggunakan rata-rata lama sekolah (RLS), kemiskinan diukur berdasarkan persentase penduduk miskin, sedangkan kondisi ketenagakerjaan diukur menggunakan Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK). Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode Regresi Linier Berganda menggunakan perangkat lunak EViews. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, pendidikan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kriminalitas, kemiskinan berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan, sedangkan TPAK berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kriminalitas di Provinsi Aceh. Secara simultan, Pendidikan, Kemiskinan, dan TPAK berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kriminalitas. Nilai *Adjusted R-squared* sebesar 0,787 menunjukkan bahwa ketiga variabel independen mampu menjelaskan variasi kriminalitas sebesar 78,7%, sedangkan 21,3% sisanya dijelaskan oleh faktor lain di luar model penelitian. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan bagi pemerintah dalam merumuskan kebijakan penanggulangan kriminalitas melalui peningkatan kualitas pendidikan, pengentasan kemiskinan, dan perluasan kesempatan kerja.

Kata kunci: Pendidikan, kemiskinan, TPAK, kriminalitas, regresi linier berganda.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effects of education, poverty, and the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on crime in Aceh Province. This research employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Aceh Province for the period 2007–2025. Education is measured by the mean years of schooling (MYS), poverty is measured by the percentage of the poor population, and labor market conditions are measured by the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The data are analyzed using multiple linear regression with the assistance of EViews software. The results indicate that, partially, education has a negative and statistically significant effect on crime, poverty has a positive but statistically insignificant effect, while LFPR has a positive and statistically significant effect on crime in Aceh Province. Simultaneously, education, poverty, and LFPR have a statistically significant effect on crime. The adjusted R-squared value of 0.787 indicates that the three independent variables explain 78.7% of the variation in crime, while the remaining 21.3% is explained by other factors outside the research model. These findings are expected to serve as a consideration for the government in formulating crime prevention policies through improving the quality of education, reducing poverty, and expanding employment opportunities.

Keywords: *Education, poverty, Labor Force Participation Rate, crime, multiple linear regression.*