

The Effect of Unemployment and Poverty on Criminality in East Java Province in Supporting State Defense

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of unemployment and poverty on crime, especially in the province of East Java in an effort to maintain national defense. This research entirely uses secondary data obtained from BPS East Java. This study uses the analysis Ordinary Least Square (OLS) approach with Eviews. The results of this study indicate that: (1) Unemployment has a positive and significant effect on crime in East Java. (2) Poverty has a positive and significant effect on crime in East Java. (3) Unemployment and Poverty have a simultaneous or joint effect on crime in East Java. Based on the results of this study, the authors suggest to the East Java Provincial Government to make policies that are oriented towards reducing the number of unemployment and poverty in East Java Province.

Keywords: Poverty, Unemployment, Criminality Defense, East Java.

1. Introduction

Data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Directorate General Of Population And Civil Registration Of The Ministry Of International Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia, 2020) noted that as of December 2020, Indonesia's population reached 271.35 million people. In 2020, East Java province contributed 39,955.9 thousand people and was ranked second after West Java. This population can present opportunities as well as challenges for the Indonesian government and especially the East Java Provincial Government.

Talking about challenges, the government needs to take steps in an effort to minimize or anticipate threats that may occur as a result of population growth and lead to disruption of the National Defense. The threat category according to Law no. 3 of 2002 was initially divided into two, namely military and non-military threats, but the times have made additions in the form of threats, namely hybrid threats. The military threat itself is divided into 2, namely in the form of aggression and non-aggression. Threats using weapons by other countries are called threats of aggression, while non-aggression threats are threats that may or may not be used by foreign parties or citizens themselves which can endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity, safety of the state and the whole nation. Armed insurgency, terrorism, threats to vital objects, territorial violations, terrorism, espionage, communal conflicts, and threats either at sea or in the air are forms of military threats, not aggression. One of the causes of threats from citizens themselves is due to dissatisfaction with the government,

which if viewed more deeply will lead to the problem of social inequality as a result of unemployment and poverty.

Unemployment can be described by the gap caused by the lack of available jobs that are able to accommodate workers. An increase in the unemployment rate can also increase the poverty rate in an area. The next problem of social inequality is poverty. In almost all countries poverty is an issue that is closely circulated in society, even throughout human life. When talking about poverty, poverty is not only related to the lack of food or food but deeper, namely the lack of easy access to materials. The threat of an increase in the poverty rate caused by the large number of unemployed people can occur at any time and can arise from dissatisfaction with government policies that are considered detrimental to a group of people. If this happens in the long term, this group of people will tend to do things that are against the government and legal norms (criminality) in order to survive.

The problem of crime is still a hot issue developing in Indonesia. Crime can be interpreted as behavior that is detrimental and is opposed by society. Crime basically violates legal norms and social norms, and is contrary to human morals. Factors that trigger criminal behavior include biological and sociological factors that are closely related to the economy, monetary crisis, population, changes in market prices, poverty and unemployment (Dermawanti, Hoyyi, and Rusgiyono, 2015). Research conducted by Ananta (2015) shows that unemployment has an influence on crime. Similar results were also found by Dermawanti, Hoyyi, and Rusgiyono (2015) who examined the factors that influence crime in Batang district in 2013. The Unemployment Factor showed the strongest influence on crime. The existence of a significant positive influence between unemployment and poverty on crime is the result of research conducted by Fachrurrozi, Fahmiwati, Hakim, Aswadi, and Lidiana (2021).

This is different from the research conducted by Sari (2019) which shows that unemployment and poverty have no effect on crime in Lampung, but together they affect crime. Research conducted by Rusnani (2015) also found similar results that poverty simultaneously (simultaneously) affects crime. Based on the description of the background above, the researchers would like to further raise the title of this study so that how much influence unemployment and poverty have on the crime rate in East Java Province in supporting national defense.

2. Methods

This study discusses the National Defense through criminality indicators consisting of one dependent variable and two independent variables. or dependent variable is the crime rate. Meanwhile, the independent variables or independent variables include unemployment and poverty variables. This study entirely uses secondary data. Secondary data is defined by Sugiyono (2021), namely data obtained by reading, understanding, and studying through other media sourced from literature, books, and documents. All secondary data used in this study were obtained from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) East Java Province. This study uses the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) analysis using Eviews. Where Crime as the dependent variable. Unemployment and poverty rates as independent variables. The models used in this research analysis are:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + U_{it} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where Y_{it} is Crime rate, X_{1t} is Unemployment, X_{2t} is Poverty and U_{it} is Error Term

3. Results and Discussion

Number of Crime, Poverty, and Unemployment in East Java Province 2010-2020

The problem of crime continues to be a growing hot issue in Indonesia. Crime can be interpreted as behavior that is detrimental and is opposed by society. The description of the crime rate can be described in Central Bureau of Statistics data for 2010-2020 East Java Province as follows:

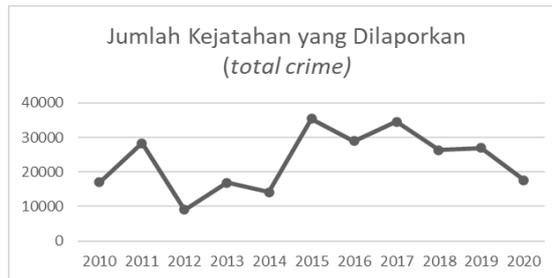


Figure 1. Graph of Crime Count

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics 2010-2020

Based on Figure 1 above, using indicators that are usually used to measure crime rates by looking at the number of reported crimes (total crime) East Java Province fluctuates, the highest number of crimes was in 2015 as many as 35,437 while the lowest number of crimes was 8,987 occurred in 2012. The highest increase in the number of crimes by 1.51% occurred in 2015. From 2017 to 2020 the number of crimes in East Java Province continued to decline although in 2019 the number of crimes had increased by 690. The number of crimes must continue to be suppressed because it will have a bad impact that causes problems and unrest in the wider community.

The high number of crimes is an important concern for the East Java Provincial Government and law enforcement in creating public peace. The East Java Provincial Government and law enforcement can analyze factors such as biological factors and sociological factors that are closely related to the economy, monetary crisis, population, changes in market prices, poverty and unemployment that can reduce the number of crimes.

Sociological factors in the form of unemployment are still a problem faced by many countries, especially developing countries such as Indonesia. Unemployment is an indicator of how good or bad economic development in a country. The increase in the unemployment rate every year illustrates poor economic development. If the unemployment rate increases, it will create a gap where there is an imbalance between the number of workers absorbed and the availability of jobs. Individuals who do not have a steady income or job are often interpreted as unemployed and must continue to meet their needs to survive. Not a few people do various ways to fulfill their daily lives by doing things that are contrary to norms and laws or are often referred to as criminal acts (Ananta, 2013).

Unemployment as an indicator of employment is defined by Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) as people who do not work or do not have a job but are in the stage of looking for work or preparing a new business. Furthermore, the Central Bureau of Statistics (2020) also explained that unemployment is a group of people who are not looking for work at all or those who are not looking for work because they have been accepted to work but have not started working. This study limits the data obtained by using open unemployment to represent the unemployment variable as shown in graph 2 below:

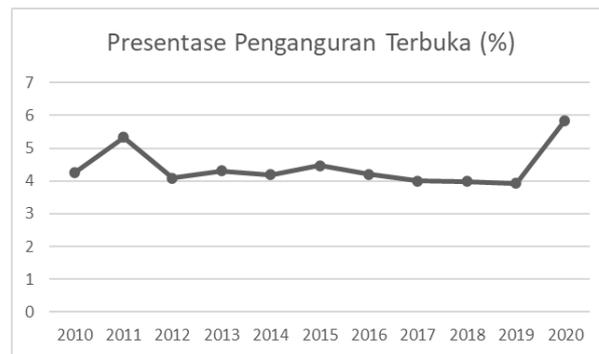


Figure 2. Graph of Open Unemployment Percentage

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics 2010-2020

Based on Figure 2, it can be explained that during 2010 to 2020 the percentage of open unemployment in East Java Province fluctuated and tended to be stable in 2012-2019. Stable in the sense of experiencing a not so significant increase or decrease. The description of the percentage of open unemployment from 2010-2020 is as follows: 4.25% (2010); 5.33% (2011); 4.09% (2012); 4.30% (2013); 4.19% (2014); 4.47% (2015); 4.21% (2016); 4.00% (2017); 3.99% (2018); 3.92% (2019); and 5.84% (2020). The increase in the percentage of open unemployment occurred in 2020 which was the year the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic occurred.

In addition to unemployment, other sociological factors, namely poverty, are also one of the factors used in reducing the number of crimes. Poverty itself can be interpreted as a low standard of living which can be described by material shortages of a number or group of people who are different from the average community in general (Rusnasi, 2015) the effect of poverty on increasing crime in Sumenep district). Material shortages can be described by the difficulty of obtaining facilities, such as health and education service facilities (Preyetno, 2013). The percentage of poverty in East Java Province can be depicted in graph 3 below:

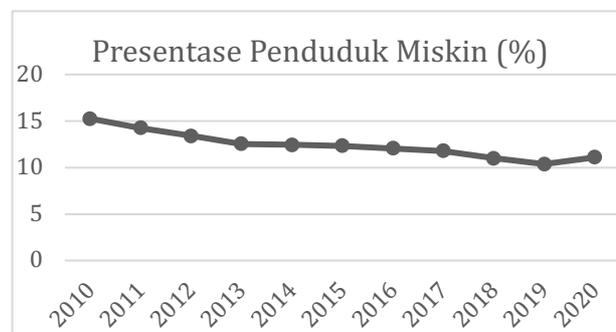


Figure 3. Graph of Percentage of Poor Population

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics 2010-2020

Data Analysis

Multicollinearity Test

In this study, the symptoms of multicollinearity can be seen from the correlation values between variables contained in the correlation matrix. If there is a fairly high correlation between independent variables, which is above 0.8 then this is an indication of the existence of multicollinearity presented in table 1. below:

Table 1. Test result data

	X ₁	X ₂	Y
X ₁	1.000000	-0.602831	0.183432
X ₂	-0.602831	1.000000	0.504597
Y	0.183432	0.504597	1.000000

Source: *Eviews Data Process, 2022*

The data from the multicollinearity test in **Table 1** can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between the independent variables. This is because the correlation value between independent variables is not more than 0.8.

Heteroscedasticity

Test in this study was carried out using the White Test. if the probability values of F and Obs*R-Squared are less than = 1%, 5%, and 10% then Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, in other words there is heteroscedasticity and vice versa. The results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the probability values of F and Obs*R-Squared are more than 1%, 5%, and 10%. Thus, based on the white test, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the model. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Test result data

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

F-statistic	2.288747	Prob. F(5,4)	0.2213
Obs*R-squared	7.409953	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.1919
Scaled explained SS	1.727447	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.8854

Source: *Processed Data Eviews, 2022*

Autocorrelation Test

Assumptions about non-autocorrelation can be tested using the Durbin-Watson test. The statistical value of the Durbin-Watson test lies between 0 and 4. Statistical values of the Durbin-Watson test that are less than 1 or greater than 3 indicate an autocorrelation.

Table 3. Test result data

Mean dependent var	9.996000
S.D. dependent var	0.445750
Akaike info criterion	0.727329
Schwarz criterion	0.818104
Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.627748
Durbin-Watson stat	1.577862

Source : *Processed Data Eviews, 2022*

Based on table 3, the value of the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.577862. Due to the statistical value of DW lies between 1 and 3, namely $1 < 1.577862 < 3$, then the non-autocorrelation assumption is fulfilled. In other words, there is no high autocorrelation symptom in the residuals.

The Influence of Unemployment and Poverty Rate on Criminality

Based on the results of data regression using the *Ordinary Least Square (OLS)* results obtained are:

Table 4. Test result data

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-18.37107	8.293981	-2.214988	0.0623
X1	0.841734	0.317450	2.651546	0.0329
X2	1.959856	0.585877	3.345164	0.0123
R-squared	0.628124	Mean dependent var		9.996000
Adjusted R-squared	0.521874	S.D. dependent var		0.445750
S.E. of regression	0.308221	Akaike info criterion		0.727329
Sum squared resid	0.665003	Schwarz criterion		0.818104
Log likelihood	-0.636644	Hannan-Quinn criter.		0.627748
F-statistic	5.911743	Durbin-Watson stat		1.577862
Prob(F-statistic)	0.031361			

Source : *Processed Data Eviews, 2022*

The regression results show that Constant (c) = -18.37107 indicates a constant value, where if the value of all independent variables is equal to zero, then the variable Crime (Y) is equal to -18.37107. The Unemployment Coefficient (X₁) = 0.841734, meaning that based on this research, if the other variables have a fixed value and Unemployment increases by 1 unit, then profitability will increase by 0.841734. The value *unstandardized coefficients* B is positive, indicating that there is a positive relationship between unemployment (X₁) and crime (Y). With the increasing number of unemployed, it will spur various negative impacts on society and the state (Wulansari, 2017). In addition to unemployment which has a positive and significant effect, another variable, namely poverty (X₂) also shows a positive and significant effect on crime. The regression results show that if poverty decreases by 1 unit, then crime will decrease by 1.96. By decreasing the number of poor people, it creates a prosperous society so that it indirectly raises the economy where people are able to meet their daily needs and automatically reduce crime. Based on the ttable number with the provisions $\alpha = 0.05$ and $dk (n-2) \text{ or } (10-2) = 8$ so that the ttable value is 1.86, based on Table 4 it can be seen the influence of each variable as follows: t test results From Table 4. where Unemployment (X₁) has a significance value of t of $0.03 < 0.05$, with a value of $t_{count} 2.65 > t_{table} 1.86$, meaning that partial unemployment has a significant positive effect on crime. Meanwhile, Poverty (X₂) has a significance value of $t 0.01 < 0.05$, with $t_{count} 3.35 > t_{table} 1.86$, meaning that poverty partially has a significant positive effect on crime. While the f test results From Table 4. it can be seen that $f_{table} = 4.10$ and the value of f_{count} is 5.91. Because that is $5.91 > 4.10$, the basis for decision making in the F test can be concluded that unemployment and poverty have an effect simultaneously (together) and with a significance level of 0.03.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that unemployment (X₁) has a positive and significant effect on crime in East Java Province. Poverty (X₂) has a positive and significant effect on crime. Unemployment (X₁) and poverty (X₂) have a simultaneous (simultaneous) effect on crime. Suggestions from this research are a high crime rate can have an impact on decreasing love for the homeland due to dissatisfaction with the government, decreasing unity and integrity due to social

inequality and decreasing individual mental attitudes, which then develop into a communist mental attitude, so we recommend to the Provincial Government East Java to make policies that are oriented towards reducing the number of unemployment and poverty in East Java Province.

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