

The Influence of Poverty and Unemployment on the Number of Crimes in Pekanbaru City

Aswanto^{1✉}, Emkhad Arif²

¹Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Master, Indonesia

²Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

✉ aswan.economics@gmail.com

Received: 29-03-2024

Revised: 05-05-2024

Accepted: 05-05-2024

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to analyze the influence of the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed on the number of crimes in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province. Meanwhile, the method used in this research is secondary data sourced from BPS Pekanbaru City from 2017 to 2022. The data analysis model used is an Econometric model with multiple linear analysis equations and uses the E-Views 13 application as data processing. study. The results of this research show that the percentage of poor people has a positive and significant effect on the number of crimes reported, while the number of unemployed has a negative and significant effect on the number of crimes reported in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province. Based on the results of this research, it is hoped that the government and all groups will create security and order so that crime does not occur and implement programs that can create prosperity and comfort in the economy of the people of Pekanbaru City, Riau Province.

Keywords: *percentage of poor people, number of unemployed, number of crimes*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a social problem that has always existed in almost all corners of the region, country and even the world throughout human life. People become poor not only because they lack food sources, but they are poor in the form of clothing and shelter, such as the lack of ease in obtaining educational facilities, health services and various other conveniences that should be available and fulfilled to carry out every aspect of their lives. The problem of poverty cannot



only be studied from an economic perspective, but also from a social, psychological and political and other aspects.

Poverty is often seen as a symptom of the low level of welfare of the people of a country. The Central Statistics Agency explains that poverty is the inability to meet minimum standards of needs, both food and non-food needs. Poverty is the condition of a person who is only able to meet his food needs of less than 2100 calories per capita per day. This could be because their income is not enough to meet their needs. Or it could be because they don't have income to spend on their needs.¹

Poverty is a living condition where a number of people are unable to obtain sufficient resources to meet minimum basic needs and they live below the minimum level of needs. Poverty is one of the various diseases in an economy, in fact poverty is found in almost every country, especially in developing countries, where it will continue to be a problem from time to time, so that it has become the center of government attention, one of which is in the city of Pekanbaru.

In fact, we know that poverty has a big impact on a person's life in society. Poverty can be defined as the inability to fulfill various needs such as food, housing, clothing, education, health, and so on.² There are several impacts of poverty as follows:

1. There are many cases of dropping out of school. Education is something that is very important in life, but with limited funds, many people drop out of school. This is the impact of poverty because there are no funds for school.
2. The emergence of health problems. To work of course a person must have health to be able to work, sick people are unable to work in order to earn their living. Due to poverty, a person cannot afford treatment, which has a huge impact on life.
3. High crime rate. A person who is unable to fulfill his needs will have a lot of crime, this is caused by a person's limitations or poverty.
4. The death rate increases. Poor people who are unable to meet their basic needs will have difficulty getting access to adequate health care for

¹ Fadliyah Maulidah and Ady Soejoto, "Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Pendapatan dan Konsumsi terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin di Provinsi Jawa Timur," *JURNAL EKONOMI PENDIDIKAN DAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN* 3, no. 2 (March 18, 2017): 227, <https://doi.org/10.26740/jepk.v3n2.p227-240>.

² Durrotul Mahsunah, "Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Pendidikan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Timur," *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JUPE)* 1, no. 3 (2013): 1-17.

themselves and their families. This difficult access to health can cause the death rate of a population to increase, especially the death rate of poor people. And there are many other impacts caused by poverty.

From the impacts above and many other impacts, one of the ones that really concerns us is the increase in the number of crimes that can be detrimental to themselves and society in general that will occur in society. Meanwhile, another factor besides the percentage of poor people that influences the number of crimes is the increasing number of unemployed.

The high unemployment rate will indirectly affect the crime rate because as the population increases, it becomes more difficult for people to find work. Without work and without the means to get daily food, people use alternative solutions that are not good so that there will be an increase in the number of crimes in society.³

A person who previously had a job and then becomes unemployed means he loses a certain amount of income. Starting to get a job again certainly doesn't happen quickly because you have to compete with other job seekers, plus there are few job opportunities. There is no comparison between the few jobs available and the large number of people looking for work. Seeing these obstacles, the unemployed have the opportunity to commit crimes in society. Khan et al. (2015) explained that when unemployment is high in a country, it will reduce a person's earning opportunities and can force individuals to adopt criminal behavior.⁴

The number of unemployed has a very large influence on the number of crimes that will occur. Low economic needs indirectly cause someone to commit criminal acts to fulfill their economic needs. So the number of unemployed positively influences criminal acts, and can become a habit of acting against the law.⁵

So it is clear that the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed can influence the number of crimes in society. Crime/crime has two kinds of meaning, namely juridical and sociological. Juridically, crime is defined as an act that violates applicable criminal law. Meanwhile, sociologically,

³ Aswanto, "Pengaruh Pendidikan, Jumlah Penduduk dan UMR Terhadap Jumlah Pengangguran Di Provinsi Riau," *National Conference on Applied Business, Education, & Technology (NCABET)* 1, no. 1 (October 1, 2021): 55–63, <https://doi.org/10.46306/ncabet.v1i1.5>.

⁴ Kamal Fachrurrozi et al., "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kriminalitas Di Indonesia Di Tahun 2019," *Jurnal Real Riset* 3, no. 2 (2021): 173–78, <https://doi.org/10.47647/jrr>.

⁵ Muhammad Rifki Aditama, "Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Pengangguran, Tingkat Inflasi, Pdrb Dan Kepadatan Penduduk Terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas Ekonomi Di 17 Provinsi Di Indonesia Tahun 2013-2018," *Muhammad Rijki Aditama*, 2021.

crime covers all human behavior, even though it has not been determined by applicable law.⁶

Crime/crime is all kinds of actions and actions that are economically and psychologically detrimental which violate the laws in force in Indonesia as well as social and religious norms. It can be interpreted that criminality is any act that violates the law and violates social norms, so that society opposes it. Criminal acts are generally seen as contrary to legal norms, social norms, and religious norms that apply in society. Forms of criminal acts such as:⁷

- a. Theft
- b. Immoral act
- c. Pickpocketing
- d. Mugging
- e. Mugging with a sharp/fire weapon
- f. Persecution.
- g. Murder
- h. Fraud

The higher the crime/crime rate in an area indicates the higher the anxiety of the local community. Having a feeling of security and protection in various aspects of life is every human's human right. As stated in the 1945 Constitution article 28G paragraph 1, that every person has the right to personal protection, family, honor, dignity and property under his control, and has the right to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear of doing or not doing something wrong. is a human right.⁸ So that the crime problem, especially in Pekanbaru City, needs to be paid attention to, you can look at the following data:

Table 1 : Percentage of Poor Population, Number of Unemployed and Number of Crimes in Pekanbaru City 2017-2022

Year	Poor people	Unemployment number	Number of crimes
2017	3.05	45716	2026
2018	2.85	43257	2190

⁶ Rafli Anderson Lapebesi et al., "Analisis Jalur Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Jumlah Kriminalitas Di Jawa Timur Tahun 2020," *Jurnal Sains Matematika Dan Statistika* 7, no. 2 (2021): 38–49, <https://doi.org/10.24014/jsms.v7i2.13381>.

⁷ P Hariani, "Analisis Ketimpangan Ekonomi Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas Sumatera Utara," *Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara*, 2019, 56–76.

⁸ Aida Istihamah Effendi, Aan Julia, and Meidy Haviz, "Faktor Ekonomi Yang Mempengaruhi Kejahatan Properti Di Pulau Jawa Tahun 2014-2019," *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* 1, no. 1 (2021): 41–47, <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrieb.v1i1.172>.

2019	2.52	42407	1837
2020	2.62	47521	614
2021	2.83	44503	1542
2022	2.06	36513	1401

Source: Pekanbaru City Central Statistics Agency, Riau Province, 2022

The percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed are closely related to the occurrence of crime. In Table 1, we can see that data on the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed have fluctuated. Likewise with the number of crimes reported in Pekanbaru City. The highest percentage of poor people was in 2017 at 3.05 and there was a decrease when compared to 2022 at 2.06. Meanwhile, the highest number of unemployed people in 2017 was 45,716, which has also decreased compared to 2022, which was 36,513. For data, the highest number of crimes occurred in 2017 at 2,026 and decreased compared to 2022 at 1,401. Although the data above experiences fluctuations, of course this is due to mutual influence. So it is interesting to make it a research study.

The same research was conducted by Kamal Fachrurrozi et al with the title poverty and unemployment on crime in Indonesia in 2019, resulting in the results that poverty and unemployment have a positive and significant influence on crime. Likewise in research by Moh. Dulkiah, Nurjanah examines the influence of poverty on crime rates in the city of Bandung. So the research results show that poverty has a significant influence on crime in the city of Bandung.⁹ With the same research, this is certainly a view that makes the author interested in this discussion topic. What is different about this research is both the location and the source of the research data, so we also experience different results, of course this needs to be studied and discussed in each region in Indonesia. So we know that each region has different problems with appropriate policies. Therefore, the problem of poverty and unemployment is very important to discuss in this research by looking at its influence and examining the causal factors and finding solutions to the problem. There are three causes of poverty from an economic perspective, namely, at a micro level, poverty arises because of unequal ownership of resources, due to differences in the quality of human resources, due to differences in access to capital.¹⁰

⁹ Moh. Dulkiah and Nurjanah, "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Terhadap Tingkat Tindak Kriminalitas Di Kota Bandung," *JISPO (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik* 8, no. 2 (2018): 36–57.

¹⁰ Subandi, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2014).

According to Todaro & Smith (2015) stated that the poorer a person is, the further their reach is to obtain facilities that can improve their welfare. This tends to be unable to provide proper education, with a low level of education and weak knowledge of the law, this means there is a big opportunity to commit a crime. Where there are economic limitations and they still have to fulfill their needs to survive. According to Soerjono, poverty is a situation when a person or group is unable to meet their standard of living in society, and is unable to use their mental, energy and physical abilities to achieve a standard of living in a community group.¹¹

Open unemployment is created as a result of employment growth being lower than labor force growth. As a result, more and more workers in the economy are unable to find work. The effects of such a situation for quite a long period of time will not work for them. This can lead to crime.¹² The problem of unemployment can be differentiated based on its type, namely, based on the source/cause that creates unemployment, based on the characteristics of the unemployment that exists. Meanwhile, unemployment is based on its causes, normal unemployment, cyclical unemployment, structural unemployment, technological unemployment.¹³

The problem of crime and its various phenomena needs to be given serious attention to Pekanbaru City. So it is important to study/research in order to find the best solution for the welfare of the community, especially Pekanbaru City, Riau Province. Crime is a social problem that cannot be avoided by social life. From year to year, the crime rate sometimes decreases and increases and has different levels in each region. This also happened in Pekanbaru City. Therefore, information and solutions are needed.¹⁴

¹¹ Stefanus Timonora Wahyu Ariyanto, Awaluddin Tjalla, and Mahdiyah Mahdiyah, "Analisis Pengaruh Meningkatnya Jumlah Kemiskinan Di Jakarta Dalam 20 Tahun Terakhir Terhadap Jumlah Kriminalitas Di Wilayah Hukum Polda Metro Jaya," *Jurnal Litbang Polri* 26, no. 2 (2023): 50–55, <https://doi.org/10.46976/litbangpolri.v26i2.200>.

¹² Eveline Hachica and Mike Triani, "Pengaruh Pendidikan, Pengangguran Dan Kepadatan Penduduk Terhadap Kriminalitas Di Indonesia," *Ecosains: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan* 11, no. 1 (2022): 63, <https://doi.org/10.24036/ecosains.11814857.00>.

¹³ Sadono Sukirno, *Makroekonomi Teori Pengantar* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2016).

¹⁴ Lindsay Mokusuli, Winsy Weku, and Luther Latumakulita, "Prediksi Tingkat Kriminalitas Menggunakan Jaringan Syaraf Tiruan Backpropagation: Algoritma Levenberg Marquardt Di Kota Manado Berbasis Sistem Informasi Geografi," *D'CARTESLAN* 3, no. 1 (2014): 89, <https://doi.org/10.35799/dc.3.1.2014.4032>.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of finding, developing or proving certain knowledge so that it can in turn be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems in a particular field. Several things that need to be understood in research methods are as follows.¹⁵

a. The scope of research

This research is a type of quantitative descriptive research. This research aims to test and provide empirical evidence about the influence of the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed on the number of crimes in Pekanbaru city

b. Data source

The data source used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is a source of data obtained indirectly, in this research the data was obtained through the publication of the official website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Pekanbaru City, Riau 2017-2022

c. Operational Definition

The operational definition is a description of each variable in the research. Of course, there are dependent variables and independent variables. The variables used in this research can be explained as follows:

1. The percentage of poor people (independent variable), is the percentage of poor people (Headcount Index/P0) which is one of the indicators used to determine the proportion of poor people in an area. Poor Population is a population whose average per capita expenditure per month is below the Poverty Line. (BPS 2022)
2. The number of unemployed (independent variable), is the number of 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 been accepted for work but have not yet started working.
3. Number of Crimes (dependent variable), Indicators commonly used to measure crime are the number of crimes (crime total), the number of people at risk of being exposed to crime (crime rate), and the time interval between which a crime occurs (crime clock) (Agency Statistics Center, 2022).

d. Data analysis technique

The analysis technique used in this research is descriptive. Where this research uses multiple linear regression analysis tools which are used to

¹⁵ Damodar N. Gujarati, *Dasar-Dasar Ekonometrika* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2006).

determine the effect of the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed (independent variables) on the number of crimes (dependent variable) in Pekanbaru City 2017-2022. By using the Eviews 13 application. The form of the equation is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Log}Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Log}X_1 + \beta_2 \text{Log}X_2 + \epsilon \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where:

LY : Number of crimes

A : Constant

β_1 : Regression Coefficient Value

LX1: Percentage of poor people

LX2: Number of unemployed

ϵ : Term of Error

Which analysis requirements are needed in a data analysis technique will be mentioned in outline for each data analysis technique.¹⁶ The steps in the data analysis technique in this research can be explained as follows:

a. Normality test

The Normality Test is a test carried out with the aim of assessing the distribution of data on data or variables, whether the data is normally distributed or not normally distributed.

b. Autocorrelation Test (Durbin Watson)

The Durbin Watson test is a test used to detect autocorrelation in residual values (prediction errors) from a regression analysis.

c. Coefficient of Determination Test

The Coefficient of Determination (R^2) is a number that gives the proportion or percentage of total variation in the dependent variable (Y) that is explained by the independent variable (X)

d. Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

The F test is used to show whether all independent variables have an effect on the dependent variable.

e. Partial Test (T-Test)

¹⁶ Deni Damayanti, *Panduan Lengkap Menyusun Proposal, Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi* (Yogyakarta: Araska, 2013).

The T test is carried out to show how much influence an explanatory or independent variable individually has in explaining variations in the dependent variable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis in this study aims to determine the effect of the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed on the number of crimes in Pekanbaru City. The data analysis method used in this research is multiple linear regression using the Eviews 13 application.¹⁷ Based on the regression results, the following equation is obtained:

Table 2. Data Processed Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	8.899.193	1.759.987	5.056.397	0.0149
X1	5.389.330	1.148.710	4.691.636	0.0183
X2	-8.142.871	1.734.183	-4.695.507	0.0183
R-squared	0.889364	Mean dependent var		7.304.523
Adjusted R-squared	0.815606	S.D. dependent var		0.464213
F-statistic	1.205.792	Durbin-Watson stat		2.099.974
Prob(F-statistic)	0.036800			

Source: Eviews 13 data processing results

The steps taken are as follows:

1. Autocorrelation Test (Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test)

The Autocorrelation Test is a test carried out to test whether there is an influence between confounding variables in each independent variable. In this research, the Autocorrelation Test can see the LM Test value provided that:

Prob value. Chi-Square(2) below 0.05 indicates autocorrelation

Prob value. Chi-Square(2) above 0.05 indicates the absence of Autocorrelation

Table 3 Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	1.224.626	Prob. F(2,1)	0.5384
Obs*R-squared	4.260.492	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1188

Source: Eviews 13 Data Processing Output

¹⁷ Sonny Leksono, *Penelitian Kualitatif Ilmu Ekonomi* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013).

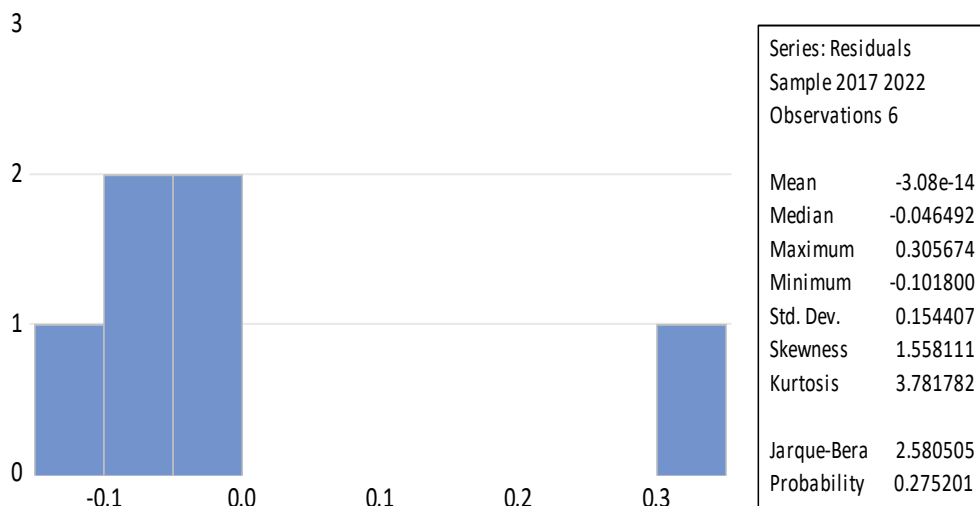
Based on this table, it can be seen that the Prob C-Squar value is 0.1188. So it can be concluded that the results of this study do not contain autocorrelation. This means that the independent variable material in this research is not disturbed or influenced by confounding variables.

2. Normality Test

The Normality Test was carried out to determine whether the data taken in this study came from a normally distributed population or not. Normality testing in this research is by looking at the Jurqe-Bera value with the following conditions:

If the Jurqe-Bera value is below 0.05, it indicates that the data is not normally distributed. If the Jurqe-Bera value is above 0.05, it indicates that the data is normally distributed

Table 4 Normality Test



Source: Eviews 13 Data Processing Output

Based on this image, it can be seen that the Jurqe-Bera value is 0.5805. This means that the Jurqe-Bera value in this study is greater than the value of 0.05. So it can be concluded that in this study the data is normally distributed.

3. Coefficient of Determination Test

The Coefficient of Determination is a measure used to measure the influence of the independent variable on the variance of the dependent variable. Which in this study are the independent variables (percentage of poor people

and number of unemployed) and the dependent variable (number of reported crimes)

Table 5 Coefficient of Determination Test

R-squared	0.889364
Adjusted R-squared	0.815606

Source: Eviews 13 Data Processing Output

From the calculation results, the coefficient of determination or (R^2) in this study was 0.8156 or 81.56%, meaning that the influence of the percentage of poor people (X1), the number of unemployed (X2) was 81.56% and the remaining 18.44% was influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

4. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The Simultaneous Test is carried out to determine the proportion of the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables together in the research.

Table 6 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

F-statistic	1.205.792
Prob(F-statistic)	0.036800

Source: Eviews 13 Data Processing Output

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significant value of the Simultaneous Test is 0.036, which is smaller than 0.05, which means that together the percentage of poor people (X1), the number of unemployed (X2), have a significant effect on the number of crimes (Y) in Pekanbaru City.

5. Partial Test (T Test)

Partial Test is testing regression coefficients individually and to find out how each variable influences the dependent variable, by assuming other variables are constant or fixed.

Table 7 Partial Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	8.899.193	1.759.987	5.056.397	0.0149
X1	5.389.330	1.148.710	4.691.636	0.0183
X2	-8.142.871	1.734.183	-4.695.507	0.0183

Source: Eviews 13 Data Processing Output

From the results of data processing, the equation can be explained as follows:

1. The percentage of poor people shows a positive and significant effect on the number of crimes with a Prob value of (0.0183). So it can be interpreted that when the percentage of poor people increases, the number of crimes will increase, and vice versa.
2. The number of unemployed shows a negative and significant effect on the number of crimes with a Prob value of (0.0183). So it can be interpreted that when the number of unemployed increases, the number of crimes will decrease, and vice versa.

The Influence of the Percentage of Poor People on the Number of Crimes

After obtaining the data and processing it, we get results that are able to describe the results of this research. Based on the results of this research data analysis, the percentage of poor residents in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province, has an influence on the number of crimes reported, with the results showing a probability value of 0.0183, which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05 and has a positive influence. The increase in the percentage of poor people has apparently caused an increase in the number of crimes in Pekanbaru City. Of course, this is the concern of the Pekanbaru city government in providing programs to minimize the poor population. It could be that the program so far has not been optimal in dealing with the number of poor people, so it needs to be improved and evaluated so far. Crime is all kinds of actions and actions that are economically and psychologically detrimental, and a sense of security is an important human need, one way is to avoid poverty.¹⁸

The more the number of poor people in a region/region increases, the higher the crime rate in that region/region. Poverty can cause stress and cause a person to commit a crime just to be able to achieve their daily needs to survive. This is in accordance with the same research prepared by Rizki Ali Zakaria, who stated in his research results that the percentage of poor people and the

¹⁸ I T Utami, Rais Rais, and W Seftiani, "Analisis Klaster Pautan Lengkap Untuk Mengelompokkan Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah Berdasarkan Indikator Kriminalitas," *Jurnal Ilmiah Matematika Dan Terapan* 16, no. 1 (2019): 79–88, <https://doi.org/10.22487/2540766x.2019.v16.i1.12757>.

unemployment rate had a positive influence on the number of crimes in East Java in 2013-2021.¹⁹

Poverty can lead to high levels of stress and mental illness which ultimately lead individuals to adopt criminal behavior. This also causes poor people to feel more worthy of committing crimes. Sampson and Laub studied poor criminals in Boston, finding that the effect of poverty on persistent offending was only an indirect cause of crime.²⁰ Aristotle explained in his words that poverty is the father of revolution and crime. This cannot be separated from experts to find ways for individuals, their families or their nation to become rich or prosperous, because if they are poor they will become bad people. Of course, because those who commit crimes are generally poor people.²¹

However, the most important thing in improving the welfare of the people of Pekanbaru city is the need for programs that prioritize reducing poverty, because the increasing percentage of poor people will result in many things that can happen, for example crime, theft and other bad things that will happen to Pekanbaru city.

Effect of the Number of Unemployed on the Number of Crimes

Based on the results of data analysis in this study, it shows that the number of unemployed has an effect on the number of crimes in Pekanbaru city, with the results showing a probability value of 0.0183 which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05 and has a negative influence. According to Wulansari (2017), in a macro analysis, the cause of crime is due to the increasing unemployment rate. The high number of unemployed can have various negative impacts on society and the country. Crime rates have increased, for example theft, mugging and others.²² Crime cases occur due to various factors, both

¹⁹ Rizki Ali Zakaria, "JEKPP (Jurnal Ekonomi Keuangan Dan Kebijakan Publik) Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka , Persentase Kemiskinan Terhadap Jumlah Kejahatan Di Jawa Timur Pada Tahun 2013-2021" 5, no. 1 (2023): 32–39.

²⁰ Masfiatun Masfiatun, "Pengaruh Faktor Ekonomi Terhadap Jumlah Kejahatan (Crime Total) Di Indonesia (2015-2017)," *Jurnal Keamanan Nasional* 5, no. 2 (2019): 89, <https://doi.org/10.31599/jkn.v5i2.437>.

²¹ Bachrawi Sanusi, *Tokoh Pemikir Dalam Mazhab Ekonomi* (Jakarta: PT RINEKA CIPTA, 2004).

²² Suci Rahmalia et al., "Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Pengangguran , Dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Kriminalitas Di Indonesia," no. 3 (n.d.).

internal and external. For example, the level of education obtained, insufficient salary or wages, and family relationships.²³

So it is important for the Pekanbaru City government to pay attention to this unemployment problem, plus Pekanbaru City is the city of Riau Province with the largest population among other districts/cities. Crime is concentrated geographically and demographically, meaning that residents in urban areas are at higher risk of becoming victims of crime compared to residents in rural areas.²⁴ Crime cases that often occur include theft of valuables, motor vehicle theft, robbery or mugging, murder, fraud, and so on. Therefore, the public needs to increase vigilance. Limited information regarding areas that are prone to criminal activity is one of the factors that needs to be considered by the Pekanbaru City police and the community.²⁵ With various programs that must be carried out in order to reduce the number of unemployed in order to reduce the number of crimes that occur. Open unemployment is created as a result of employment growth being lower than labor force growth. As a result, more and more workers in the economy are unable to find work. A solution that can be implemented is to improve the quality of human resources and also increase the number of jobs available, of course this requires the cooperation of all parties involved, from the government to small communities who need work.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion in this research, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The aim of the founding of the Indonesian state is to improve general welfare and make the life of the nation intelligent and create a decent life for the Indonesian people. To realize this goal, the government formed a national development vision and mission for all Indonesian people. So one embodiment of this vision and mission is to provide a decent life for all Indonesian people, including the city of Pekanbaru, with the main target being to reduce the percentage of poor people and the number of unemployed, especially the city of Pekanbaru. By conducting evaluations

²³ Kosmaryati Kosmaryati et al., "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kriminalitas Di Indonesia Tahun 2011-2016 Dengan Regresi Data Panel," *Indonesian Journal of Applied Statistics* 2, no. 1 (2019): 10, <https://doi.org/10.13057/ijas.v2i1.27932>.

²⁴ R.Y Azarine, "Identifikasi Karakteristik Ruang Yang Memicu Kriminalitas Di Kota Surabaya," *Pustaka Pelajar*, 2018, 1–385.

²⁵ Riza Dwi Octavianti, Nurudin Santoso, and Siti Romlah, "Pemetaan Data Kriminalitas Di Kota Malang Berbasis Webgis," *Jurnal Informatika Polinema* 1, no. 3 (2017): 41, <https://doi.org/10.33795/jip.v1i3.112>.

and continuing good programs and those that have not been successful, they can be repaired with programs that are more capable of improving welfare more evenly.

2. The percentage of poor people has a positive and significant influence with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 5\%$) on the number of crimes reported in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province in 2017-2022. Whereas the number of unemployed has a negative and significant influence with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 5\%$) on the number of crimes reported in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province in 2017-2022.
3. Of course, with the results of this research, what needs to be followed up is evaluating policy programs. If it is good then continue with improvements and if not then improve it to create prosperity and prosperity. And future researchers need to discuss the factors that cause poverty and crime in Pekanbaru City.

REFERENCES

- Aditama, Muhammad Rifki. "Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Pengangguran, Tingkat Inflasi, Pdrb Dan Kepadatan Penduduk Terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas Ekonomi Di 17 Provinsi Di Indonesia Tahun 2013-2018." *Muhammad Rifki Aditama*, 2021.
- Ariyanto, Stefanus Timonora Wahyu, Awaluddin Tjalla, and Mahdiyah Mahdiyah. "Analisis Pengaruh Meningkatnya Jumlah Kemiskinan Di Jakarta Dalam 20 Tahun Terakhir Terhadap Jumlah Kriminalitas Di Wilayah Hukum Polda Metro Jaya." *Jurnal Litbang Polri* 26, no. 2 (2023): 50–55. <https://doi.org/10.46976/litbangpolri.v26i2.200>.
- Aswanto. "Pengaruh Pendidikan, Jumlah Penduduk Dan UMR Terhadap Jumlah Pengangguran Di Provinsi Riau." *National Conference on Applied Business, Education, & Technology (NCABET)* 1, no. 1 (October 1, 2021): 55–63. <https://doi.org/10.46306/ncabet.v1i1.5>.
- Azarine, R.Y. "Identifikasi Karakteristik Ruang Yang Memicu Kriminalitas Di Kota Surabaya." *Pustaka Pelajar*, 2018, 1–385.
- Damayanti, Deni. *Panduan Lengkap Menyusun Proposal, Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi*. Yogyakarta: Araska, 2013.
- Damodar N. Gujarati. *Dasar-Dasar Ekonometrika*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 2006.
- Dulkiah, Moh., and Nurjanah. "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Terhadap Tingkat Tindak Kriminalitas Di Kota Bandung." *JISPO (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik)* 8, no. 2 (2018): 36–57.

- Effendi, Aida Istihamah, Aan Julia, and Meidy Haviz. "Faktor Ekonomi Yang Mempengaruhi Kejahatan Properti Di Pulau Jawa Tahun 2014-2019." *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* 1, no. 1 (2021): 41–47. <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrieb.v1i1.172>.
- Fachrurrozi, Kamal, Fahmiwati, Lukmanul Hakim, Aswadi, and Lidiana. "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kriminalitas Di Indonesia Di Tahun 2019." *Jurnal Real Riset* 3, no. 2 (2021): 173–78. <https://doi.org/10.47647/jrr>.
- Hachica, Eveline, and Mike Triani. "Pengaruh Pendidikan, Pengangguran Dan Kepadatan Penduduk Terhadap Kriminalitas Di Indonesia." *Ecosains: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan* 11, no. 1 (2022): 63. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ecosains.11814857.00>.
- Hariani, P. "Analisis Ketimpangan Ekonomi Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas Sumatera Utara." *Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara*, 2019, 56–76.
- Kosmaryati, Kosmaryati, Chandra Arinda Handayani, Refinanda Nur Isfahani, and Edy Widodo. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kriminalitas Di Indonesia Tahun 2011-2016 Dengan Regresi Data Panel." *Indonesian Journal of Applied Statistics* 2, no. 1 (2019): 10. <https://doi.org/10.13057/ijas.v2i1.27932>.
- Lapebesi, Rafli Anderson, Erlyna Nurhaliza Pramesti, Adima Lu'lu'atun Nabila Munawardani, Muhammad Nor Ahyandi, Marina Tika Sari, and Risni Julaeni Yuhan. "Analisis Jalur Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Jumlah Kriminalitas Di Jawa Timur Tahun 2020." *Jurnal Sains Matematika Dan Statistika* 7, no. 2 (2021): 38–49. <https://doi.org/10.24014/jsms.v7i2.13381>.
- Leksono, Sonny. *Penelitian Kualitatif Ilmu Ekonomi*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013.
- Mahsunah, Durrotul. "Analisis Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Pendidikan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Timur." *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JUPE)* 1, no. 3 (2013): 1–17.
- Masfiatun, Masfiatun. "Pengaruh Faktor Ekonomi Terhadap Jumlah Kejahatan (Crime Total) Di Indonesia (2015-2017)." *Jurnal Keamanan Nasional* 5, no. 2 (2019): 89. <https://doi.org/10.31599/jkn.v5i2.437>.
- Maulidah, Fadlilyah, and Ady Soejoto. "Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Pendapatan dan Konsumsi terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin di Provinsi Jawa Timur." *JURNAL EKONOMI PENDIDIKAN DAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN* 3, no. 2 (March 18, 2017): 227. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jepk.v3n2.p227-240>.
- Mokosuli, Lindsay, Winsy Weku, and Luther Latumakulita. "Prediksi Tingkat

- Kriminalitas Menggunakan Jaringan Syaraf Tiruan Backpropagation: Algoritma Levenberg Marquardt Di Kota Manado Berbasis Sistem Informasi Geografi.” *D’CARTESLAN* 3, no. 1 (2014): 89. <https://doi.org/10.35799/dc.3.1.2014.4032>.
- Octavianti, Riza Dwi, Nurudin Santoso, and Siti Romlah. “Pemetaan Data Kriminalitas Di Kota Malang Berbasis Webgis.” *Jurnal Informatika Polinema* 1, no. 3 (2017): 41. <https://doi.org/10.33795/jip.v1i3.112>.
- Rahmalia, Suci, Ariusni, Mike Triani, and Jurusan. “Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Pengangguran , dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Kriminalitas di Indonesia,” no. 3 (n.d.).
- Sanusi, Bachrawi. *Tokoh Pemikir Dalam Mazhab Ekonomi*. Jakarta: PT RINEKA CIPTA, 2004.
- Subandi. *Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Bandung: ALFABETA, 2014.
- Sukirno, Sadono. *Makroekonomi Teori Pengantar*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2016.
- Utami, I T, Rais Rais, and W Seftiani. “Analisis Klaster Pautan Lengkap Untuk Mengelompokkan Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah Berdasarkan Indikator Kriminalitas.” *Jurnal Ilmiah Matematika Dan Terapan* 16, no. 1 (2019): 79–88. <https://doi.org/10.22487/2540766x.2019.v16.i1.12757>.
- Zakaria, Rizki Ali. “JEKKP (Jurnal Ekonomi Keuangan Dan Kebijakan Publik) Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka , Persentase Kemiskinan Terhadap Jumlah Kejahatan Di Jawa Timur Pada Tahun 2013-2021” 5, no. 1 (2023): 32–39.