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E-ISSN: 2962-973X
Publisher
PT. RADJA INTERCONTINENTAL PUBLISHING

ANALYSIS OF POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY CONFLICT ON CRIME IN BINJAI CITY

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Abstract

The study was conducted to analyze the extent to which social conditions such as poverty, unemployment, and local conflicts affect the occurrence of crime. The study was conducted in Binjai city, North Sumatra. This study uses secondary data in time series form covering a period of 22 years from 2001 to 2022. EViews 10 multiple regression analysis was used for the data processing model. The results show that poverty variable has a partial negative insignificant effect on crime, unemployment variable has a positive insignificant effect and community conflict variable has a positive significant effect on crime.Community conflict variable is the major factor affecting crime in Binjai city. Meanwhile, variables such as poverty, unemployment and conflicts in society have a positive and significant impact on the crime rate in Binjai city.

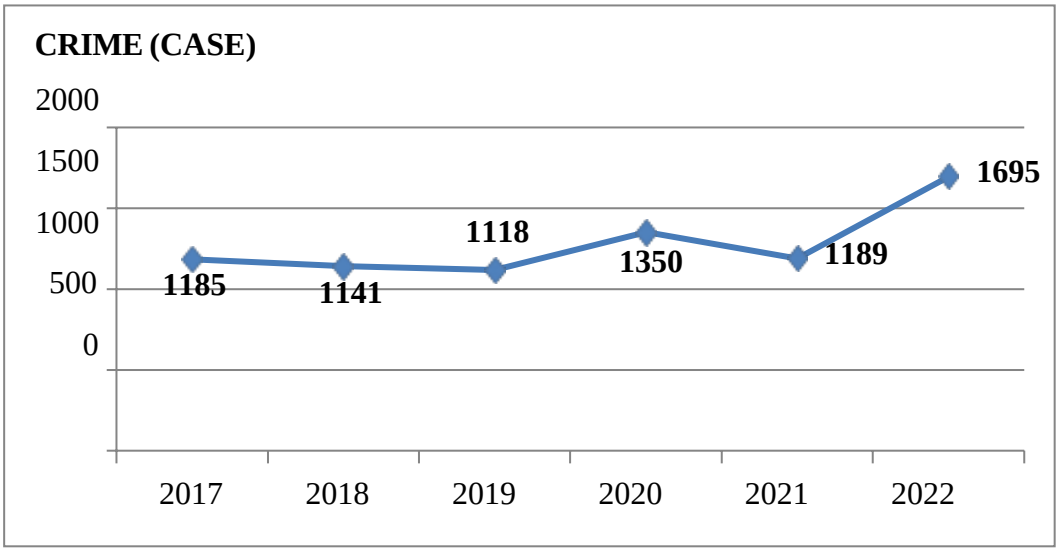
Keywords: Poverty, Unemployment, Community Conflict and Criminality.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term crime refers to any type of economically and psychologically harmful act that violates the law and social and religious norms in force in Indonesia. Crimes considered criminal include theft, rape, and even murder (Dewi et al., 2019). Thus, crime can be interpreted as an act that causes various problems and disruptions in social life (Simon, 2020).

Economic conditions are a factor that underlies a person's ability to commit a criminal offense. Lack of income makes it difficult to meet the basic needs of life like food, clothing, shelter etc. Indirectly, the needs of families are increasing day by day and the number of dependents is also increasing driven by very low qualifications and education levels, leading them to seek different ways to earn additional income. Therefore, their way to earn additional income is to commit crimes such as theft, robbery, and fraud (Tifaransyah et al., 2021).

Crime does not only exist in urban areas. Crime incidents occur in almost every region of Indonesia. Binjai city is a city in the Indonesian province of North Sumatra. Binjai is located about 22 km west of Medan city, the capital of North Sumatra province. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and Binjai Police, 6,493 crimes occurred in the city in the past five years. Can be explained using the following schedule to provide a complete picture of the development of crime incidents in the city of Binjai.



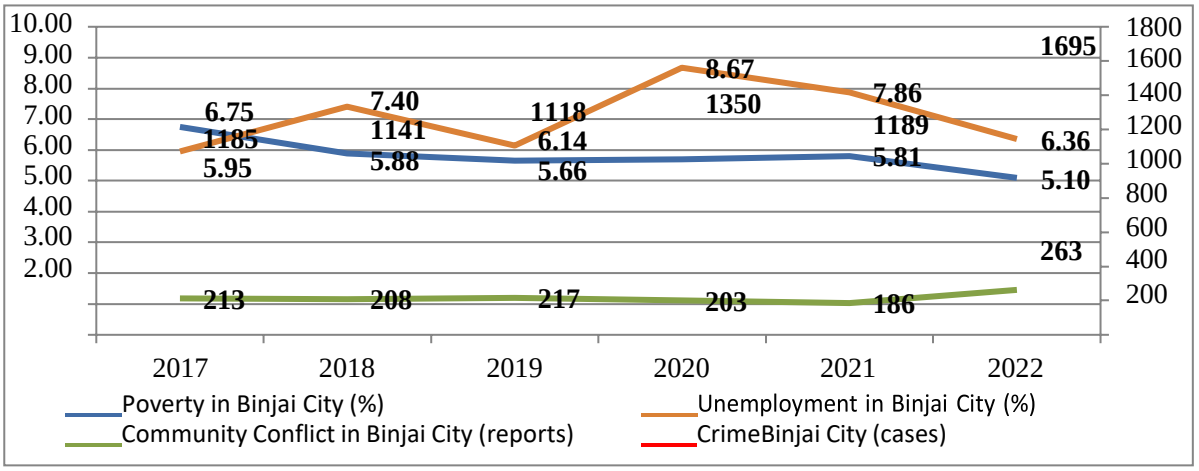
Data Source: Binjai City Police

Figure 1: Crime rate in Binjai City (cases)

Based on Figure 1, it can be concluded that the trend of criminal cases in Binjai city fluctuated from 2017 to 2022. In the past five years, in 2019, a total of 1118 cases of 67 cases compared to the past two years were the lowest, totaling 1118 cases. In 2020, there were two increases in 2020, an increase of 232 cases in a total of 1,350 cases, which increased by 232 compared to the previous year. In 2022, the highest point increased in the highest point, with a total of 1,695 cases, and an increase of 506 cases. Last year, case of cases of cases in cases of cases in cases of cases in cases of cases The most common incidents over the past five years were theft and fraud.

In the criminology literature, determinants of property crime rates are most often socioeconomic factors, while crimes against persons may be driven by other factors that are difficult to account for using aggregate data (Buil-Gil et al., 2022). According to Khan et al., (2015), social conditions such as poverty issues are also one of the main factors that determine the crime rate in a country. Social conditions such as poverty, unemployment, population density, and education affect the appearance of Indonesian criminal acts (Putra et al., 2021).

Poverty, unemployment, and living pressure contribute to conflicts and crimes directly or indirectly affected by population pressure. Large population and its unequal distribution, as well as limited resources and population mobility, contribute to conflicts (Handayani, 2017).The overall picture of the development of crime, poverty, unemployment and conflict in a society can be expressed as follows:



Based on Figure 2, we can see that the crime rate from 2017 to 2019 decreased compared to the previous two years, reaching a total of 1,118 cases. This decrease is due to the decrease in the poverty rate and the decrease in the declared unemployment rate. From 2020 to 2022, crime has a tendency to increase, reaching 1,695 cases in 2022. The increase in 2020 is due to a significant increase in the number of registered unemployed people and an increase in poverty. In 2022, poverty and public unemployment decreased, but crime did not decrease but instead increased significantly. This difference was the same in 2018, when crime decreased but was not accompanied by a decrease in the number of declared unemployed people. It is speculated that this is because people are trying their best to immediately meet the high economic needs in their lives due to the social situation that creates serious social inequalities in people's lives and brings about psychologically depressing burdens.

Poverty can lead to other problems such as unemployment, hunger, ignorance, crime (theft, robbery, murder, pickpocketing, etc.). Therefore, to reduce this poverty problem, people solve the problem by committing crimes (Rahmalia et al., 2019). Poverty also includes social, health, educational and political problems that make individuals and groups of people vulnerable and prone to poverty (Asnawi, 2013).According to Burgess (2019), fear, anxiety and lack of understanding of human needs give rise to some animal vices/instincts such as ego, greed, cruelty and injustice.

The conclusion that may be drawn is that there are two phenomena that do not comply with the changes in data and theory that have been advanced by previous research. The first phenomenon of poverty and criminal theory has a positive relationship, but does not match the theory from the graph of the two variables. The second phenomenon of unemployment and crime has a positive relationship, but what is caused by data changes is the opposite of these variables. Therefore, the author is interested in seeking what is explained. "Analysis of Poverty, Unemployment, and Community Conflict on Criminality in Binjai City".

PROBLEM FORMULATION

The problem formulation in this study can be described as follows:
How poverty, unemployment, and community conflict affect crime in Binjai City from 2001 to 2022.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Based on the background and problems previously described, this study aims to:
Analyzing poverty, unemployment, and community conflict on crime in Binjai Cityfrom 2001 to 2022.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Criminality

Crime is a common problem in society and requires attention because it undermines various interests, has a negative impact, and violates human rights. Crime is an act that causes various problems and concerns in social life (McCrea et al., 2019). Crime has legal, formal and sociological meaning. Any act that goes against human decency, causes harm to society, or violates the law or criminal code is considered a legal procedure. Sociological reformulation, i.e. any form of speech, action or behavior from an economic and political perspective that can harm society (Fachrurrozi et al., 2021).

Durkheim (2023) considers that behavior that violates norms is caused by disruptions and social pressures that lead to a discrepancy between ends (aspirations) and the means available to achieve these ends. Furthermore, Merton argues that the emergence of bad behavior is caused not by an unequal distribution of the means available to achieve goals, but by an unequal structure of opportunities, which creates frustration among citizens who feel they have no opportunity to achieve their goals. This state is believed to be the cause of the emergence of deviant behavior and is called the abnormal state.The social pressure that causes deviant behavior requires frustration felt by the person.

According to Sugiharti et al. (2022), the occurrence of criminal acts in Indonesia is due to various factors including poverty, dysfunction of norms and laws, disharmony of interrelated elements and the changing nature of the nation. This is aggravated by an education system, which does not teach ethical values, including religious education, which emphasizes only cognitive aspects. In general, we can say that the basic principles of understanding economic analysis of criminal law are the principles of rationality and efficiency. According to (Wiarti, 2017), in criminal law, the criminal is an economically rational being who compares the losses incurred by the commission of a crime with the benefits he or she can obtain from it. If the benefits received exceed the costs incurred, the offender commits a crime.

Poverty

Poverty is a constraint faced by individuals, families, communities and even nations, leading to inconveniences in life, hazards in negotiations in global affairs, lost generations and a bleak future for the nation (Atrey, 2018). Todaro et al. (2014) explain that the factors that cause poverty are low income, low economic growth, inequality in income distribution, poor access to health facilities and inadequate educational opportunities. Other causes of poverty include inadequate education, laziness at work, limited natural resources, limited employment opportunities, limited capital and family burden.

Low education rarely provides access to specific skills necessary for life. This restriction makes it difficult for people to deal with the world of work and business. A lazy attitude towards work leads to a lack of enthusiasm for work (Ashford et al., 2018). According to Brown and Long (2018), the poorer a community is, the more likely it is to benefit from opportunities that can improve its welfare. These people usually cannot receive adequate education, as low education level and limited legal knowledge pose a high risk of committing crimes. If they have financial constraints and still have to meet their survival needs.

Unemployment

According to Adriyanto et al., (2020), unemployment is a condition where someone who is of working age but has no income or is not working. Unemployment is also one of the problems that Indonesia still has to face today. The increasing unemployment rate must be addressed immediately. Moreover, unemployment is also one of the factors inhibiting social welfare. In addition, unemployment also creates several new problems. For example, poverty,inflation, and crime that will have an impact on economic growth. Unemployment is a situation in which a person who is working wants to get a job but cannot get one. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labor force. people who are looking for work but do not currently have a job

are called unemployed (Abubakar et al., 2022). Unemployment occurs because of an imbalance in the labor market. In the labor market, there are labor demand and supply curves. The labor demand curve shows the amount of labor that will be offered by wage-positive households. Market equilibrium will be achievedif there is a situation where the amount of labor demanded is equal to the amount of labor offered at a certain wage level (Joll et al., 2018).

Community Conflict

Social conflict is a description of disputes, quarrels, tensions or conflicts as a result of differences that arise in people's lives, both individual differences and group differences (Irwandi & Chotim, 2017). Conflict according to Rosana, (2015), is a win-lose battle between groups or individuals who have different interests from each other in the organization. Or in other words, conflict is all kinds of conflicting interactions or conflicts. antogonistic between two or more parties. These conflicting interests differ in intensity depending on the means used. Each wants to defend the values that they consider to be true, and force the other party to recognize these values either subtly or violently.

Marx's theory of conflict as the root and cause of social jealousy. Dahrendorf recognizes that substances are one of the factors that cause conflict, but according to him, it is not that simple. According to Dahrendorf (2013), the cause of inequality in society can be traced back to people's ideas about power and authority. Differences in position, gaps in power and authority affect differences and the acquisition of property, giving rise to inequality. Therefore, the main cause or dominant factor of conflict in society is the inequality in the distribution of power and authority in society.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Object of research

The objects in this study are Poverty, Unemployment, Community Conflict in Binjai City as independent variables, Criminality as the dependent variable. The location in this research is in Binjai City.

Data Type and Source

The type of data in this study is quantitative, quantitative data is numerical data. The type of quantitative data in the study is time series data, namely from 2001 to 2022 or up to 22 years. In this study, the data source comes from secondary data. The secondary data used has two types of characteristics: private secondary data and secondary public data. The researchers extracted data from the database of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In addition to secondary data, the researchers also used primary data from Binjai City Police to further support the current study.

Data collection method

In this study, the researcher used a data collection method that obtains data provided by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and data obtained directly from the institutions or agencies that the researcher required, which Binjai City Police. It also includes data on poverty, unemployment, social conflicts, and crime over a period of 22 years (2001 to 2022).

Data analysis method

The analytical model used in this study is the multiple linear regression analysis model (multiple regression model). Multiple linear regression includes multiple variables or independent prediction factors. Multiple linear regression is a multiple regression model if the subordinate variables have a data scale interval or ratio (quantitative or digital). On the other hand, the independent variable is on the interval or ratio scale of the data.However, there are also linear regressions where the independent variable uses a nominal or ordinal data scale (more accurately called dummy data). Therefore, such a linear regression is called linear regression using fictional variables. The models used in this study are

as follows: The multiple linear regression analysis model in this study uses the Eviews 10 program with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method procedure to determine the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable.

Classical Assumption Test

According to Harlan (2018), classical hypothesis testing is the first step before multiple linear regression analysis. This test is performed to ensure that the regression coefficients are unbiased and consistent and that the estimates are accurate. Classical hypothesis testing is performed to show that the tests performed pass tests for normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity of the data. The tests can be performed using multiple regression analysis.

Normality

Normality serves to test whether in a regression model, confounding or residual variableshave a normal distribution. The statistical test used in this study is the Jarque-Bera (JB) test. The Jarque-Bera (JB) test can be done by looking at the probability level, if the p- value is greater than the significance level (> 0.05) then the residuals are normally distributed. Vice versa, if the p-value is smaller than the significance level (≤ 0.05) then the residuals are not normally distributed (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017).

Multicollinearity

According to Ghozali (2018; 71), multicollinearity testing serves to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. The basis for making thistest decision if the correlation value> 0.80 then there is a multicollinearity problem, if the correlation value <0.80 then there is no multicollinearity problem.

Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation serves to see if in a regression model there is a correlation between a period t and the previous period. Autocorrelation arises because successive observations over time are related to each other. Looking at autocorrelation is only done on time series data. The statistical test used is the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test, if the Prob.Chi-Square value on Obs * R- Squared> 0.05 then it is free from autocorrelation. Vice versa if the Prob.Chi- Square value on Obs * R-Squared ≤ 0.05 then there is autocorrelation (Ghozali, 2018).

Heteroscedasticity

The purpose of testing heteroscedasticity is useful for testing whether there is an unequal variability from one observation to another in a regression model. In order to determine whether there is heteroscedasticity this study uses the White Test. If the probability <0.05 so this marks the emergence of heteroscedasticity problems and the opposite if the probability value> 0.05 then heteroscedasticity does not appear.

SignificanceTest

Partial Test (t Test)

The t-test confirms how far the effect of one explanatory variable individually is. explainsthe variation of the dependent variable (Kuncoro, 2009). Decision making is based on if the p-value < 5%significance level, then there is a significant influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

Simultaneous (f test)

The f test serves to determine whether all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable (Kuncoro, 2009). The f test is carried out by comparing the f- Statistic and f table, meaning that all independent variables affect the dependent variable. If the f- Statistic < f-table means that all independent variables do not jointly affect the dependent variable.

Colleration Coefficient

Correlation analysis is used to carefully assess the relationship between variables. The amount used to assess the close relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (Y) Sugiyono (2012). The correlation coefficient value according to Sugiyono (2012), ranges from -1 to +1 whose usage characteristics are explained as follows:

1. "If the value of R> 0, it means that a positive relationship has emerged, namely the greater the X variable, the greater the Y variable".
2. "If the value of R < 0, it means that a positive relationship has emerged, namely the greater the X variable, the greater the Y variable or the opposite, the greater the X variable, the smaller the Y variable".

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Test the coefficient of determination as a tool to measure the proportion or percentage of total variation in the dependent variable explained by all independent variables. The R2 value is 0 R2. This means that there is a link between the dependent variables (Chicco, 2021).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

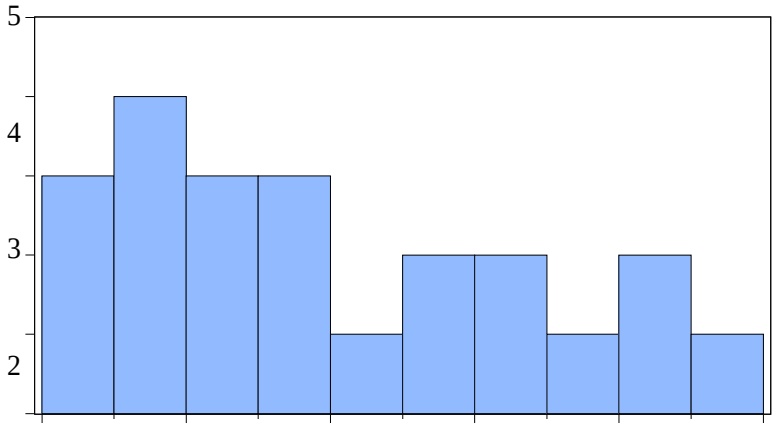
Regression Model Selection

The analytical model used in this study is the multiple linear regression model. Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the relationship between two or more explanatory variables and a response variable. The multiple linear regression analysis model in this study uses Eviews 10 software and ordinary least squares (OLS) procedure to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable.To calculate the multiple regression equation using ordinary least squares (OLS) model, the data must meet basic assumptions, namely normality test and classical hypothesis tests (tests for multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test).

ClassicalAssumption Test

Normality

The normality test intends to test whether the confounding or residual variables in a regression model are normally distributed, known to be normally distributed, and this assumption is not valid for small sample sizes, namely statistical tests. In this study, the authors used the Jaerque-Bera (J-B) test to determine whether the regression model was normal. The Jarque-Bera (JB) test is carried out by looking at the probability level, if the p-value is greater than the significance level (> 0.05) then the residualsare normally distributed. Vice versa, if the p-value is smaller than the significance level (≤ 0.05) then the residuals are not normally distributed (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017)



Source: *(Eviews 10 Data Processed, 2024)*

Based on figure 1. above shows that this model has a probability value of 0.420709 > 0.05,it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity

According to Ghozali & Ratmono (2017) multicollinearity testing aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. The basis for making this test decision is as follows (Ghozali, 2016).

3. If the correlation value is > 0.80 then there is a multicollinearity problem.
4. If the correlation value is <0.80 then there is no multicollinearity problem.
5.

Table 1
Multicollinearity (Collation matrix)

	POVERTY	UNEMPLOYMENT	LOGKONFLIK
POVERTY	1.000000	0.115816	0.310728
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.115816	1.000000	-0.628880
LOGKONFLIK	0.310728	-0.628880	1.000000

Source: (Eviews 10 Data processed, 2024)

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen from the results of the multicolonierity test using the correlation matrix that in this study the independent variables against other independent variables are free from multicolonierity problems, this can be seen from the correlation value of each independent variable which is below 0.8 or <0.8

Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation is useful to see if in a regression model there is a correlation between a period t and the previous period. Autocorrelation arises because successive observations over time are related to each other. Autocorrelation detection is only done on time series data. The statistical test used is the *Breusch- Godfrey* Serial *Correlation LM Test*, if the Prob.Chi-Squarevalue on Obs * R- Squared> 0.05 then it is free from autocorrelation. Conversely, if the Prob.Chi-Square value on Obs * R-Squared ≤ 0.05 then there is autocorrelation (Ghozali, 2016).

Table 2 Autocorrelation

F-statistic	2.335914	Prob. F(2,13)	0.1012
Obs*R-squared	10.41147	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0644

Source: (Eviews 10 Data processed, 2024)

The table above shows the Prob. Chi-Square (2) which is the p value of the *Breusch- Godfrey*

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Serial Correlation LM test of 0.0644. The value of Prob. Chi-Square (2) is greater than the significance level of 5% or 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem in the regression model to be used.

Heteroscedasticity

The purpose of heteroscedasticity testing is to test whether there is an unequal variability from one observation to another in a regression model. In order to determine whether there is heteroscedasticity this study uses the *White* Test. If the probability <0.05 so this marks the appearance of heteroscedasticity and the opposite if the probability value> 0.05 then heteroscedasticity does not appear.

Table 3
Heteroscedasticity

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

F-statistic	0.672231	Prob. F(9,12)	0.7204
Obs*R-squared	7.374027	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.5982
Scaled explained SS	2.391101	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.9837

Source: (Eviews 10 Data processed, 2024)

Based on table 4.3, it can be seen that the p value indicated by the Prob. Chi-Square hasa value greater than the 5% or 0.05 significant level (0.5982> 0.05). This shows that in the regression model used there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To find out the results of this study, it can be seen from the multiple linear regression outputusing Eviews 10 as an analytical tool in table 4. below.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Dependent Variable: LOGK
Method: Least Squares Date:
02/12/24 Time: 16:03Sample:
2001 2022
Included observations: 22

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.471111	0.752587	3.283491	0.0041
POVERTY	-0.010493	0.044946	-0.233455	0.8180
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.017613	0.012984	1.356473	0.1917
LOGKONFLIK	0.862994	0.140818	6.128431	0.0000

R-squared	0.776749	Mean dependent var	7.230696
Adjusted R-squared	0.739540	S.D. dependent var	0.302690

S.E. of regression	0.154479	Akaike info criterion	-0.734557
Sum squared resid	0.429546	Schwarz criterion	-0.536185
Log likelihood	12.08012	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.687826
F-statistic	20.87554	Durbin-Watson stat	0.821723
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000004		

Source: (Eviews 10 Data Processed, 2024)

1. Based on the regression equation, it shows that the constant value is 2.471111 which means that if the variables of Poverty (KEM), Unemployment (PEN), and Community Conflict (KONF) are constant = (0) or fixed then Criminality (TK) will be constant at 2.471111 Cases.
2. The coefficient value of the Poverty variable (KEM) is - 0.010493, which means that if poverty decreases by 1 percent, criminality will increase by 0.010493 cases with the assumption that the Unemployment variable is constant.
3. The coefficient of the Unemployment variable (PEN) is 0.017613, which means that if the unemployment rate increases by 1 percent, the Criminality Rate will increase by 0.017613 cases with the assumption that the Community Conflict variable is constant.
4. The coefficient of the Community Conflict variable (KONF) is 0.862994, which means that if community conflict increases by 1 percent, the Criminality Rate will increase by 0.862994 cases, assuming the poverty variable is constant.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis testingisa method ofmaking determinations based on the analysis ofdata, either from controlled experiments, or from observation (uncontrolled).

Partial Test Results

Hypothesis testing using the t test, using the level of confidence (level of significance) or α = 0.05 or α = 5% with the provisions, where the test carried out is with the decision criteria if the t-statistic> t-table at α = 5% then the H0 hypothesis is rejected and accepts the Ha hypothesis while if the t-statistic < t-table at α = 5% then the Ha hypothesis is rejected and accepts the H0 hypothesis.

Table 5
Partial Test Results (t Test)

Free Variable	t-Statistic	t-Table	Probabilias	Description
POVERTY (X1)	-0.233455	2.10092	0.818	Not Significant
UNEMPLOYMENT (X2)	1.356473	2.10092	0.1917	Not Significant
LOGCONFLICT (X3)	6.128431	2.10092	0	Significant

Source: (Eviews 10 Data Processed, 2024)

Based on the partial test results in Table 5, it can be explained that:

1. The Poverty variable with a t-statistic of -0.233455 < t-table 2.10092 and a probability value of 0.818> 0.05. this shows that the Poverty variable has a partially negative and insignificant effect on the Criminality Rate.
2. The Unemployment variable with a t-statistic of 1.356473 < t-table 2.10092 and a probability value of 0.1917 < 0.05. this shows that the Unemployment variable has a positive and insignificant effect partially on the Crime Rate.

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3. The Community Conflict variable with a t-statistic of 6.128431> t-table 2.10092 and a probability value of 0.0000 <0.05. this shows that the Community Conflict variable has a positive and significant effect partially on the Crime Rate.

Simultaneous Testing Results (Test f)

The f test serves to determine whether all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable (Kuncoro, 2009). The f test is carried out by comparing the f- Statistic and f table, meaning that all independent variables affect the dependent variable. If the f- Statistic < f-table means that all independent variables do not jointly affect the dependent variable.

Table 6
Simultaneous Results (Test f)

f-Statistics	f-Table	Probability	Description
20.87554	3.0724	0.000004	Significant

Source: (Eviews 10 Data Processed, 2024)

Based on table 6. above, it can be seen that the F-Statistic is greater than the F- Table (20.87554> 3.0724), meaning that simultaneously (together) the variables of poverty, unemployment and community conflict have a positive and significant effect on the crime rate in Binjai City. This can also be seen from the probability value which is smaller than alpa 0.05 (0.000004 <0.05).

Test Coefficient of determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination test or R test^2 is used to measure how much the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is. The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. If the *Adjusted R-Squared* value is closer to zero, it means that the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is very weak. If the *Adjusted R-Squared value is* closer to one, the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is very strong.

Table 7Coefficient of Determination

R-squared	**0.776749**	Mean dependent var	7.230696
Adjusted R-squared	**0.739540**	S.D. dependent var	0.302690
S.E. of regression	0.154479	Akaike info criterion	-0.734557
Sum squared resid	0.429546	Schwarz criterion	-0.536185
Log likelihood	12.08012	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.687826
F-statistic	20.87554	Durbin-Watson stat	0.821723
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000004		

Source: (Eviews 10 Data Processed, 2024)

From the table above, it can be seen that the Adjusted R-Squared value in this study is 0.739540. This means that the magnitude of the influence of poverty, unemployment, and community conflict variables on crime in Binjai City is 0.739540 (73.95%) while those influenced by other variables outside this research model are 0.2605 (26.05%).

Correlation Coefficient (R)

The correlation coefficient is a value that indicates whether or not a linear relationship between two variables is strong. The value of the correlation coefficient varies from -1 to +1, an r value close to -1 or +1 indicates a strong relationship between the two variables, and an r value close to 0 indicates a weak relationship between the two variables. Based on table 7 above, the correlation value (r) or *R-Squared* is 0.776749, which means that the relationship between the variables of poverty, unemployment, and community conflict to crime in Binjai City is positively related, because the correlation value in this study is 0.776749 close to positive one (+1).

Discussion

The Effect of Poverty on Criminality

Testing the effect of poverty on crime in Binjai City shows that poverty has a negative and insignificant effect on crime. to the crime rate in the city of Bijai. This is demonstrated by the test results presented in Table 5. The coefficient for the poverty variable is -0.233455 with a significance value of 0.818, which is greater than the margin of error of 0.05. This study is consistent with that conducted by Rahmi & Adry, (2018), which shows that poverty has a negative and insignificant effect on crime in Indonesia. This means that any increase in poverty will lead to a decrease in crime. Theoretically, poverty can have a negative and positive effect on crime. Weak poverty will reduce crime, but if poverty is high, people must work more diligent to achieve their lives so that people do not commit crime, it will reduce crime, because most residents of the city of Binjai, opening companies to support their economy because Binjai City - This is a city -installation between Langkat Regency, Deli Serdang Regency and Medan City, automatically helping people do business more easily.

The Effect of Unemployment on Crime Rate

The test on the effect of unemployment on the crime rate shows that unemployment has a positive and insignificant effect on the crime rate in Binjai City. This is shown by the test results contained in Table 5. The unemployment variable has a coefficient value of 1.356473 <t table 2.10092 and a significance value of 0.1917. This value is greater than the error tolerance of 0.05. because the Binjai City government has several programs to overcome unemployment such as skills improvement, job training, MSME development, and the young entrepreneur program. This can create positive thinking for the people of Binjai city and can reduce existing crime. This research is in line with research conducted by Sari, (2014), the unemployment rate has a positive and insignificant effect on thecrime rate in West Sumatra. This means that if the unemployment rate increases, the population's risk of being exposed to crime will also increase, on the contrary, if the unemployment rate decreases, the population's risk of being exposed to crime will also decrease and the increase in crime can be caused by other factors that are not explained in this study.

The Effect of Community Conflict on Crime Rates

Based on the results of the data processing above, it can be seen that the community conflict variable has a significant and positive effect on the crime rate that occurs in Binjai City, this is because the t-statistic is greater than the t-table (6.128431> 2.10092) and also the probability value of 0.0000 is smaller than the significant level of 0.05. Community conflicts carried out by individuals or groups in Binjai City, be it symmetrical conflicts or vertical conflicts, if carried out on a prolonged basis, can increase the crime rate in Binjai City, as for the kinds such as war, land dispute issues, and conflicts between other individuals. This research is in line with research conducted by Rosana, (2015), which states that conflict has a positive and significant effect on the emergence of crime because prolonged conflict can lead to destructive things such as violence, war,and massacres. Therefore, from the discussion on community conflicts affecting the increasing number of crimes in Binjai City.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted using multiple linear regression analysis methods and discussion of the analysis of poverty, unemployment and community conflict on crime in Binjai City, the authors draw the following conclusions:

1. The poverty variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the crime rate in Binjai City. Because the poverty variable has a coefficient value of -0.233455 and a significance value of 0.818.
2. The unemployment variable has a positive and insignificant effect on the crime rate that occurs in Binjai City. Because the unemployment variable has a coefficient value of 1.356473 < t table 2.10092 and a significance value of 0.1917.
3. The community conflict variable has a positive and significant effect on the crime rate that occurs in Binjai City. Because the community conflict variable has a coefficient value of 6.128431> 2.10092 and also the probability value of 0.0000 is smaller than the significant level of 0.05.
4. Simultaneously, the variables of poverty, unemployment and community conflict have a positive and significant effect on the crime rate in Binjai City. This can also be seen from the probability value which is smaller than alpa 0.05 (0.000004 <0.05).

Advice

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions that have been given, thefollowing suggestions can be given:

1. 1. The Binjai City government should encourage programs that improve access to education, training and employment to lift people out of poverty, which can increase crime rates.
2. The Binjai Municipal Government should roll out policies that support economic growth, such as fiscal stimulus packages and accommodative monetary policies, and develop new business and employment opportunities that can absorb manual labor to reduce poverty levels and lower unemployment, which may increase crime rates.
3. The Binjai Municipal Government is expected to expand its public education campaigns on the consequences of crime and the importance of law and order, which will help raise public awareness, including legal literacy counselling for the public.
4. The Binjai City Government is expected to address the root causes of crime caused by poverty, unemployment, conflicts, etc. in the society through economic development programs, vocational training, social assistance and other measures.

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