

The Effect Of Open Unemployment On Criminality In Banjarmasin City 2018-2022: Using EvIEWS 12 Perspectives Of Shariah Economics

Lisda Aisyah¹, Erissa Nilasari²

¹Darussalam Martapura Islamic Religious Institute,

lisdaaisyah33@gmail.com

²UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, erissa.nilasari@uin-antasari.ac.id

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*Corresponding author: Lisdaaisyah33@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is motivated by the problem of poverty in Banjarmasin City which is caused by the imbalance between labor force growth and job creation. Increased destruction will have an impact on crime. This research aims to: 1) describe the efforts made to reduce crime in Banjarmasin. 2) illustrates that the increasing number of poverty and low income are one of the factors causing the increase in criminal cases in Banjarmasin. 3) describe the impact of poverty on crime in Banjarmasin. This type of research is quantitative descriptive research. The data used in this research is secondary data in the form of time series data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency. The analysis technique used is simple linear regression using the EvIEWS 12 program. The results of this research prove that poverty has a big impact on crime that occurs in the City of Banjarmasin, that is because the impact of crime only simultaneously has a significant influence on crime in the City of Banjarmasin, This can be seen from the results of the F Test where the Prob (F-Statistic) value = $0.103287 < 0.05$ and $F_statistics = 5.372431$. The findings of this study indicate that unemployment does not have a direct effect on crime in Banjarmasin and is influenced by other factors. In Shariah Economics, it is important to implement economic justice and social assistance to prevent crime even though unemployment is high.

Keywords: Unemployment, criminals, crime,

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is one of the macroeconomic indicators that is always used as a reference in government actions. High unemployment will be a big problem for a country or regional government, if the high unemployment rate can increase crime, poverty and people's welfare. One of the reasons for the high unemployment rate in Banjarmasin City is because Banjarmasin is the provincial capital, which is usually the center of development activities and agglomeration center, thus creating a special attraction for job seekers. According to Todaro and Smith (2012), Turok and McGranahan (2013), unemployment in cities usually tends to be higher than in villages, because the absorption capacity and qualifications of the workforce required are not the same as the available jobs. Imansyah et al. (2019) in their empirical study shows that urbanization will increase along with high rural to urban migration, thereby increasing unemployment in the cities

of South Kalimantan province. This is in accordance with the results of research by Harris and Todaro (1970) where migration from villages to cities occurred, because it was caused by differences in wage levels.

For To improve welfare and society, the government must carry out developments in various fields, whether short or extended. Development implementation is grouped into national development or regional development, where regional development is an important part of state development. In general, national and regional development in developing countries is focused on economic development. This is because it seems that the most common cause is economic lag. Developments in economic development can support the achievement of a goal or encourage change and innovation in other areas of life in society. Unemployment rates vary significantly by country over time. If the country emphasizes unemployment as low as possible, then the country's growth rate will be higher than countries with high unemployment (Mankiw, 2000: 226)

Indonesia, which is currently one of the developing countries, is facing various problems in economic growth. One of them is unemployment, unemployment is an employment problem which has now reached a very worrying situation. Field data information was obtained from 64,278 applicants registered with the Worker and Immigrant Welfare Council in Banjarmasin City during 2018-2019.

According to Kartono (2005:140) Crime is an act that is contrary to the law and social norms in such a way that society rejects it. At the same time, criminology is the science of crime. Many crimes occur in the city of Banjarmasin because perpetrators cannot think more broadly. Crimes are often carried out to meet the needs of daily life in recent years, namely motor vehicle theft, fraud, murder, and so on.

Table 1. Open Unemployment Rate and Crime in Banjarmasin City 2018-2022

Year	Open unemployment	Crime
2018	8.25%	10.41%
2019	7.68%	8.22%
2020	8.32%	12.57%
2021	8.47%	9.74%
2022	6.96%	7.27%

Source: Banjarmasin City Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The Banjarmasin City Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that in 2018 the unemployment rate was 8.25%, in 2019 the unemployment rate was reduced to 7.69%, in 2020 the unemployment rate increased to 8.32%, in 2021 the unemployment rate experienced a high again 8.47%, and in 2022 the unemployment rate will decrease to 6.96%. This can be seen from 2018 to 2022, the percentage of unemployment in Banjarmasin City has decreased, this is indicated by the increase in the number of job seekers in Banjarmasin City.

According to Sukirno (2006), open unemployment occurs as a result of job growth which is much lower than the growth of the labor force. This results in an increasing number of workers who cannot find employment within the economy. Unemployment and crime are two interconnected phenomena. Unemployment itself is a widespread problem in various countries, including developing and poor countries, where many individuals are unable to find work. Unemployment has numerous consequences, one of which is the exacerbation of social inequality. Additionally, high unemployment rates indicate a slowdown or decline in a country's economic growth. Therefore, open unemployment can also arise from decreased economic activity, technological advancements that reduce the need for labor, and diminished industrial development.

This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge by exploring the specific relationship between unemployment and crime in the context of Banjarmasin City. It highlights how economic factors, such as unemployment, can influence crime rates, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the social dynamics at play. The novelty of this study lies in its focused analysis of Banjarmasin City, using quantitative data and linear regression analysis to reveal that poverty, contrary to common assumptions, does not significantly impact crime in this region. This finding challenges existing theories and offers new insights into the socioeconomic factors affecting criminality.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Crime

Criminal economics began with work that linked fields such as criminology, sociology, geography and demography. Crime is a negative external influence that imposes enormous economic and social costs on governments and people. Several criminologists and economists point out that unfair distribution causes many people to commit crimes,

and that crime is a rational action that takes into account the profits/losses obtained from the illegal act.(Nadila U, 2018; Wahyu et al., 2021)

firsttimes able, to be able to explain the social losses caused by criminal activity, then propose a functional model of social losses. The overall social cost function of the problem is:

$$L = D(O) + C(P,O) + bpfO \text{ (1)}$$

Based on performance Becker explained that crime in society can cause losses to society which are called social losses. According to (Saputra, 2023) legal crime is a form of immoral act that is contrary to human morality which can harm society, can violate the law and the Criminal Code.(Herlina JR Saragih & Muhammad Haikal Kautsar, 2021; Taufiq, 2020) Meanwhile, sociologically, crime is all forms of speech, actions that are economically, politically and socio-psychologically very detrimental to society.(Stevenson & Yusuf, 2024)

This theory, proposed by Gary Becker, views crime as a rational choice made after weighing the costs and benefits. When legal income opportunities are limited due to unemployment, the perceived benefits of crime may outweigh the risks. Unemployment lowers the opportunity cost of engaging in criminal activities, making crime a rational alternative for economic gain. Shariah economics emphasizes equitable distribution of wealth and social justice. Mechanisms such as zakat (mandatory almsgiving), sadaqah (voluntary charity), and waqf (endowments) are designed to redistribute wealth and provide social security.(Mononimbar et al., 2022; Nadila U, 2018; Subhan, 2018)

Unemployment

According to (Sadono Sukirno, 2012; Sukirno, 2009)unemployment is caused by job growth which is much smaller than the increase in labor (Excess Supply). (Sabiq & Apsari, 2021)One of the consequences in the economy is that the number of workers who find work increases. (Ismi Rosyidatul Ummah et al., 2023; Nadila U, 2018; Saputra, 2023)The consequence of such an urgent situation is that a person must immediately look for work that is not in accordance with applicable norms to meet their daily needs.(Burhan, 2006) The implication of a situation like this is that for a long period of time they do not do any work.(Abdul Aziz, 2008; Santoso & Siyamto, 2016; Sukirno, 2009) So, they are actually unemployed and that is why they are called open unemployed.

Open unemployment can also be caused by decreased economic activity due to technological developments which can reduce the use of labor, or as a result of lagging developments in a sector. Shariah economics encourages productive economic activities and employment through the promotion of entrepreneurship and trade, as well as support for cooperative ventures and microfinance initiatives.(Istiqomah, 2017; Subhan, 2018)

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is research that uses quantitative descriptive methods. The approach to this research is a quantitative approach.(Samsu, 2021; Siregar, 2017; Sugiyono, 2017) The information needed for this research was obtained through the official website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Banjarmasin city <https://banjarmasinkota.bps.go.id/> where this company is located at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) company office on Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 5 Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The subject of this research is crime, while the object of this research is unemployment. The data used in this research is secondary data. The data needed in this research include:

1. Information regarding Unemployment for 2018-2022 obtained from annual data.
2. Information regarding crime for 2018-2022 obtained from annual data.

The data source was obtained via the official website <https://banjarmasinkota.bps.go.id/> . The analysis technique used is simple linear regression analysis using the Eviews 12 program, namely Linear Test, Normality test, Classical Assumptions (Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation), Hypothesis and Determination Test (R-Squared). This research does not use a measurement design because this research uses time series data or a period of time.

Analysis

The analysis was carried out based on secondary data (time series data) obtained from the official website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) (<https://banjarmasinkota.bps.go.id/>) in the form of financial report data for 2018-2022 which was then analyzed using Simple Linear Regression Analysis via the Eviews 12 program.

(Simple Linear Equation)

Linearity Test

Table 1.Linearity Test Results

Dependent Variable: KRIMINAL
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/28/23 Time: 08:53
Sample: 2018 2022
Included observations: 5

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-11.34424	9.076345	-1.249869	0.3000
PENGANGGURAN	2.643769	1.140612	2.317851	0.1033
R-squared	0.641681	Mean dependent var		9.642000
Adjusted R-squared	0.522242	S.D. dependent var		2.050675
S.E. of regression	1.417428	Akaike info criterion		3.824740
Sum squared resid	6.027310	Schwarz criterion		3.668515
Log likelihood	-7.561850	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.405448
F-statistic	5.372431	Durbin-Watson stat		3.390733
Prob(F-statistic)	0.103287			

Source: Eviews 12, Data processed, 2023

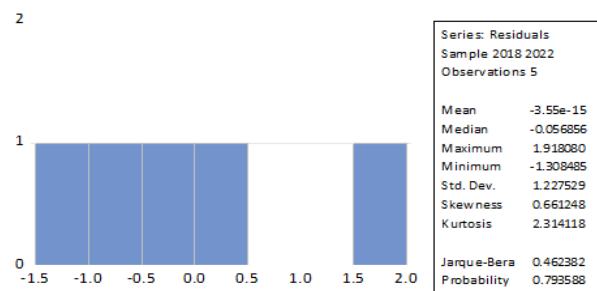
Regression Equation:

$$Y = a + BX_1 + e$$

$$Y = -11.34424 + 2.643769\text{Unemployment} + e$$

Normality test

Figure 2.Normality Test Results with Histogram



Source: Eviews 12, Data processed, 2023

Note: if the Jarque – Bera probability value is > 0.05, then this data is normally distributed with the result $0.793588 > 0.05$ then this data is normally distributed.

(Classic assumption test)

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3.Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	1.327911	Prob. F(1,3)	0.3327
Obs*R-squared	1.534125	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.2155
Scaled explained SS	0.362884	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.5469

Source: Eviews 12, Data processed, 2023

If the value of Prob. Chi square ObsR Square > 0.05 means it does not contain heteroscedasticity and vice versa if the value of Prob. Chi Square ObsR Square < 0.05 means it contains heteroscedasticity. Result: 0.2155 > 0.05 so it does not contain heteroscedasticity

Autocorrelation Test

Table 4.Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 1 lag

F-statistic	15.60274	Prob. F(1,2)	0.0585
Obs*R-squared	4.431907	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0353

Source: Eviews 12, Data processed, 2023

if the value of Prob. Chi – Square > 0.05 means the data is free from autocorrelation. Result: The value 0.0353 < 0.05 contains autocorrelation.

Research Hypothesis

Partial Hypothesis Test (t test)

Note: Reject Ho if the Prob value is <0.05

Result: the prob value is 0.1033(data taken in linear testing)

So 0.1033 > 0.05 means that partially this data has no effect or Ho is accepted.

Data Interpretation/ Determination Test (R2)

$Y = a + BX_1$

$Y = -11.34424 + 2.643769$ (unemployment)

The equation shows that:

- a) Unemployment coefficient value 2.643769 shows that if there is an increase in unemployment by one year, the crime rate will decrease by 2.643769
- b) In the regression output table, the R-Square value is 0.641681 shows that the unemployment variable has an influence of 64.16%, the remaining 35.84% is influenced by other variables.

Results

The results of this study indicate that the relationship between unemployment and crime in Banjarmasin City is not significant when analyzed partially. This is evidenced by the probability (Prob) value of 0.1033, which is greater than 0.05, leading to the acceptance of H_0 . This means that, partially, unemployment does not have a significant effect on crime. The regression equation obtained is $Y = -11.34424 + 2.643769 (\text{unemployment})$, with an unemployment coefficient of 2.643769. This indicates that for every one-year increase in unemployment, the crime rate decreases by 2.643769. Additionally, the R-Square value of 0.641681 shows that the unemployment variable influences crime by 64.16%, while the remaining 35.84% is influenced by other variables.

In criminological theory, crime is often linked to economic conditions, including unemployment. According to strain theory, individuals facing economic hardships tend to seek alternative means to meet their needs, which can include engaging in criminal activities. However, the findings of this study suggest that in Banjarmasin City, unemployment does not directly affect crime rates. This could be due to various factors, including social support, government programs, or the demographic characteristics of the city that influence social and economic dynamics. From the perspective of Shariah Economics, economic welfare and social justice are primary principles. Shariah Economics emphasizes fair wealth distribution, zakat (alms tax) to help those in need, and the prohibition of *riba* (interest) to prevent economic exploitation. In the context of this research, the finding that unemployment does not significantly impact crime may reflect effective social or economic mechanisms in addressing unemployment issues and preventing crime, in line with Shariah Economics principles. For instance, zakat and charity in Islam aim to reduce economic disparity and assist the less fortunate. If these mechanisms are effectively implemented in Banjarmasin, they can alleviate the economic

pressures that typically drive individuals towards criminal activities. In other words, despite the presence of unemployment, social assistance aligned with Shariah Economics principles can help maintain social stability and prevent crime increases.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis carried out by researchers in the previous description, regarding the influence of open unemployment on crime in the city of Banjarmasin. So it can be concluded that simultaneously (as a whole) it shows that unemployment has a significant effect on crime in Banjarmasin City. Because it has a value of Prob(F-Statistic) $= 0.103287 < 0.05$ or $F_{statistik} = 5.372431$. Quantitative analysis was carried out using Eviews 12, this research resulted in the finding that the independent variable, namely unemployment, simultaneously had a significant effect on crime in the city of Banjarmasin, this can be seen from the results of the F Test where Prob value (F-Statistic) $= 0.103287 < 0.05$ nor $F_{statistik} = 5.372431$.

The findings of this study suggest that the relationship between unemployment and crime in Banjarmasin is not influential and is affected by various other factors. In relation to Shariah Economics, these findings can support the importance of implementing economic justice principles and social assistance to prevent crime, even if unemployment rates are high. Further research is needed to identify other factors influencing crime and how Shariah Economics principles can be effectively implemented to enhance social and economic welfare

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