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Relation of the Covid-19 Pandemic and Perpetrators in Indonesia: A Qualitative Analysis

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Abstract:

This study investigated the relation of the Covid-19 pandemic on crime trends and perpetrators. The study focused on the Gowa District area by conducting in-depth interviews with 40 detainees who are criminals during the pandemic period from March 2020 to August 2021. The findings in this study are that the number of crimes tends to decrease during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gowa Regency. It is mirrored by the downward trend of 32.5% in 2019 and 11.2% in 2020. Most of these crimes are economic crimes committed to earn big profits, where researchers found a total of 12 types of crime through 40 respondents. The crimes also dominate in densely populated areas in the capital city, such as market areas and densely populated settlements. This is also supported by the perspective of criminals' mindset that the Covid-19 pandemic is an opportunity to commit crimes. They tend not to believe in the existence of the coronavirus. The following finding is that crimes committed during the Covid-19 pandemic have several causative factors: economic pressure, calm conditions, and intercommunication, while economic pressure is dominant. Therefore, it showed that the coronavirus pandemic significantly affects economic conditions that contribute to the growth of crime. The researchers recommend that the police pay more attention to patrolling densely populated areas in the urban area. The government immediately provides alternative solutions in improving economic conditions during the pandemic so that crime does not happen again.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, crime, crime trend, perpetrators.

印度尼西亚新冠肺炎大流行与肇事者的关系：定性分析

摘要：

本研究调查了新冠肺炎大流行与犯罪趋势和肇事者之间的关系。该研究侧重于戈瓦区，对2020年3月至2021年8月大流行期间的40名犯罪分子进行了深入访谈。本研究的结果是，在新冠肺炎期间犯罪数量趋于减少戈瓦摄政区大流行。从2019年32.5%和2020年11.2%的下降趋势可以看出这一点。这些犯罪大多是为了赚取巨

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额利润而犯下的经济犯罪，研究人员通过40名受访者共发现了12种犯罪。这些犯罪也主要发生在首都人口稠密的地区，例如市场区和人口稠密的定居点。犯罪分子的心态也支持这一点，即新冠肺炎大流行是犯罪的机会。他们往往不相信冠状病毒的存在。以下发现是，在新冠肺炎大流行期间犯下的罪行有几个致病因素：经济压力、平静的环境和相互交流，而经济压力占主导地位。因此，它表明冠状病毒大流行显著影响了导致犯罪增长的经济状况。研究人员建议警方多注意在市区人口稠密地区巡逻。政府立即提供替代解决方案，以在大流行期间改善经济状况，以免再次发生犯罪。

关键词：新冠肺炎 大流行、犯罪、犯罪趋势、肇事者。

1. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic started in China in late 2019 (Chen & Li, 2020). Furthermore, the spread of the coronavirus began to spread to Indonesia and other countries (Fadli, 2020). As the reaction, the Chinese government has conducted a lockdown in early 2020 to suppress the spread of the virus (Fang et al., 2020). The Indonesian government also carried out a lockdown policy called Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) from March to June 2020 through Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 (Chryshna, 2020), then continued to do restrictions on community activities (PPKM) in regional level (Amir, 2021). This forced everyone to stay home for work, and learning activities, including school and college students, were turned online. Shopping centers and non-essential businesses such as malls and restaurants are also closed during the PPKM period, which ends in August 2021 (Santia, 2020).

The spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia initially occurred in March 2020, which caused a commotion (Ihsanuddin, 2020). Furthermore, the spread of the virus began to occur in other areas, forcing the government to classify regions based on the number of Covid-19 sufferers divided into red, yellow, and green zones (Chong, 2020). However, not all regions in Indonesia are affected by this virus. There are still some areas that might be exposed to Covid-19 (Shalihah, 2020).

The closure of business centers and crowded centers makes quiet conditions an excellent opportunity for criminals to carry out their actions (Clarke, 2012). Police officers have been deployed to provide security, but the ratio of the numbers of police officers and jurisdictions is still not ideal, so that the chances of a crime being committed are still high (Movanita, 2017). The changes that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic have brought Indonesia into a new era called the New Normal (Muhyidin, 2020).

Various crimes were reported during the Covid-19 pandemic, but there is a downward trend in crime rates in most areas. This trend can be seen in the Jakarta City area, which reported a decrease in crime of around 53.82%, and public order disturbances decreased by around 34.78% (Movanita, 2020). Furthermore, a decrease in the number of criminal acts in Bandung City (Andriyawan, 2020) and sub-districts and cities in East Java Province by 62% (Lam, 2020).

The decrease in crime rates occurs not only in

Indonesia but also in various countries on the European continent. For example, the UK (Dood, 2020) and Poland reported reductions of up to 50% in the number of crimes (PAP, 2020). Furthermore, significant countries such as the United States also reported a decrease in crimes in several large cities such as Chicago by 42% and New York City by 20% (Coyne, 2020).

Seeing this, then what about the influence of Covid-19 on criminals? The declining trend of crime in several countries becomes attractive if it is related to the causative factors that come from within the perpetrators (Azumah et al., 2020). How does the Covid-19 pandemic affect everyone, including criminals, such as how criminals survive and other things that reduce the interest of criminals not to take their actions during the Covid-19 pandemic? Therefore, this research is a vital to be carried out as the basis for the following policymakers on preventing crime.

This research is urgent because this study can be the source to know the trend of crime during the Covid-19 pandemic, finding out the reasons for the downward trend in crime during the Covid-19 pandemic. It also provides alternative solutions to policymakers in formulating strategies to prevent crime during the Covid-19 pandemic and beyond. Then, assist law enforcement institutions in dealing with criminals during the Covid-19 pandemic and become a source of knowledge to the community so as not to become victims of crime. Therefore, the questions of this study are:

- 1) How will the Covid-19 pandemic affect crime trends?
- 2) What are the factors that cause criminals to commit less crime during the Covid-19 pandemic?

2. Literature Review

Clarke (2012) shows that crime can occur because there are opportunities for criminals who provide sufficient space and time to carry out their actions. His research explains that crime occurs due to the inadvertent adequacy of space and time that criminals can exploit.

Felson et al. (2020) shows that changes due to the permanent implementation of health protocols in daily life also bring changes to the routine activities of people, who are increasingly sensitive to other people. This can be seen from the application of physical and social distancing, which turns crowds into loneliness in

all aspects of life (Felson et al., 2020). Based on the criminal opportunity theory, narcotics criminals will take advantage of quiet area conditions, including the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

LeBeau and Leitner (2011) studied the influence of geographical conditions on crime. In their research, crime geography theory states that having sufficient space to commit crimes will lead to high crime (LeBeau & Leitner, 2011). Meanwhile, on the other hand, the number of reports of a decline in crime trends during the Covid-19 pandemic shows that the geographic crime theory needs to be reviewed. This can be done through this research.

Syamsuddin et al. (2020) researched the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on thefts in Makassar City. This study shows an increase in the number of theft crimes in Makassar City during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in residential areas. This can be used as a reference in this study in finding out why the relationship between the Covid-19 pandemic and criminals is related. This proposed research will examine the supporters and obstacles in committing crimes from the perspectives of criminals.

Furthermore, there are some theory we can use in this study, first is the deterrence theory (Raskolnikov, 2019). This theory is a theory that has existed since the end of the First World War. This theory has been used in various aspects, such as military strategy, politics, law. Various studies have been conducted up to the current modern era, including those on criminal acts, such as theft, robbery, bullying. This study adopts the theory of prevention as a foundation as the parable “prevention is better than cure,” which can be interpreted in the aspect of a crime, then “prevention is better before there is a victim.” Secondly, the Social Control Theory (Booth et al., 2008). Social control is the ability of social groups or community institutions to implement norms effectively (Aslan et al., 2019). Furthermore, the social control is a process to influence and change individual behavior to conform to society's expectations (Widowaty, 2019). This study will identify the extent of the Covid-19 pandemic impact on the behavior of criminals with information on decreasing crime trends. This study will clarify if the Covid-19 pandemic can be a tool of social control.

All the previous research is important as the basics to do this study. No study focuses on the reasons qualitatively from the perpetrators about why they did the criminal acts. Furthermore, the pandemic situation is getting worst, and it needs some action plan to prevent the crime. One of the solutions is understanding the reasons for the crime from the perpetrator's perspective.

3. Method

This research is qualitative research (Marshall et al., 2018). The population taken is criminals during the Covid-19 pandemic. At the same time, the sample is 40 criminals who have committed crimes in the

jurisdiction of Gowa Regency, Indonesia with the purposive sampling method (Izadi et al., 2021). The data collection techniques used are documentation and in-depth interviews (Neuman, 2002). Documentation will be carried out on data from the Gowa Regency regional police.

Meanwhile, in-depth interviews will be conducted on 40 respondents (Questionpro, 2020). The data analysis techniques used are document and audio analyses (Marshall et al., 2018). These techniques will process data from the police, which is presented in tables and graphs preceded by audio analysis of the recordings of in-depth interviews played repeatedly to obtain accurate results (Questionpro, 2020).

4. Findings

4.1. The Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Crime Trends

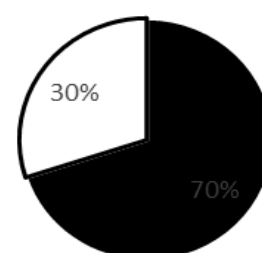
The findings of this study are to find out the relationship between the Covid-19 pandemic and the number of crimes that occur, in this case focusing on the legal area of the Gowa Regency. If the trend in other parts of the country is decreasing, then our findings at the Gowa Police Station are also decreasing. This can be seen in the following data.

Table 1. Trend of crimes in 2018-2020

Year	Number of Activities	Description	Trend
2018	304	Before Covid-19	-
2019	205	Early Covid-19	↓32.5%
2020	182	During Covid-19	↓11.2%

The legal area of Gowa Regency consists of 18 sub-districts: Parangloe, Manuju, Tinggimoncong, Kuncio Pao, Parigi, Bungay, Bontolempangan, Tompobulu, Biringbulu, Somba Opu, Bontomarannu, Pattallasang, Pallangga sub-districts, Barombong, Bajeng, West Bajeng, Bontonompo, and South Bontonompo. Crime rate trend data can be seen in the following data.

Number of Crimes Per District in Gowa Regency



■ Urban Area □ Rural Area

Figure 1. Number of crimes per district in Gowa Regency

The conditions showed that more than half of the crime occurred in rural areas. Meanwhile, the rest of the respondents commit crimes in the urban areas.

4.2. Crime Mode That Occurs

From the interviews with 40 respondents who are prisoners at the Gowa police area, the following results were obtained.

Table 2. Types of crimes committed

Type of Crime	Amount
Persecution	8
Theft	6
Drug Abuse	4
Sexual harassment	4
Using Fish Bombs	4
Murdered	2
Extortion	2
Kid Abduction	2
Rape	2
Unlicensed miner	2
Embezzlement	2
Land grabbing	2
Total	40

4.3. Factors That Caused Criminals to Perform Crimes during the Covid-19 Pandemic

4.3.1. The Perpetrator's View of the Covid-19 Outbreak

The interview results showed that 24 respondents considered that COVID-19 was used to commit criminal acts because of the quiet situation that supports several criminal acts such as theft and drug abuse.

The Perpetrator's View of Covid-19

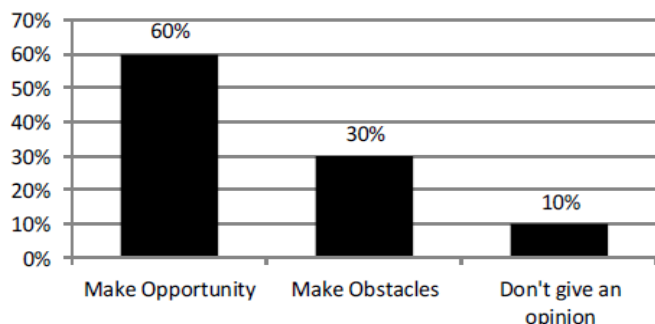


Figure 2. The perpetrators' view of the Covid-19 pandemic

It showed that 12 respondents considered Covid-19 an obstacle for perpetrators to commit criminal acts because they felt that the government restricted their movements in charge of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy. Then 4 of them did not give their opinion.

5. Discussions

According to Table 1, throughout 2018 where the coronavirus outbreak has not spread, there were 304

crimes for all categories of criminal acts that occurred in the legal area of Gowa Regency. When entering March 2019, Indonesia officially declared the first outbreak of Covid-19 to date. Data shows that throughout 2019 the crime rate decreased by 32.5% from the previous total number of crimes, while the crime rate again declined in 2020 by 11.2%. The data was extracted from the Gowa District Police (Polres Gowa) records, which cannot be published publicly, so the researchers took the data with special permission for research purposes.

The crime trend shows that the urban area shows a higher crime rate than rural area in Figure 1, where the urban area is the center of commerce and government administration with a higher population and population density than other areas. This also shows that the complexity of the problems that occur in the area around the capital is higher due to the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic, which causes economic uncertainty that leads to various problems, mainly for daily survival.

In an interview, the head of the criminal investigation unit at the Gowa Police also stated that although the overall crime rate was decreasing, most of the crimes occurred in the commercial center area of the capital with various motives, but Covid-19 was also one of the motives of the perpetrators.

Table 2 shows that the criminal act of persecution is a mode of crime that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Gowa Regency followed by crimes of theft, drugs, sexual harassment, and illegal use of fish bombs in 2 cases, then other crimes. This is also related to the location of the 20 incidents, where 50% were in the center of the capital. Thus, even though the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has reduced the crime rate, the crime still exists and tends to be in densely populated areas.

In this regard, the perspective of the perpetrators of crime and the Covid-19 pandemic according to 40 respondents, who participated in in-depth interviews, can be explained in several aspects:

5.1. The Perpetrator's View of the Covid-19 Outbreak

According to Figure 2, most of the perpetrators of criminal acts saw the Covid-19 pandemic as an opportunity to achieve a personal gain amid difficulties experienced by others, especially in the economic aspect, as evidenced by the majority of respondents who committed criminal acts related to economic benefits, such as theft, drug abuse, use of fish bombs, embezzlement, extortion, land grabbing, and mining without permits.

Respondents who consider the Covid-19 pandemic an obstacle have a different perspective. They consider the extra guarding by the apparatus during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially with the strict reporting and socialization by law enforcement officers through television and online media, making the perpetrators of these crimes think again. However, the economic pressure that increasingly strangles people's lives,

where there are respondents who are also victims of termination of employment, has forced respondents to commit crimes to cover their economic needs.

Furthermore, respondents who did not provide an opinion tended not to know and did not follow the current Covid-19 developments, while some people still thought that Covid-19 was a hoax and the setting of specific individuals, so they did not know tended to be apathetic about the coronavirus.

5.2. Reasons for Committing Crimes during the Covid-19 Pandemic

5.2.1. Economic Pressure

Economic pressure is one of the factors that make criminals commit crimes (Said, 2021). It is undeniable that the economic uncertainty that has caused many people to be fired and the epidemic of disease that continues to terrorize everyone can be determined to commit crimes.

The interview results show that economic pressure is a general factor in the motives of the perpetrators. This is consistent with the findings in table 2, where economic crime is dominant. The interview results also found that respondents who committed economic crimes said they needed living expenses for their daily needs, while the COVID-19 pandemic made it more difficult for them to carry out their activities and caused their income to decrease drastically. They are perpetrators as well as humans who have families that need to be financed. Therefore, they are willing to commit crimes.

However, the economic crimes caught by the Gowa Police can be considered ordinary crimes that usually occur and are carried out by the lower middle class. Police officers have not been able to identify crimes of more excellent value, such as corruption, that can be carried out in an organized manner.

5.2.2. Silent Conditions

The existence of the PSBB and PPKM policies, which are a form of semi-lockdown in Gowa Regency, has made the commercial and entertainment centers where money circulates become quiet. This policy requires shops to only be open until 5 pm and does not accept dine-in for restaurants. After 5 pm, the conditions became quiet, with the shops closed until the next day.

Most of the respondents who thought that Covid-19 was an opportunity were the group that took advantage of this quiet condition. They admit that the quiet condition is an opportunity, so they use it to launch their action. Although police officers carry out patrols, respondents admitted that the patrols did not cover all areas, so the perpetrators carried out their actions after monitoring first.

5.2.3. Intercommunication

Intercommunication is a person's daily process of interacting with other people. The results of the

interview show that 25% of respondents commit crimes because of joining in. They explained that they had no intentions from the start, but when a friend of theirs asked them to commit a crime in exchange for money, they were intrigued. Some just follow their friends to commit crimes without thinking about the consequences in the future. When compared with the age of these respondents, they are classified as young, namely 20-25 years.

The environment around criminals that tends to be dense and irregular, such as a market environment and densely populated settlements, makes criminal opportunities more likely to occur. Vandalism and lack of education were also found in the respondents' backgrounds. Therefore, the researcher sees that association is one of the factors behind criminals during the pandemic.

6. Conclusion

The number of crimes tends to decrease during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gowa Regency. These crimes are primarily economic crimes committed for the sake of getting big profits. This is also supported by the perspective of criminals who mostly think that the Covid-19 pandemic is an opportunity to commit crimes, and they tend not to believe in the existence of the coronavirus. The following finding is that crimes committed during the Covid-19 pandemic have several causative factors, namely economic pressure, calm conditions, and association, while economic pressure is the dominant factor that gives birth to many crimes.

The coronavirus pandemic has a significant relation to the perpetrators' mindset and the crime trend, where the economic factor has the highest contribution to the crime count. The findings of this study have implications for improving the performance of law enforcement officers, who can use the results of this study to identify and prevent crimes. In addition, the results of this study can be used to understand further the reasons for the birth of crime during a pandemic from the perpetrator's perspective so that subsequent crimes can be prevented. The researcher recommends that the police pay more attention to patrolling densely populated areas in the capital area. The government immediately provides alternative solutions in improving economic conditions during the pandemic so that crime does not happen again.

7. Limitations and Further Study

This study has limitations, such as the number of respondents, which can still be increased to get better data. In addition, further research can focus on finding solutions to reduce the number and perpetrators of crime, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Authors' Contributions

In this study, the main author played a role in analyzing the data collected, such as the results of in-depth interviews. At the same time, the second author is

in charge of administering licensing and conducting in-depth interviews with respondents.

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