Demography and Crime in Banyuasin Regency

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Abstract. Crime in Indonesia is rampant and is still the biggest threat to the sense of security in society. Likewise with the crimes that occurred in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province. This study aims to describe the demographics of the community, including gender, education, occupation, and unemployment rates, as well as the crime rate in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2019–2021. This research method uses a descriptive approach. The research data is cross-sectional data and uses secondary data types sourced from the Banyuasin Police and the Central Statistics Agency. The results of the analysis show that in terms of the demographics of the Banyuasin community, the largest population is male, aged 0–14 years, with an average elementary school education. Most of them work as farmers, with the highest open unemployment rate in 2020. The crime rate during the period 2019 to 2021 in Banyuasin Regency fluctuated, with the highest type of crime in the research year being theft. In 2019, which was the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, all crime cases were the highest compared to the year after.

Keyword: Demography, Crime, Banyuasin Regency

1. Intoduction

Crime is an act of violating legal and social norms that are interpreted by the community as acts that are detrimental, so that it should not be tolerated and opposed by the community[1] [2]. The development of an increasingly advanced society causes crime to also experience changes, both in terms of form and mode. So, until now, it is still very difficult for a country to eliminate the level of crime or crime in total [3]. Criminal acts have a very negative impact on social life, including causing insecurity, anxiety, fear, and panic. Besides, a lot of material is wasted [4]. The term crime or crime is behavior that violates the law or social norms that apply in society.

Crime in Indonesia is rampant and is still the biggest threat to the sense of security in society. Likewise with the crimes that occurred in Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province. Banyuasin Regency is located close to the capital city of South Sumatra Province, namely Palembang City, which has resulted in increasing modernization in the district. This is related to the socio-cultural environment, which will certainly have an impact on people who experience changes such as the progress of facilities and infrastructure. Based on these conditions, it is necessary to pay greater attention to aspects of environmental safety. There are various factors that can trigger crime. Factors that trigger crime include biological and sociological factors consisting of economic factors, mental factors, physical factors, and personal factors [5], as well as personal factors, social factors, and situational factors [6].

Based on the problems above, the purpose of this research is to research on the development of criminal acts in the Banyuasin area and its surroundings based on socio-demographic indicators.

2. Method

This research was conducted using the descriptive method. The descriptive analysis method in this study was carried out to find out the general description of demographic and criminal developments in the Banyuasin area and its surroundings in the period 2019 to 2021, and to describe phenomena related to the problems being studied.

Demographic data in this study is the percentage of gender, age, education, occupation, and the open unemployment rate in Banyuasin Regency. Demographic data is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency. While the crime data in Banyuasin Regency is secondary data obtained from the Banyuasin Police. Data analysis is presented in the form of descriptive statistics with percentage and average tables.

3. Result and Discussion

The development of crime that occurred in Banyuasin Regency in 2019-2021 showed an increase with the highest types of criminal acts, which can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Number and Type of Crime.

Type of Crime	2019	2020	2021	Average
Theft	47	62	47	52
Fraud	30	25	19	25
Occupying land without a permit	20	7	4	10
Embezzlement	42	30	19	30
Motorcycle robbery	16	11	1	9
Total	155	135	87	125

Source: data processing, 2022

Based on the five highest criminal cases that occurred in the Banyuasin Regency in the three years of the study, the first place was the theft with an average of 52 cases. Then there were 30 cases of embezzlement, then 25 cases of fraud, 10 cases of occupying land without a permit, and 9 cases of motorbike robbery.

In 2019, which was the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in criminal cases. The COVID-19 pandemic not only hit the nation's economy but also caused a domino effect on crime that rose during a pandemic and several influencing factors such as family, economy, and a person's personality or psychology, all of this because of the blow or effect of the COVID-19 pandemic outside the health sector [7]. The Covid-19 pandemic and the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions policies in several regions in Indonesia have made it difficult for people to work or do activities. This difficulty makes some people lose their jobs. In addition, the difficulty of accessing assistance from the government has also triggered an increase in crime during this pandemic. The high crime rate is also considered to provide a negative perspective for investors who will invest in the area concerned [8]. The high crime rate in an area can indicate the welfare of the community in obtaining a sense of

security. Security itself is one of the basic needs that is very important and must be fulfilled and enjoyed by everyone [9].

While the demographic developments, namely gender and age, of the population in Banyuasin Regency in 2019-2021 can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Population data by gender and age.

| Age Group | Population data by gender and age (%) | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Average | |
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-14	14,67	14,12	13,58	12,90	13,58	12,91	14,67	14,12
15-29	12,87	12,17	13,19	12,38	13,19	12,39	12,87	12,17
30-44	11,72	11,53	11,76	11,27	11,75	11,27	11,72	11,53
45-59	7,56	7,36	8,45	8,00	8,45	8,01	7,56	7,36
60-74	3,56	3,27	3,73	3,45	3,73	3,45	3,56	3,27
75+	0,59	0,59	0,64	0,64	0,64	0,64	0,59	0,59
Total	50,96	49,04	51,36	48,64	51,33	48,67	51,22	48,78

Source: BPS data processing, 2022

Based on gender, the population of Banyuasin Regency is mostly male aged 0–14 years, and the lowest is over 75 years old. Furthermore, the demographic development, namely the education status of the population in Banyuasin Regency in 2019–2021, can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Population data by education

| Educational Status | Status Pendidikan usia 7-24 Tahun (%) | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Average | |
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No/not yet school	1,08	0,96	0,59	0,16	0,05	0,94	0,57	0,69
Still elementary school	37,75	38,91	36,47	36,61	35,60	35,86	36,61	37,13
Still junior high school	14,56	12,13	12,64	11,36	14,12	12,87	13,77	12,12
Still senior high school	12,33	11,82	12,38	11,42	11,59	12,68	12,10	11,97
Still diploma/university	2,33	5,56	3,53	5,61	4,29	5,69	3,38	5,62
Students still in school	66,97	68,42	65,02	65,01	65,65	68,05	65,88	67,16
No longer in school	31,95	30,62	34,39	34,83	34,35	31,95	33,56	32,47
Average length of school (year)	7.61		7.62		7.63		7.62	

Source: BPS data processing, 2022

The education level of the residents of Banyuasin Regency in the three years of the study was elementary school, as illustrated by the average length of schooling of 7.62 years. Based on the age group of 7–24 years, the highest percentage of the population is still in primary school. Education is still one of the most important ways to improve human resources. High school participation in the community can reduce crime rates because they will run out of time to go to school [10]. Education is one of the requirements to get an established job. From an economic point of view, a person can have an income to meet the needs of their lives. So if someone has a low education, it can encourage criminal acts [11].

From the lower a person's level of education, it can be concluded that the skills they have are also lower than those with higher education, and that an elementary and junior high school graduate has more free time than a high school and university graduate [12]. So that the

availability of excess free time can be an opportunity for them to commit crimes. Limitations on obtaining a higher education result in limited employment opportunities [13]. So it is difficult for those with low education to meet their proper needs.

Thus, how important is the role of schools as forming students' personalities, so that these students can learn and discover and can shape their personalities with the guidance of teachers, so that they will become good children [14][15]. But on the other hand, if the role of schools in shaping and fostering the personality of their students is wrong or not on target, then negative things will be generated, such as fights between students, between students, drug use, theft and other criminal cases. Furthermore, demographic developments, namely the occupation of residents in Banyuasin Regency in 2019-2021 can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Population data by occupation

Main Jobs	Working Population by Main Jobs (%)			
	2019	2020	2021	Average
Agriculture	58,91	52,03	50,79	53,91
Industry	20,92	13,96	15,60	16,83
Service	20,17	34,00	33,61	29,26

Source: BPS data processing, 2022

The main occupations of the residents of Banyuasin Regency in the 3 years of the study were farmers (53.91%), services (29.16%), and industry (16.83%). Most of the residents of Banyuasin Regency are rubber farmers and oil palm farmers. Furthermore, demographic developments, namely the open unemployment rate in Banyuasin Regency in 2019-2021, can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Data on the Open Unemployment Rate

Open Unemployment Rate		
2019	2020	2021
3,90	4,73	3,84

Source: BPS data processing, 2022

The open unemployment rate in Banyuasin Regency fluctuated in 2019–2021 with the highest open unemployment rate in 2020 of 4.73%. TPT is an indicator used to measure labor that is not absorbed by the labor market. If the population cannot find work, it will have an impact on increasing the unemployment rate. High unemployment rates in any country reduce income opportunities and can force individuals to adopt criminal behavior [16]

Someone who does not work or loses income creates problems in crime, where they are not able to meet their daily needs, giving rise to criminal activities [17]. There is a very close relationship between crime and unemployment. Thus, efforts to overcome unemployment indirectly lead to a reduction in crime [11].

Open unemployment is the most common type of unemployment because the available job vacancies are lower than the number of available workers. Unemployment can also be caused by declining economic activity, technological advances that reduce the use of human labor and the occurrence of setbacks in the development of an industry [18].

Seasonal unemployment also generally occurs in the agriculture or fishing sectors [19]. This unemployment depends on the season and natural conditions that occur. For example, farmers who cannot manage their land because of the dry season, which causes drought. The

rainy season also makes fishermen unable to work due to high rainfall and extreme sea waves. These farmers and fishermen are finally forced to be unemployed during certain seasons.

Unemployment can have a negative impact on the economy of individuals and society. Unemployment is a factor in crime [20]. Some of the impacts of unemployment that can trigger criminal acts can be studied based on certain aspects, such as in terms of economy, social aspect, political aspect, security aspect, and individual aspect [21]. In terms of economy, unemployment will have a major effect on the level of poverty. Because the income earned by a person is not enough to meet the needs of daily life. Because ongoing needs are not proportional to income, not a few of those who are unemployed prefer to take shortcuts to generate income.

In terms of social, unemployment can cause a person to lose their daily activities. This makes them insecure, hopeless, even depressed [22]. They could be beggars, homeless people, or buskers. However, there are also some of them who choose to commit criminal acts such as stealing, robbing, and others in order to make more money.

In terms of politics, unemployment affects the political world because it can lead to rampant demonstrations that occur and make the political world unstable [23]. Demonstrations are very detrimental because many of the demonstrators commit acts of vandalism by destroying various public facilities [24]. Vandalism is a criminal act because it disturbs environmental order and damages public facilities. In terms of security, unemployment makes the unemployed commit criminal acts to support their economy. These actions include robbing, stealing, drug trafficking, fraudulent acts, and so on [21]. These criminal acts threaten the security level of a country and disturb the peace of society because they feel threatened by their own environment.

In terms of individuals, unemployment greatly disturbs a person's psychological state [25]. Unemployment can make a person lose interest, skills, be more sensitive (irritable, confused, and anxious), depression, apathy, negative concepts about themselves, withdraw from their social environment, lose their appetite, have difficulty sleeping, interfere with mobility, creativity, and productivity of the unemployed [26]. With all the pressures experienced by the unemployed, they find it difficult to think clearly when finding solutions to get a job. Finally, they finally chose a shortcut by committing a criminal act.

4. Conclusion

The development of demography and crime in Banyuasin Regency in the 2019-2021 period can be summarized as follows, namely the development of crime and the highest in 2019, with cases placing in the top order. While the demographic development of the population of Banyuasin Regency is male, the highest is at 0-14 years and the lowest is over 75 years. Based on the highest level of education, namely elementary school. The highest type of work as a farmer. The highest open rate in 2020. suggests that further research can examine the relationship between demographics and crime.

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