

## Economic Resilience and Crime: A Phenomenological Study of Public Perceptions on the Weakening of the Local Economy on Criminal Behavior

Dekki Widiatmoko<sup>1\*</sup>, Khoirunnisa<sup>2</sup>, Didi Jubaidi<sup>3</sup>, Syubhan Akib<sup>4</sup>,  
Dedi Saputra<sup>5</sup>, Sofian Efendi<sup>6</sup>, Habibah<sup>7</sup>, Wahyu Ningsih<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Politeknik Angkatan Darat, Indonesia

<sup>2,3</sup>Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Institut STIAM, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Mpu Tantular, Indonesia

<sup>6</sup>Akademi Keperawatan Setih Setio Muaro Bungo, Indonesia

<sup>7</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>8</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Indonesia

[dekki101067@gmail.com](mailto:dekki101067@gmail.com)<sup>1\*</sup>, [khoirunnisa@uta45jakarta.ac.id](mailto:khoirunnisa@uta45jakarta.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>, [didijubaidi@gmail.com](mailto:didijubaidi@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>,  
[syubhanakib@gmail.com](mailto:syubhanakib@gmail.com)<sup>4</sup>, [dedisaputrastsh233@gmail.com](mailto:dedisaputrastsh233@gmail.com)<sup>4</sup>,  
[sofianefendi922922@gmail.com](mailto:sofianefendi922922@gmail.com)<sup>5</sup>, [habibah922922@gmail.com](mailto:habibah922922@gmail.com)<sup>6</sup>,  
[wahyuningsih.060599@gmail.com](mailto:wahyuningsih.060599@gmail.com)<sup>7</sup>

\*Corresponding Author

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### Abstract

The weakening of the regional economy is often a complex social problem. Criminal behavior can occur, such as the theft of residents' houses, caused by the weakening of the regional economy. The study was conducted in Merangin Regency, Jambi Province, the second-largest palm oil-producing province after Riau Province. Merangin is a district with the largest palm oil productivity in Jambi Province. Merangin Regency's dependence on palm oil production is the reason why this location is suitable for research. This study is included in qualitative research with a phenomenological approach that examines precisely and in-depth the influence of the regional economy on criminal theft behavior in Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. The weakening of the regional economy due to dependence on income from the weakening of palm oil production and fluctuations in the price of determining Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) impact criminal behavior such as theft. This is caused by the loss of people's fixed income and the influence of other factors, such as drug consumption, which requires perpetrators to fulfill their needs by stealing. The weakening of the local economy also causes low microeconomic resilience because the fulfillment of household needs and income are reduced. Meanwhile, national security, which is

a function of the police institution, is also disrupted because negative assumptions about the police are developing in society, resulting in feelings of reluctance and fear of reporting to the police if a criminal act of theft occurs in the Merangin Regency.

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## INTRODUCTION

History has recorded that economic conditions have an impact on various things ranging from political instability to the efficiency of law enforcement to causing criminal behavior in society to become more widespread, such as in 1998 when Indonesia's political and economic turmoil plunged, and the exchange rate weakened (Julian, 2015). This is reinforced by previous studies that emphasize the influence of the economy on the social conditions of society (Adri et al., 2019; Fajri & Rizki, 2019; Mardinsyah & Sukartini, 2020; Purwanti & Widyaningsih, 2019). Indonesia is a country with the 15th largest area in the world and the fourth largest population (Pertiwi & Dewi, 2021). Most of Indonesia's territory is water, with an area of  $\pm 32$  million km<sup>2</sup>, and its land area is  $\pm 1,937$  million km<sup>2</sup> (Yamin, 2015). The community mainly uses the land area in Indonesia to earn a living through plantations and agriculture for the community, especially those living in rural areas. Plants commonly cultivated in Indonesia, such as oil palm, rubber, coconut, coffee, cocoa, cashew, cloves, pepper, tea, nutmeg, sago, sugar cane, tobacco, patchouli, cotton, and candlenuts, Sunan oil palm, has become a superior product in several rural areas, especially in villages in Merangin Regency, Jambi Province (Zuraina et al., 2023). Over 16,833,985 ha of oil palm plantations in Indonesia were recorded throughout 2022 (Zuraina et al., 2023).

The economic capacity of rural residents who depend on palm oil production for a living is very vulnerable because the price of palm oil fluctuates when the price of palm oil continues to soar due to several factors, one of which is the increasingly advanced development of biodiesel, which requires more palm oil production so that the economic ecosystem of rural communities is getting better. This condition applies vice versa when palm oil prices fall due to worsening world political and economic conditions supported by climate change issues and the environment (Ritonga et al., 2021). The law of nature still applies, where "the strong are the winners" in the economic context, and those who work hard will gain wealth. It is not enough to try; other factors also greatly influence the economic conditions of individuals, especially in agrarian communities, such as the availability of land permits (Safri, 2018). For lower-middle agrarian communities who do not have land, the process will take longer to achieve family economic stability. Usually, people in this group work on company plantations or in other communities that need their energy (Rahma, 2017). Their lives are very dependent on the price of the commodity. If the price falls, entrepreneurs' wages will be lower and apply to the contrary (Afdalia, 2024).

This research is based on a literature study and initial observations carried out in depth. Previous researchers used in this study, such as Iwansyah (2021), Adri et al. (2019), Aranthya et al. (2018), Fajri & Rizki (2019), Indraputra et al. (2023), Mardinsyah & Sukartini (2020), Purwanti & Widyaningsih (2019) and Kuciswara et al. (2021) found that government policies can reduce short-term criminal behavior. Hence, it becomes an enrichment in this study where researchers see whether local economic aspects will increase criminal behavior in society due to government intervention through the governor in setting the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) (Setiawan et al., 2024). This

study has similarities to previous studies in the method used, namely phenomenological studies, but differs in the object of study, where this study emphasizes the influence of the local economy, especially the community's main livelihood, on criminal behavior. Research by Zulfadli et al. (2024) and Kharisma et al. (2020) state that social dimensions such as social participation, reciprocity, and proactivity in social activities in the community and feelings of mutual trust and security in neighbors affect poverty and crime. This study also found a quantitative economic influence on criminal behavior. This study discusses the influence of the community's economy, especially the community whose main livelihood is the palm oil sector, on criminal behavior. This study also differs in the method used, whereas previous research used quantitative methods, while this study uses qualitative methods. Research from Shinta (2024) and Budiyaniti et al. (2024) found that urbanization in poor communities only makes poor rural communities urban poor due to unemployment factors, which are closely related to the low human resources of rural communities. This study also examines economic factors as a cause of unemployment that occurs in more detail because the lifestyle of rural communities is different from that of urban communities, such as the main livelihood. This study differs from previous studies in terms of the method and the object discussed, where previous research used a qualitative method with a literature study approach. In contrast, this study uses a phenomenological approach that specifically and manually examines the occurring phenomena.

The research area was determined by conducting an in-depth study based on data that the highest oil palm productivity is occupied by Merangin Regency with an amount of 4,250 kg/ha, meaning that the intensity of the community in managing oil palm plantations is better than other regencies. This raises speculation that the people of Merangin Regency rely more on income from oil palm production. This can be seen from the oil palm plantations in Jambi Province, ranked third after East and West Tanjung Jabung (Zuraina et al., 2023).

At the initial observation stage, direct observation and interviews with people living in the research area were carried out by starting with short questions about the conditions of the community who often experience loss of valuables in their homes when palm oil prices fall, causing this social problem to be important to study. Will the economic conditions of the community influence and/or have an impact on criminal behavior? This needs to be tested qualitatively as a form of more profound effort to obtain the truth of the general assumption. The community tends to choose not to report the crimes they experience, especially theft, if the value is not too high or the amount that can still be tolerated in their family's economy. This can be influenced by various factors of the community's reluctance to report, such as complicated bureaucracy and feelings of not wanting to make the problem more complicated, which is loudly heard with the term "reporting to the police is like we have lost a chicken but instead losing a goat" can be interpreted as reporting the theft to the police will only make the loss even higher (Maulana, 2024).

Although this assumption is not entirely true, the reality and perspective of the community who see this phenomenon on social media and experience it in real life tend to spread quickly through word-of-mouth communication between communities (Nugraha, 2023)—worsening their perspective on law enforcement. As a result, if this situation occurs, it is difficult to find the required data regarding crime rates in a representative area that describes the actual situation of the research topic and is difficult to test quantitatively, so other efforts are needed to see and analyze similar problems with a phenomenological approach as in this study.

This research aligns with Aranthya Prihanto and Parmadi, Saputra, who state that the unemployment rate and income inequality positively and significantly affect crime rates. This research proposes a way for us to view the phenomenon of crime from an economic perspective, especially income, which will affect the unemployment rate in a region (Aranthya et al., 2018; Saputra, 2023). A different perspective from Kuciswara Muslihatinningsih and Santoso states that income inequality does not always affect the crime rate because if poor individuals can meet their daily needs, then these individuals will not commit crimes (Kuciswara et al., 2021). According to population density, human development index and poverty rate positively and significantly affect the crime rate (Mubarok & Saepudin, 2024). In line with that, the crime model is formed by factors including individual economics (Indraputra et al., 2023).

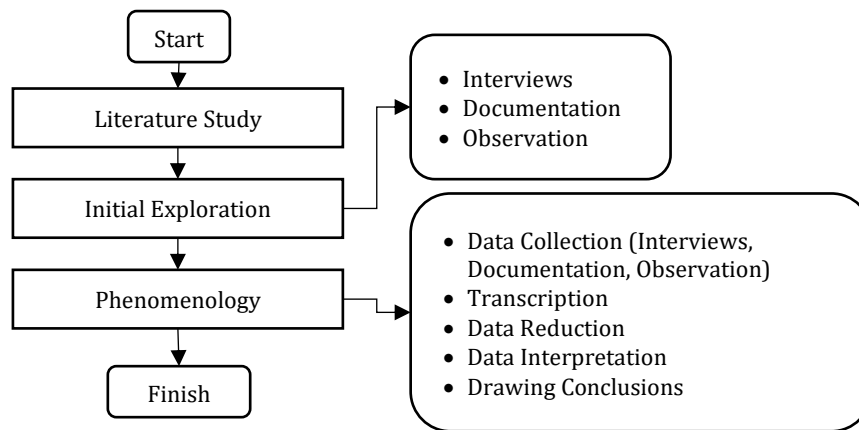
Community welfare is closely related to economic resilience, which includes macroeconomic and microeconomic resilience; the weakening microeconomic resilience of the community depends on the distribution of losses, such as household vulnerability, decreased income, the amount of savings or deposits, insurance, and loans to meet needs from time to time and on the social protection system, or mechanisms for sharing risks among the population (Hallegatte, 2024). Fluctuations in the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) greatly determine the income of people who work as farmers or workers on oil palm plantations, thus having an impact on microeconomic resilience in an area.

Indirectly, the topic of several of these studies is related to this research, but specifically, this research will refer to communities with an agricultural livelihood, namely coconut plantations. Palm oil is more specifically related to the fluctuating prices of these commodities and their influence on the crime rate. This research differs from previous ones methodologically. In the dominant scientific development paradigms such as positivism, interpretivism, and critical studies, there are always weaknesses in obtaining the truth according to the research criticism of truth is the dregs of perspective (Gerung, 2018). Therefore, this research will provide new views and perspectives on the search for truth through a qualitative phenomenological approach to viewing falling palm oil commodity prices and their influence on criminal behavior.

## **METHODS**

The research method proposed in this study is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. This study explores the perspectives and feelings of individuals living in Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. The focus of this study also aims to understand the deep meaning of people's experiences when the local economy weakens and criminal acts in Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. Specifically, this study will explore the influence of economic conditions on people's criminal behavior. Through an in-depth analysis of the narratives of people who experience this phenomenon, this study is expected to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the complexity of research problems and the prevention and policies that must be implemented if the local economic situation weakens.

Within the qualitative research framework, the phenomenological approach offers a unique perspective to understand the meanings collectively constructed in individual life experiences (Anwar Pahutar et al., 2024). This study adopts this approach to explore the phenomena of concern in depth, hoping that the research results can provide relevant implications for law enforcement policymakers and the general public.



**Figure 1.** Research Flow Chart

The informant selection technique in this study was purposive sampling, in which the research subjects were selected based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives (Campbell et al., 2020). Informants were selected based on the researcher’s subjective considerations to obtain in-depth and relevant data (Campbell et al., 2020). The research informants comprised the general public in Merangin Regency who had directly experienced or were affected by crime problems. After the selection process, eight informants were identified who met the research criteria and were willing to participate. The informant profile is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Informant Profile

Informant Number	Initials	Gender	Age	Work	Marital Status	Number of Children
X1	AR	Male	58 Years	Palm Oil Farmers	Married	3 people
X2	RI	Female	33 Years	Housewife and Palm Oil Farmers	Married	4 people
X3	AB	Male	53 Years	Palm Oil Farmers	Married	2 people
X4	UH	Male	22 Years	Palm Oil Farmers	Married	-
X5	PI	Male	29 Years	Palm Oil Farmers	Married	1 people
X6	ZN	Male	52 Years	Palm Oil Farmers	Married	2 people
X7	KS	Female	49 Years	Housewife and Palm Oil Farmers	Married	3 people
X8	LI	Male	34 Years	Palm Oil Farmers	Married	1 people

Before the interview, the researcher coordinated with each informant to determine the right time and place for the meeting. The entire interview process was carried out individually while still paying attention to the confidentiality of the informant’s identity. Informants were given unstructured, open-ended questions to create a conducive atmosphere and encourage active participation. This approach aims to make informants feel comfortable to express their experiences and perspectives in depth. Guaranteeing the

confidentiality of informants' identities, all names are replaced with codes during the data analysis so that informants can participate without fear of risk. This study adopts a phenomenological approach that places researchers in a position to understand the world from informants' perspectives. The research process includes data collection, transcription, reduction, interpretation, and conclusion (Anshori, 2018). Through in-depth analysis of informants' narratives, researchers seek to uncover the hidden meanings behind their life experiences related to the problems being studied.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

After conducting in-depth interviews with eight informants during this process, two main themes emerged: theft in people's homes and reluctance to report to the police.

### **Result**

#### **Theft in Resident's House**

This subtheme explains how theft occurs in people's homes if palm oil prices fall and vice versa. Informant X1, with the initials AR, aged 58 years, married and has three children; Informant X3, with the initials AB, aged 53 years, married and has two children; and Informant X5, with the initials PI, aged 29 years, married and has one child, said:

"Our house in 2024 has been broken 3 to 5 times. The gas cylinder was lost, and sometimes, when we were busy watching TV in the kitchen, someone broke into it and took the gas cylinder. Yes, during the dry season, from January to August, the price of palm oil went down, and the harvest also went down. In my opinion, maybe people were having a hard time finding money, so they took shortcuts. Thankfully, there have been no more break-ins since December".

Some informants have different opinions regarding this sub-theme, namely Informant X2, 33 years old with the initials RI, a housewife who has four children and also works as a palm oil farmer; and Informant X4, 22 years old with the initials UH, a newly married couple who do not have children, said:

"On average, we have experienced house break-ins or thefts 1 to 3 times in 2024. I believe this theft occurred because of the long dry season from January to August. It never rained, it only rained in December, many residents' palm oil plantations did not bear fruit, the economy was difficult, so the lifestyle carried out so far was an instant way".

Informant X6 is 52 years old and has two children with the initials ZN; Informant X7, initials KS, a housewife who also works as a palm oil farmer, is 49 years old with three children; and X8 is 34 years old and has one child with the initials LI, said:

"We experienced theft 1-2 times during 2024. We felt this incident during the dry season. Indeed, the price of palm oil goes up and down, sometimes down, sometimes up, but in my opinion, the dry season is the problem because the palm oil fruit does not come out, so the economy is difficult. It has only rained since September, plus there are many people who use drugs here. Maybe drug people also work as casual laborers on residents' plantations because the fruit does not come out, so their salaries are also small".

#### **Feeling Reluctant to Report to the Police**

This subtheme explains how people who experience theft are reluctant to report it to the police. Informants X1, X3, and X4 said:

"Ah, why bother reporting to the police? It is complicated and takes a long time. The problem is that this is also our fault. The house is not secure enough; since the loss incident, I started to increase the house's security, making iron bars/doors so that it is difficult for people to steal".

Other informants had more extreme opinions regarding their motivations for their reluctance to report to the police, such as Informants X2, X5, X6, X7, and X8, who said:

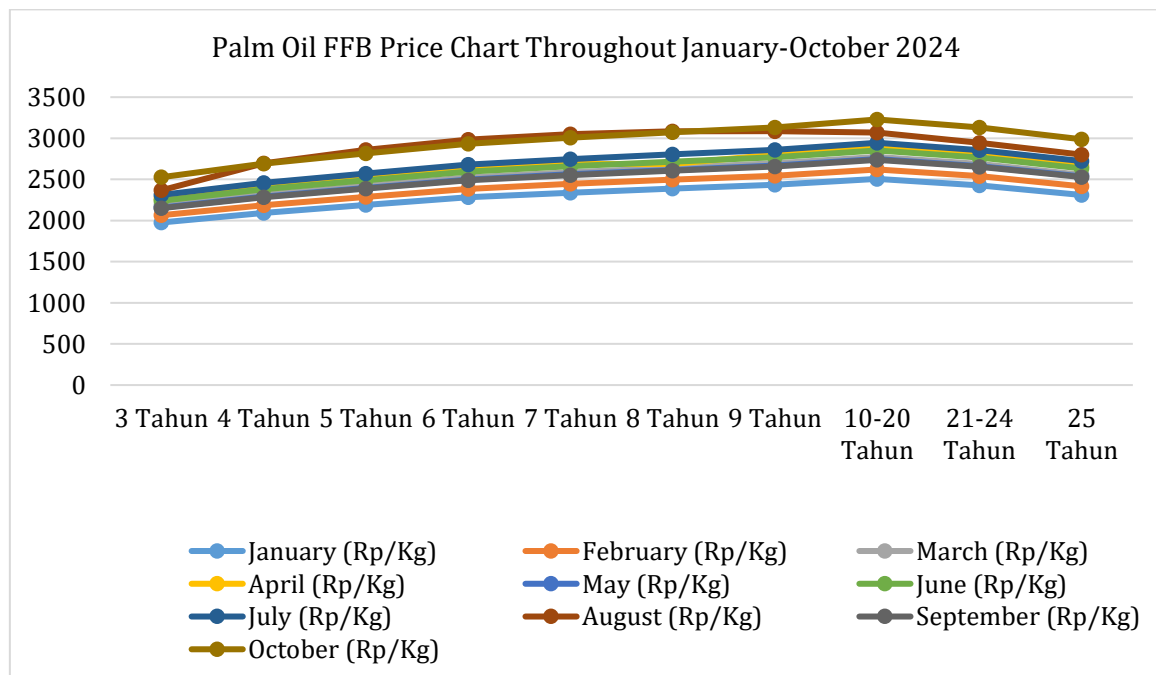
“We are ordinary people in the forest. We do not understand why we report things like that. If we report it, we will not get our lost items back; later, we will lose the gas cylinder, but we will lose even more by reporting it.”

This study tried to validate the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) for our analysis with statements from informants based on data this study could obtain from reliable sources, which are then collected and presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Palm Oil FFB Prices Throughout January-October 2024

No	Planting Age	Jan (Rp/Kg)	Feb (Rp/Kg)	March (Rp/Kg)	April (Rp/Kg)	May (Rp/Kg)	June (Rp/Kg)	July (Rp/Kg)	August (Rp/Kg)	Sept (Rp/Kg)	Oct (Rp/Kg)
1	3 Year	1976.55	2065.00	2186.33	2268.00	2157.46	2240.78	2311.86	2368.18	2150.60	2527.09
2	4 Year	2091.14	2186.00	2313.66	2405.52	2291.25	2378.98	2456.77	2694.64	2283.57	2692.15
3	5 Year	2188.86	2288.00	2421.73	2517.45	2397.63	2489.49	2570.71	2858.97	2389.63	2816.67
4	6 Year	2281.45	2385.00	2524.14	2623.59	2498.54	2594.31	2678.81	2985.05	2490.23	2934.68
5	7 Year	2339.25	2446.00	2588.08	2689.98	2561.73	2659.93	2746.54	3048.14	2553.21	3008.68
6	8 Year	2387.28	2496.00	2641.27	2689.98	2615.11	2715.29	2803.92	3084.29	2606.38	3072.31
7	9 Year	2435.38	2546.00	2694.46	2800.73	2667.30	2769.53	2859.78	3086.58	2658.42	3132.85
8	10-20 Year	2506.35	2621.00	2773.11	2883.62	2747.11	2852.21	2945.72	3068.94	2737.86	3228.87
9	21-24 Year	2428.02	2539.00	2686.54	2794.67	2662.72	2764.50	2855.49	2943.67	2653.70	3130.94
10	25 Year	2311.26	2417.00	2557.54	2662.16	2537.38	2634.11	2721.55	2801.40	2528.66	2986.30

Table 2 shows the price movement of FFB (Fresh Fruit Bunches) or ripe fruit from trees without any process that can be sold directly to collectors or factories. The data above was taken from various trusted sources, such as the Indonesian Palm Oil Farmers Association/Apkasindo (2024), Rosana (2024), Agricom (2024), Imcnews (2024), and Info Sawit (2024), which were collected and then accumulated to obtain the average price value of FFB from January to October.



**Figure 2.** Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) Price Movement Chart Period January to October 2024 (Agricom, 2024; Apkasindo, 2024; Imcnews, 2024; Rosana, 2024; Info Sawit, 2024)

Figure 2 shows Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) price movement (Agricom, 2024; Apkasindo, 2024; Imcnews, 2024; Rosana, 2024; Info Sawit, 2024). The lowest price was in January 2024, and the highest was in October 2024. The price of FFB increased gradually starting in January, then fell in May and September.

## Discussion

This research rarely presents to the public in a specific and complex manner regarding the impact of local economic resilience on criminal acts in society. This is necessary to understand the meaning and motivation of the informants regarding the topic through phenomenological research (Springborg, 1975). The adaptable and remarkable research of informal interviews unveils new dimensions pertinent to the research issue and often uncovers other intriguing subjects for investigation based on the informant's remarks. The phenomenon related to the research topic in the first sub-theme obtained three different opinions regarding the motivations that caused the weakness of the regional economy, making people vulnerable to crimes. The many theft cases prove this in residents' homes that occurred when the regional economy was weak, precisely when the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) was low. In line with these results, factors that weaken the local economy for people who depend on income from palm oil production or FFB sales are climate and FFB pricing (Paterson & Lima, 2018; Rahmini, 2024).

The low economy of the community influences the increase in criminal acts of theft, based on the perspective of the community in this study, which shows that the microeconomic resilience of the Merangin Regency community is highly dependent on palm oil production. When the price of palm oil is low, the results obtained by the community are also smaller, so they are vulnerable to meeting household needs; this is taken from the concept of microeconomic resilience put forward by Hallegatte (Hallegatte, 2024).

In the second sub-theme, the reluctance of the public to report when theft occurs when the community's economy is sluggish has a different perspective; some think that reporting to the police takes a long time that could be used for other things, the complexity of reporting and the fear of losing or spending money on corrupt police officers. In various cases, this phenomenon is heard loudly from social media and by word of mouth. This is a reminder for the police institution to increase public trust, which is increasingly weakening, especially in rural areas, where people are easily indoctrinated by information that is not necessarily true.

This fact will affect national security, including comfort, peace, tranquility, and order (Darmono, 2016). National security is the responsibility of all citizens. However, as a function, the government has the authority and duties through the police as stated in Article 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 2 of 2002 Concerning the Indonesian National Police, "the function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community."

The crime phenomenon in the research area is also influenced by other factors, such as the behavior of people whom drugs have contaminated. However, theft is a criminal act; it cannot be justified if it is associated with filling a hungry stomach or surviving because Indonesia is a country of law as stipulated in Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The act of theft is a criminal act regulated in Article 362 of the Indonesian Civil Code, which states that "anyone who takes something, which is wholly or partly owned by another person, to be owned unlawfully, is threatened



with theft, with a maximum imprisonment of five years or a maximum fine of nine hundred rupiahs." So, in order to create justice in law enforcement, the principle of *Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum* applies, which can be interpreted as legal justice must be upheld even though the sky will fall, including for people with any status and reason for the sake of public order and national security (Freeman, 2019).

The police need to work harder to prevent the entry of drug trafficking in the research area. The police who are tasked with maintaining security, public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community according to the instructions of the law feel very disturbed by the facts in this study. The success of the police's duties should be directly proportional to public trust, not vice versa, so that they can quickly and responsively carry out law enforcement actions when a crime occurs in their jurisdiction. However, the weak trust and even the fear of the community to report the criminal acts they experience causes losses for both parties, both the community and the police.

### CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

This study examines the experiences of people who experience criminal acts and what motivates these crimes. The phenomenology that occurs in the regional economy in Merangin Regency impacts criminal behavior, such as theft in the community, which is closely related to the decline in the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). The second theme about public trust in law enforcement officers, especially the police, is very low; even negative assumptions such as "if you report to the police, more will be lost" continue to develop in the community, creating fear in the community and a growing reluctance to report to the police.

Given that the price of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) affects the economic resilience of local communities in the context of microeconomics, which will impact criminal acts of theft, the government should provide subsidies in this area to stabilize prices. The police are also expected to be more active and earnest in carrying out social approaches to the community, providing enlightenment, protecting, and creating a sense of security in the community so that negative assumptions about the police can be reduced. The absence of reports received by the police makes criminal behavior challenging to prevent. However, public trust also needs to be increased so that people are not afraid to report to the police. The researcher realizes that the limitations of this study focus on the influence of the local economy on criminal theft behavior that affects the micro economy and national security so that further research can examine in more depth other criminal behavior that emerges when the local economy weakens.

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