Intelligence-Led Policing To Reduce The Vulnerability Of Commercial Sex Workers Online In The Central Jakarta Metro Police Area

Arif Ardian Eka Buwono[1], Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi[2], Eko Daryanto[3]
[1,2,3]Universitas Indonesia
Email: buwono99@gmail.com[1]

ABSTRACT

Various studies show that the crime rate against Commercial Sex Workers is very high. However, official data often shows that crimes against Commercial Sex Workers are low. This phenomenon was also found in the Central Jakarta Metro Police area. Various vulnerabilities that afflict Commercial Sex Workers in the region have been found. The evaluation was conducted to measure awareness of protection against commercial sex workers by members of the Central Jakarta Metro Police, identify reasons for underreporting of crimes by online sex workers, assess protection against online commercial sex workers, and the involvement of commercial sex workers in law enforcement. This study uses an intelligence-led policing approach based on intelligence analysis with a qualitative approach. The results show that increasing awareness of protection is still very much needed in the Central Jakarta Metro Police environment. In addition, there are still obstacles to reporting crimes by commercial sex workers. Protection against online sex workers needs to be improved, but it needs to be supported by better cooperation. It is recommended to continue to evaluate and enhance weaknesses to improve the response and protection of online sex workers.

Keywords: Intelligence-Led Policing, Intelligence Analysis, Vulnerability to Sex Workers.

A. INTRODUCTION

In the article "Prostitution Policy: Ending the World's Oldest Profession" by Jamie Bishop, it is highlighted that prostitution has deep roots in various cultures and Societies (Bishop, 2019). Prostitution is a complex and controversial topic that has been part of human history and culture for centuries. As the "oldest profession in the world," prostitution has permeated various countries and societies, giving rise to diverse views and approaches to the practice. In a global context, the debate on prostitution reflects the conflicting values, views, and interests of different societies. Various factors such as culture, religion, politics, and economics influence how prostitution is viewed and shape diverse policy frameworks around the world. Therefore, a deep understanding of the cultural, social, and economic aspects of prostitution is essential in designing effective and sustainable policies related to this issue. Given the complexity of the problem of prostitution, in-depth research and comprehensive analysis are needed to

identify solutions that can address the challenges faced by the sex industry and sex workers in various countries (Karlsson, 2022).

In the Indonesian context, prostitution has existed since the time of the kingdoms. The history of prostitution in Indonesia can be traced back to the era of the Javanese kingdom, where the trade in women at that time was a complement to the feudal government system (Arthani & Citra 2023). During the kingdom era in Indonesia, prostitution was carried out in various ways. Kings had the freedom to choose the women they liked to get sexual services. In addition, special brothels were also available for officials in the Kingdom. Women were often used as gifts given to hosts. Then, the practice of prostitution in Indonesia continued to develop until the Japanese colonial era with one of the most striking developments being the existence of "Jugun ianfu" or comfort women for Japanese soldiers. During the Japanese occupation, jugun ianfu were also placed in certain places and Japanese troops came to these places to get sexual services from the Jugun Ianfu.

The problem of prostitution in Indonesia has been around for a long time and is a complex phenomenon. Data shows that the government has rehabilitated thousands of former Women of Prostitution (WTS) or commercial sex workers from various localizations throughout Indonesia, indicating the emergency level of prostitution in Indonesia. Prostitution cases involving various groups, including artists, also increasingly show the complexity of this problem. The legal system in Indonesia currently still shows a gap in addressing the problem of prostitution, especially in efforts to deal with the development of online sex workers (Dirkareshza et al., 2022).

Regarding the legal regulations on prostitution, in the context of national law in Indonesia, there are articles in the Criminal Code (KUHP) related to law enforcement against prostitution. Relevant articles include:

- Article 296 of the Criminal Code: This article states that anyone who intentionally causes or facilitates indecent acts by another person with another person, and makes it a livelihood or habit, is subject to a maximum imprisonment of one year and four months or a maximum fine of fifteen thousand rupiah.
- Article 506 of the Criminal Code: This article states that anyone who profits from a woman's indecent acts and makes it a livelihood is subject to a maximum imprisonment of one year.

Although both articles of the Criminal Code can ensnare prostitution activities in Indonesia, the problem lies in the fact that these articles only impose penalties on pimps who sell someone involved in prostitution activities. There are no specific legal provisions that can be used to ensnare users or users of prostitution services, either in the form of fines or imprisonment (Sakti & Arjaya, 2022).

The practice of prostitution, which is minimally regulated in Indonesian criminal law, has a significant negative impact on society (Amrianto et al., 2023). One of the main impacts is the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, due to the lack of control and supervision of prostitution practices. In addition, public health disorders are also a serious problem because they can threaten individuals who are directly involved or those closest to them. Partners, boyfriends, or other individuals involved with prostitution are also vulnerable to losses, such as contracting diseases from prostitution practices carried out by their partners. The vulnerability of public health due to the lack of regulations for prostitution practices in the long term can affect welfare. Furthermore, minimal regulations for prostitution practices can also lead to the emergence of other social symptoms that become serious problems for society as a whole. Therefore, it is important to carry out legal reforms in regulating prostitution acts comprehensively to protect the health and welfare of society as a whole (Oliveira et al., 2023).

Community involvement in prostitution is at a very large number. According to national data, the number of female sex workers in Indonesia continues to increase every year. Based on a survey by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017, there were around 230,000 registered female sex workers, with around 6.7 million men claiming to have used the services of Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs). CSWs are defined as a job where someone submits themselves to sexual activity in exchange for payment. The impact of this phenomenon is that more than 4.9 million women are married to men infected with HIV. This phenomenon indicates that the problem of sex workers in Indonesia is very significant and requires serious attention.

The development of prostitution over time is not only seen from the increase in numbers but also from sexual offers on the roadside, brothels, spa massages, red-light districts, and even through online media (Arthani & Citra, 2023). In 2003, online prostitution was first exposed in Indonesia, where the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Metro Jaya Police managed to arrest online pimps. These perpetrators offer women through web addresses, displaying photos of women who are ready to serve customers in minimal clothing. Interested customers only need to contact the pimp's cellphone number listed on the web page, then the pimp will deliver the order to the hotel room or apartment according to the customer's wishes.

The practice of prostitution or paid sex workers for some groups in society is acceptable (Johansson & Hansen, 2024). This also includes the exchange of services in other forms, not limited to sex workers, but including various other erotic performances. The view of society that can accept sexual services for payment is one of the reasons why the practice of prostitution has continued to this day.

Efforts to see women's involvement in prostitution cannot use a narrow view. Women who choose to become commercial sex workers are not driven by a single motive. Instead, their decision to engage in prostitution is often influenced by a complex set of factors, including diverse economic, social, and personal circumstances. Some women may choose this path as an alternative to conventional employment. They are trying to leverage themselves to achieve a better standard of living, while others may be driven by a quest for freedom that is difficult to obtain in certain social contexts. (Ding, 2020)

With the understanding that the motives behind women's involvement in prostitution are very diverse, it is important for policies to address this complexity. A holistic and multifaceted approach is needed to understand and address the challenges faced by women who become sex workers. Effective policies must consider the various factors that influence these women's decisions, and provide appropriate support to help them escape potentially harmful situations (Rule & Twinley, 2021).

Sex workers are a group with a very high vulnerability to violence and crime. Marginalized situations and their existence in environments close to crime are the main threats to their vulnerability. In addition, the public's view of people who are 'customers' of sex workers makes them feel they have the legitimacy to do anything, including crime and violence (Vanwesenbeeck, 2017). Central Jakarta is an area where there are quite prominent cases of crimes against sex workers. In a search in open sources, there is some related information such as the murder of IWA, a commercial sex worker who was found in a hotel in Menteng, Central Jakarta, on Wednesday (26/5/2021) regarding the discovery of a woman's body. The victim was found lying naked on the bed, with three pillows covering her head. When the victim's friend tried to contact her without getting a response, they and the hotel security guard opened the victim's room door. The shock occurred when they found the victim dead in the room. The victim, who in the article was identified as IWA, a call girl or commercial sex worker (CSW), has been confirmed as a murder victim. Initially, AA and IWA met through a dating app. They then met at a hotel in Menteng the previous Wednesday. "This incident started with (the perpetrator's) desire to satisfy his lust by using a dating app to get sex services," said Setyo in a press conference at the Central Jakarta Metro Police Headquarters, on Sunday (5/30/2021). After having sex with IWA, AA stole her belongings. "The suspect had planned to steal the victim's belongings which then caused the victim to lose her life." This incident illustrates how vulnerable the position of a commercial sex worker is. This is supported by data related to police reports from commercial sex workers which are very low. This is evidenced by the following image:

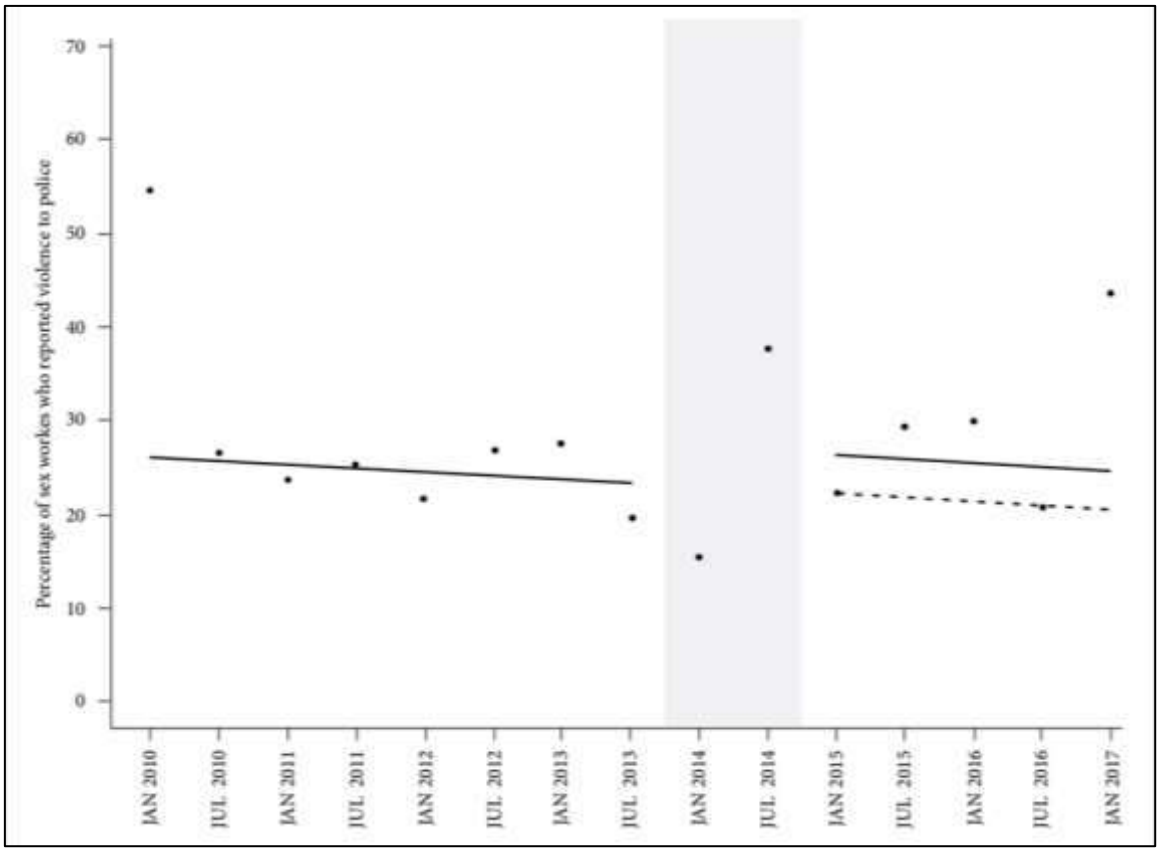


Figure 1. Interpolated Time Series Depicting Proportions of Reporting Violence to Police Among Sex Workers Who Experienced Recent Workplace Violence in Vancouver, 2009-2017.

In terms of statistical data, there is a picture of how the data on crimes against sex workers is carried out by Mcbrid. The figure is designed to illustrate trends or patterns in the proportion of sex workers who report violence to the police over eight years. The graph itself is a dot plot with a regression line, which shows the trend over time. The y-axis, which ranges from 0 to 70, represents the percentage of individuals who reported violence, while the x-axis represents the time from January 2009 to December 2017. Each point on the dot plot represents data for a specific point in time, while the line shows the overall trend. From a quick visual assessment, it appears that the proportion of reports to the police has been decreasing over time.

In the study, it was found that the majority of violence experienced by sex workers, including verbal, physical, or sexual violence, was not reported to the police. Of the 711 incidents of violence that occurred, only 195 incidents were reported to the police. More than half of the sample (53.4%) experienced only one incident of violence, while 22.9% experienced two incidents, and 23.7% experienced more than two incidents.

Of the 131 rape and sexual assault incidents, 57.3% were not reported to the police. Additionally, of the subsample of 147 participants who answered the question about reasons for not reporting violence, 34.0% stated that they did not trust the police to help. Participants' reasons for not reporting to the police were generally similar before and after the end-demand legislation, with more participants reporting that they did not report violence because of negative experiences before and after the law's implementation.

In addition, in the context of sex workers using online platforms such as AdultWork, they can experience various forms of violence, including verbal abuse and abuse from customers. This violence can take the form of insults or derogatory comments that can be detrimental to the emotional well-being of sex workers. As a result, sex workers may also experience psychological and emotional stress in interacting with unwanted customers, which can affect their overall well-being. However, platforms such as AdultWork do not always take preventive measures to filter out abusive clients, placing the responsibility for safety on the sex workers themselves (Rand & Stegeman, 2023).

Runturambi argues that the internet has changed many aspects of human life, especially in everyday human interactions (Runturambi et al., 2024). Social media is one of the products of the internet that has changed the landscape of human interaction. This is very reasonable because the study explained that internet penetration in Indonesia has reached 150 million users. Like it or not, the influence of the internet can enter various lines of human life in Indonesia. The fact that prostitution is also affected by the existence of the internet is a crystallization of the phenomenon of how strong the influence of the internet is in human life.

Looking at the Indonesian context related to citizen security, according to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the police have broad responsibilities in maintaining security and providing protection to the entire community, including commercial sex workers who are often victims of violence and even murder. In carrying out their main duties, the police should provide services, protection, and care to all individuals without discrimination. In addition, the police are also mandated to enforce the law and take action against perpetrators of violence and criminal acts that harm commercial sex workers (Zuiderveen Borgesius, 2020). In this context, the protection of commercial sex workers must be integrated as part of the police's duties, which include efforts to prevent violence, supervise their work areas, and be responsive to reports and situations that require special protection. The police must also ensure that handling cases involving commercial sex workers is carried out by prioritizing justice, without stigma or discrimination, in line with the principles of human rights and social justice upheld in the Indonesian constitution (Crago et al., 2021).

Through this research, the author wants to create an intelligence-led policing design for the Central Jakarta Metro Police as the person in charge of the Central Jakarta area to prevent crimes against commercial sex workers operating in the area. Although sexual transactions are something that is prohibited by law, legally they have not violated anything. For that, based on Law No. 2 of 2002, the Police also should protect commercial sex workers. The focus of the author's research was carried out in the Central Jakarta area considering that Central Jakarta is the center of government. This area must be secured optimally to maintain the good name of the nation's capital. Through this research, the author aims to provide a practical contribution to the Central Jakarta Metro Police in securing its area. In addition, this research is expected to contribute to the application of the Intelligence-Led Policing concept.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Policing Model

To solve problems, policing has undergone rapid development. The approach to policing has evolved from the traditional reactive model to a more proactive, community-based strategy. The traditional model of policing emphasizes responding to calls for service and reactively solving crimes without much cooperation from the community. Police in this model tend not to know the residents in their area of duty, which can create tensions between the police and the community (Caplan et al., 2021). As an alternative, modern approaches to policing include strategies such as team-based policing, problem-oriented policing, broken windows policing, community policing, zero-tolerance policing, intelligence-based policing, predictive policing, and smart policing. Modern police use data analysis to predict crime, strengthen relationships with the community, and direct resources efficiently. Although there is debate about the effectiveness of some strategies such as zero-tolerance policing, efforts continue to be made to improve the quality of law enforcement and public safety through a more holistic and adaptive approach (Guerette et al., 2021).

a) Team-Based Policing: This approach involves the formation of police teams who work together to solve crime and disorder problems in a particular community. Through collaboration between team members and stakeholders, team-based policing can design more effective strategies to prevent crime, improve safety, and improve community relations. Through this approach, police can be more responsive to the specific needs and problems in their neighborhoods (van Steden, 2020).
b) Problem-Oriented Policing: This approach emphasizes identifying and addressing the root causes of crime and disorder in an area. By analyzing crime patterns, police can identify factors that contribute to crime and

develop more targeted and effective strategies to address those problems. Problem-oriented policing encourages police to work collaboratively with the community and other partners to create solutions that are sustainable and have a positive long-term impact (Ward et al., 2024).

c) Broken Windows Policing: This approach is based on the theory that law enforcement actions against minor offenses and acts of environmental degradation can prevent more serious crimes from occurring. By focusing on addressing social problems and environmental cleanliness, police can create safer and more orderly neighborhoods, which in turn can reduce crime rates and improve the quality of life for communities. Broken windows policing encourages police to be more proactive in addressing minor problems before they escalate into larger ones.
d) Community Policing: This approach emphasizes collaboration between the police and the community to improve the safety and quality of life in an area. The police work with residents, local organizations, and other stakeholders to identify specific safety problems, design joint solutions, and engage the community in crime prevention efforts. Community policing builds strong relationships between the police and the community, increases trust, and strengthens police responsiveness to community needs and aspirations.
e) Zero Tolerance Policing: This approach emphasizes strict enforcement of all forms of law violations, including petty crimes and public order violations. By demonstrating a firm resolve against violations, the police hope to deter more serious crimes and create an environment that is intolerant of criminal behavior. However, this approach has also drawn criticism for causing community distrust of the police, especially in racial and ethnic minority neighborhoods.
f) Intelligence-Based Policing: This approach uses data analysis and intelligence information to understand crime patterns, identify potential criminals, and direct police resources efficiently. By utilizing technology and predictive analytics, the police can respond to crimes more quickly and accurately, and prevent crimes before they occur. Intelligence-based policing allows police to optimize their law enforcement strategies based on accurate, up-to-date information.
g) Predictive Policing: This approach uses computer technology and data analytics to predict where and when crimes are likely to occur in the future. By utilizing computer models that incorporate variables such as location, demographics, and economic conditions, police can identify crime "hot spots" and strategically allocate their resources to prevent crime or respond to crimes in progress. Predictive policing helps police

optimize the use of their resources and increase their effectiveness in crime prevention.

h) Smart Policing: This approach combines modern policing strategies, such as team-based policing, problem-oriented policing, broken windows policing, community policing, zero-tolerance policing, intelligence-based policing, and predictive policing, to create a holistic, adaptive approach to addressing crime and improving public safety. Smart policing uses technology, data analytics, and community collaboration to create safer, more responsive, and more efficient law enforcement environments. By integrating these approaches, police can improve their crime prevention performance and strengthen relationships with their communities.

2. Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP)

Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) has several advantages compared to other approaches in law enforcement, including:

a) Proactive Approach: ILP allows law enforcement to take proactive action by using intelligence to prevent crimes before they occur.
b) Use of Data and Analysis: ILP is based on robust data collection and in-depth analysis to understand crime patterns, predict trends, and identify areas vulnerable to crime.
c) Active Collaboration: ILP encourages active collaboration between law enforcement agencies, government agencies, and the private sector to exchange information and resources to address crime problems holistically.
d) Focus on Results: ILP emphasizes achieving concrete and measurable results in addressing crime problems, by setting clear goals and results-oriented strategies.
e) Increased Efficiency: By using intelligence to support decision-making, ILP can help improve law enforcement agencies' operational efficiency and more effective resource allocation.
f) Responsive to Change: ILP allows law enforcement agencies to quickly adjust their strategies based on the latest intelligence information, so they can respond more effectively to changes in crime patterns (Khalfa & Hardyns, 2023).

With these advantages, ILP is a very effective approach to reducing crime rates and increasing public safety. Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) can be an effective instrument in reducing the potential vulnerability of online sex workers who are at risk of becoming victims of violence by various parties. With a proactive and data-driven approach, ILP allows law enforcement agencies to identify the risks of violence faced by online sex workers, analyze related crime patterns, and determine appropriate preventive measures (Marciniak, 2023).

Through collaboration with various stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups, ILP can strengthen the protection and safety of online sex workers. By using the intelligence obtained, law enforcement agencies can target potential criminals more efficiently and effectively, and respond to threats of violence quickly and appropriately. Thus, the proper implementation of ILP can help create a safer environment for sex workers and reduce the risk of violence they face (Bhikharie, 2024).

According to Runturambi and Kalis, strategic intelligence is a term used to describe a particular problem and the process of analyzing it (Kalis & Runturambi, 2022). Strategy has a definition that is directly related to the use of a plan that includes all the details needed to achieve the main goal. Various problems faced by authorized organizations in dealing with conflicts are how their intelligence organs predict and plan strategies for future problems. Therefore, it can be said that ILP is one of the applications of strategic intelligence to solve problems in policing.

3. Prostitute

Commercial Sex Workers can be defined as women whose job is selling themselves to many men who need sexual satisfaction, and the women get some money in return, and it is done outside of marriage. The definition of Commercial Sex Workers is closely related to the definition of prostitution. Commercial Sex Workers refer to the person while prostitution refers to their actions. Women who work as sex workers are considered prostitutes or prostitutes. The term prostitute means basic prostitute which means unfortunate, unfortunate, failed, unlucky, or not done. The word prostitute also means bad behavior. While prostitution itself has the meaning of a woman who prostitutes, a prostitute, a prostitute (Benoit et al., 2021).

According to Kartini Kartono, prostitution comes from the Latin pro-stituere or pro-stauree, which means allowing oneself to commit adultery, prostitution, and fornication. Immorality or immoral acts are interpreted as something that is less civilized because of the extravagance of sexual relations in the form of surrendering to many men for sexual satisfaction and getting money or goods in return for their services. Immorality can also be interpreted as behavior that is considered wrong, unable to behave morally, or failing to adjust to moral norms. So it can be said that a prostitute is a woman who has bad behavior/attitude and can bring misfortune/disaster and disease, both to other people who associate with her, and to herself (Malle, 2021).

C. METHOD

This study aims to analyze the situation of online commercial sex workers around the Central Jakarta area and the handling of the Central Jakarta Metro Police in mitigating potential vulnerabilities to commercial sex workers using a qualitative approach and applying data triangulation techniques. The population in this study were law enforcers in the Central Jakarta area who handled prostitution issues. The instruments used in data collection include observation, interviews, and documentation. This study adopts a qualitative research design to gain an in-depth understanding of the conditions of online sex workers and the factors that influence their lives. The data analysis process was carried out using Miles and Huberman data triangulation to ensure the validity and reliability of the research findings. The results of the study are expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the situation of sex workers in the area and provide appropriate policy recommendations to improve their protection through an intelligence-led policing approach.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Discussion

Based on interviews with the PPA Unit of the Central Jakarta Metro Police, online commercial sex workers (CSWs) are vulnerable to various types of crimes that can befall them. A different fate is experienced by Sex Workers who work for other people who are usually in certain localizations. They are relatively safer because they work in their place which is also supervised by the person who employs them. Online commercial sex workers have the potential to become victims of crime on a greater scale. Physical violence is the main vulnerability, with the possibility of rape, beatings, or torture by customers or other individuals involved in the sex industry. In addition, CSWs can be targets of fraud, either by customers who refuse to pay for the services provided or by agents involved in the sex trade. They are also at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking, where they are forced or trafficked to do sexual work without their consent, often in conditions of terrible exploitation. Vulnerability to kidnapping and robbery also lurks, where CSWs can be targets for those who try to steal money or valuables.

One of the vulnerabilities faced by CSWs that stands out is related to TPPO. In 2023, there was a case where a commercial sex worker (CSW) became a victim of the Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO). In this case, the CSW became the target of deception carried out by irresponsible parties. 189 women were arrested as victims of the Crime of Human Trafficking. They worked as CSWs under threat because there was no consensus from the individual. They were promised to get various jobs before leaving their respective areas.

Even so, the Central Jakarta Metro Police have not taken special steps to protect online sex workers in the area. This is reflected in the absence of visible initiatives to improve the security and safety of sex workers. For example, there has been no increase in security patrols in vulnerable locations or outreach programs aimed at raising awareness of the risks faced by sex workers. The lack of protective measures for sex workers in the Central Jakarta Metro Police area is due to the main focus on other tasks that also require attention. With the various tasks that must be handled by the Police, such as handling other crimes, maintaining public order, and other security issues, the protection of sex workers has not been a top priority. This results in limited resources and time allocated for special protection efforts for this group.

The Central Jakarta Metro Police will only be involved in handling crimes against sex workers (CSWs) if an official report is received. This means that their presence and participation in responding to crimes against CSWs depends on the report received. In this context, the Police will respond and take steps according to the report received, following applicable procedures. Based on data findings, throughout the year there have never been any reports of CSWs becoming victims of crime except in cases of Human Trafficking. In cases of TPPO, once someone reports it, protection will immediately be given to other victims in the same case. In 2023, at least 189 people were arrested as victims of TPPO.

2. Analysis

This study aims to apply the concept of Intelligence Analysis as the basis for implementing intelligence-led policing to protect sex workers proactively through four main components: early detection, forecasting, problem-solving, and early warning. Early detection, as explained in the article "Intelligence Strategy in Improving State Security (Arthasastra Analysis)", is an effort made by intelligence to identify potential threats that may arise as a result of unusual situations. This allows the authorities, in this case, the Central Jakarta Metro Police, to take preventive action before the threat becomes more serious.

In the context of the Central Jakarta Metro Police's efforts to prevent crimes against online commercial sex workers, we can apply the principles of intelligence analysis mentioned in the book "Intelligence Analysis for Problem Solvers" by John E. Eck and Ronald V. Clarke.

a) Problem Identification: The first step is to identify the problem specifically, namely crimes against online commercial sex workers in the Central Jakarta area. This involves a deep understanding of how the crime occurs, who the perpetrators are, and what factors influence the continuation of the crime.

   In the context of crimes against online commercial sex workers in Central Jakarta, several aspects need to be considered in identifying problems and

intelligence analysis. Data shows that online commercial sex workers are vulnerable to various types of crimes, ranging from physical violence, and property crimes, to murder cases. This shows that the online environment where sex workers operate is an arena full of risk and vulnerability to various crimes. One aspect that needs to be considered is the fact that online commercial sex workers are vulnerable to being targeted by crime because their online profiles can attract the attention of criminals. With online interactions with customers, financial transactions, and personal information being revealed, online commercial sex workers indirectly create data that can be used by irresponsible parties. Therefore, it is important for the Central Jakarta Metro Police to proactively collect data through monitoring online activities, crime reports, and cooperation with online service providers to prevent crime and protect victims.

In addition, the presence of random and unknown perpetrators adds complexity to efforts to prevent crimes against online commercial sex workers. The perpetrators often come from various backgrounds and have no previous relationship with the victim. This makes it difficult for the police to predict or profile the perpetrators of the crime, thus requiring a more proactive and responsive approach to dealing with the crime. In addition, the fact that some online commercial sex workers work under duress because they are victims of human trafficking shows that there is a dimension of exploitation and violence that needs to be addressed seriously. The Central Jakarta Metro Police need to work together with related institutions to provide protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking, as well as take law enforcement actions against perpetrators of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

By understanding these data in depth, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can conduct comprehensive intelligence analysis to design effective and focused prevention strategies to protect online commercial sex workers from the various risks of crime they face. Collaborative efforts between the police, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations will be key to tackling crimes against online commercial sex workers and creating a safer environment for them.

b) In-depth Analysis: Once the problem has been identified, an in-depth analysis is conducted to understand the groups involved in the crime. This includes how they operate, the patterns of crime that are often committed, and vulnerabilities that can be exploited to prevent the crime. In conducting an in-depth analysis of crimes against online commercial sex workers in Central Jakarta, several aspects need to be considered in more detail based on the data that has been identified previously.

First, in the context of crimes against online commercial sex workers, it is important to conduct an in-depth analysis of the crime patterns that occur. Data shows that crimes against online commercial sex workers include physical violence, property crimes, and murder cases. By conducting an in-depth analysis of these crime patterns, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can identify crime trends, vulnerable areas, and the modus operandi of the perpetrators. This will allow for the formulation of more effective law enforcement strategies and the placement of more appropriate resources to prevent crime.

Second, an in-depth analysis also needs to be conducted on the factors that influence the vulnerability of online commercial sex workers to crime. Data shows that the online profiles of online commercial sex workers can attract the attention of criminals, while the presence of random and unknown perpetrators adds complexity to crime prevention efforts. By conducting an in-depth analysis of these factors, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can identify patterns of criminal behavior, motivations behind the crime, and vulnerabilities of the victims. This analysis will help in developing more targeted and effective protection and prevention programs.

In addition, an in-depth analysis also needs to be conducted on law enforcement efforts that have been carried out in tackling crimes against online commercial sex workers. By analyzing the successes and obstacles in law enforcement efforts that have been carried out, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can improve existing law enforcement strategies, increase cooperation with related institutions, and identify opportunities to increase effectiveness in tackling crimes against online commercial sex workers.

By conducting an in-depth analysis of various aspects related to crimes against online commercial sex workers, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can develop more effective prevention and law enforcement strategies, and provide better protection for victims of these crimes. Collaboration between the police, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations will be key to tackling crimes against online commercial sex workers in a holistic and sustainable manner

c) Response and Implementation of Solutions: Based on the information obtained from the analysis, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can develop effective prevention strategies. This can include increasing patrols in vulnerable areas, collaborating with online service providers to monitor suspicious activity, or educating the public about the dangers of online sex worker crimes.

Based on the analysis of the response to online sex worker crimes in Central Jakarta, the Central Jakarta Metro Police is advised to increase protection and law enforcement for this vulnerable group. The police need to raise awareness that sex workers also have the right to be protected because they are not breaking the law, while the focus of law enforcement should be directed at pimps or people who employ sex workers following Indonesian law. In addition, the police need to conduct in-depth investigations to find out why online sex workers rarely report the crimes they experience, and to realize that online sex workers are a vulnerable group that is susceptible to various forms of crime and exploitation.

To implement the recommendations, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can form a special unit that focuses on the protection and law enforcement of online sex workers, with members who are specially trained in handling cases involving sex workers. In addition, training and outreach programs on the rights of sex workers, procedures for handling cases of crimes against sex workers, and a sensitive approach to victims of crime need to be held to improve the understanding of police officers. Cooperation with related government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and human rights protection institutions also needs to be established to provide holistic protection for online sex workers. In addition, encouraging the active participation of sex workers in the law enforcement process by creating a safe and supportive environment for them to report crimes they experience is also an important step in improving the response and protection of online sex workers.

d) Assessment and Evaluation: After the implementation of the solution, it is important to continuously evaluate the effectiveness of the preventive measures taken. Intelligence analysis can help in evaluating whether the efforts made have been successful in reducing crimes against online commercial sex workers in Central Jakarta.

In the context of assessing and evaluating efforts to protect and enforce the law against online commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Central Jakarta, the Central Jakarta Metro Police need to conduct an in-depth analysis to understand the effectiveness of the measures that have been implemented. The evaluation is carried out to assess the extent to which awareness of protection against CSWs has been increased among police officers and the public. In addition, an evaluation also needs to be carried out to identify the reasons why online sex workers rarely report the crimes they experience and the extent to which protection against online CSWs has been increased. The evaluation also includes an assessment of the involvement of CSWs in the law enforcement process and the extent to which a safe and supportive environment has been created.

After the evaluation is carried out, the Central Jakarta Metro Police need to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the results of the evaluation. Effective measures need to be maintained and strengthened, while identified weaknesses need to be fixed through policy improvements, additional training for police officers, or increased cooperation with related parties. Continuous evaluation and assessment will help the Central Jakarta Metro Police to continue to improve their response and protection of online sex workers and ensure that law enforcement efforts are in line with the needs and vulnerabilities of this vulnerable group.

With this approach, the Central Jakarta Metro Police can use intelligence analysis to design more effective and focused prevention strategies to address the problem of online commercial sex worker crimes in their area.

E. CONCLUSION

Through this research, it can be found that the Central Jakarta Metro Police have not taken proactive steps to protect sex workers operating in their jurisdiction. This makes sex workers not actively protected. However, the steps taken by the Central Jakarta Metro Police are to protect sex workers who are victims such as in the case of protection for victims of TPPO which resulted in the development of the case to reveal other victims. By looking at the data and the lack of reports of sex workers who are victims in the Central Jakarta area, a similar phenomenon could occur.

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