

Neighborhood Watch as a Mechanism to Reduce Crime in Residential Areas in Malaysia

Syarmila Hany Haron

School of Housing, Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang

Abstract: This Study is about the Role of the Neighborhood Watch as a mechanism for crime prevention in the housing area of the Pelangi apartment, George Town, Penang. The purpose of this study is to determine the understanding and the awareness of the residents towards the concept and the roles of the Neighborhood Watch scheme and their participation in order to ensure the personal security and that of the neighbors. In addition to that, the study is also to establish whether the Neighborhood Watch scheme is able to alleviate the fear of crime and to reduce the cases of criminal acts such as house breaking, vandalism, robberies and thefts of personal belongings. Besides, this study is also trying to implement the Neighborhood Watch in the area. The study was completed through a survey method using questionnaires to obtain the relevant data, involving 199 samples of the Pelangi's apartment residents who were of various ethnic groups. The data was moreover collected from the interviews and study documentation. The data were subsequently analyzed through the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences using both descriptive as well as the inference statistics. The results of the study showed that there were an understanding and awareness among the residents of the Pelangi apartment about the concept and the roles of the Neighborhood Watch Scheme. The residents also participated in its activities in order to ensure personal security and the security of the neighbors. However, the study also showed that the Neighborhood Watch scheme did not alleviate the fear of crime among the residents and did not reduce the relevant criminal acts of house breaking, vandalism, and personal thefts in the area. The findings of the study also revealed that there was no significant relationship between the implementation of the Neighborhood Watch scheme and the reduction of criminal cases in question.

Keywords: Neighborhood Watch, Crime prevention, Crime, Fear of Crime, Security System. Patrol.

I. INTRODUCTION

The crime rate in Malaysia is a serious concern; although the rate is currently reduced to 27 percent of 2,735 the total of burglary cases in 2014 (Statistics from the Bukit Aman Headquarters, 2015). Various possibilities could be the cause of the burglary crime. This phenomenon can be perceived from the social and physical aspects. The impact on this community causes the changes to the social issue such as high in crime index. The Penang Island correspondingly by statistical indices of burglary with an increase of 12 percent to 1126 cases in 2014 (Statistics from the Bukit Aman Headquarters, 2015) So clearly confirms that the crime occurred in urban areas. For example, crime can subsist attributed to the migration of outsiders into the neighborhood due to the employment opportunities provided near residential areas such as offices and commercial activities. This involuntarily provided opportunities for burglars to strategize their actions and to burgle through opened doors, windows and unlocked cars, parked outside homes. Generally crimes were committed by adults and teenagers less than 18 years of age (Brantingham, P.L, & Brantingham, P.J., 1993). Due to traffic congestion in the housing area many of the outsiders trespassing into residential areas and unintentionally several houses were broken into. Other factors that need to be comprehended are possibly related to criminal activity schedule and daily routine. For example, the neighborhood office hours are 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday. The situation is likely that offenders commit burglary activities on weekends during lunchtime. This condition can encourage burglary

cases go unnoticed by neighbors. (<http://www.arch.vt.edu/crimeprev>, March 26, 2000). There are two related factors of criminality has decreased dramatically in the 1990's via a result of factors such as surplus of police to curb crime and improvement of many criminals have been arrested (Levitt, 2004). The necessity to observe why people commit crimes is central to criminology. However, criminal motivation differs in the ability to describe crime causation (Schmallegger, 2004). Causes of crime vary substantially from the offender to the offender. Crime causations involved a wide array of factors: poor parenting during early childhood, impact of poverty, conscious and unconscious attempts at peer group emulation, values and lifestyles learned from those around them and possibly fundamental and profound genetic influences of self choices (Schmallegger, 2004).

Among the factors that contribute to the reduction of crime in recent years is because of the awareness of the community. The police had planned the awareness to harmonize security control system in collaboration with the residents for the neighborhood safety purpose (<http://www.utusan.com.my>, June 11, 2000). This proposal involves the coordination of police patrols to 173 Neighborhood Watch areas around Kuala Lumpur. Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation suggested a centralized monitoring system to new residential areas. The police correspondingly took the initiative to create a security system in cooperation with neighborhood associations operating in the city of Kuala Lumpur. For instance, the implementation of the crime prevention method was a 24-hour joint patrols by the police and the company's security personnel, covering the residential and commercial precincts. Sunway's security arm currently has 200 personnel and 83 were recently accorded full-fledged auxiliary police status. In addition, the group has installed CCTV cameras incorporating the latest technology that can zoom and pan to increase surveillance in an area. The cameras are monitored round-the-clock by the police monitoring centre at the Bandar Sunway police station (MPSJ - Municipal Council of Subang Jaya, <http://ocps.mpsj.gov.my/cms/login.jsp>, 2005).

While criminal cases started to decline, but there is still a space or opportunity of such cases could arise. Although several security control system were planned, but the question is whether a neighborhood watch scheme is still relevant to the public at the time of this observation execute handle criminal cases that affect the safety of themselves and neighbors. In other words, whether Neighborhood Watch schemes are operative and will continue to be a mechanism to deal with criminal activities in the residential area.

Consequently, it is the objective of this study to determine whether the existing neighborhood scheme can still handle criminal activities in the Pelangi apartments in a residential area in the city of George Town, Penang designated as the study area.

This study aims to examine the effectiveness of Neighborhood Watch schemes in an exertion to reduce crime and the fear of crime in an environment of residential areas. The survey conducted to comprehend if the Neighborhood Watch scheme is still relevant as an effective mechanism to help the residents in residential areas to encounter and deal with the problem of crime in the present and future.

In Malaysia, Neighborhood Watch scheme was implemented on August 29th in 1975 (the development of society, JPN December 2, 1994). The main goal is the establishment of neighborhood watch to keep the country safe from the threat of the country through joint ventures with local residents in response to the tragedy of May 13th in 1969. However, starting January 1st in 1983 when the country entered the category 1 under regulation 5A classified (under *Peraturan-Peraturan Perlu Rukun Tetangga 1975* or the Neighborhood Watch Act 1975 as the neighborhood starting from January 1st, 1983). Emphasis is given to the goodwill and unity and cohesion goals, replacing security goals. Therefore, the government introduced a new Neighborhood Watch concept as a responsibility to foster neighborhood spirit and unity. In other words, the objectives and the role of the Neighborhood Watch have been amended because national security is no longer the main goal of the neighborhood. Judging by the neighborhood before, patrols intend to be conducted by members of the neighborhood at night. An action will apply to the members of the neighborhood if they fail to carry out these tasks in accordance with the provisions set forth in the development of the *Peraturan-Peraturan Perlu Rukun Tetangga 1975* or the Neighborhood Watch Act 1975. However, since a few years ago, a patrol by members of neighborhood associations are rarely made. Patrolling at night difficult to implement because it can affect performance at work the next day In that regard, 1,900 administrative and approaches of the Neighborhood Watch (KRT) across the country is being restructured to improve planning, particularly to make it a community activity center (<http://www.utusan> Malaysia, 06.06.2000). This aims to ensure that the scheme has adjusted to the neighborhood changes in government policies and the neighborhood can be considered as effective mechanisms to assist local communities in efforts to resolve any conflict that arises.

Therefore, this study can also help authorities' efforts Neighborhood Watch scheme to revitalize the neighborhood and if necessary, amend the *Peraturan-Peraturan Perlu Rukun Tetangga 1975* or the Neighborhood Watch Act 1975 to increase the level of public safety, fostering neighborliness and solidarity, in accordance with current and future requirements.

This research may also help the efforts to raise awareness of residents to reactivate the Neighborhood Watch scheme and enhance cooperation between police and residents in the housing area to ensure the safety and comfort. In addition, this research also may help efforts of Neighborhood Watch parties to foster cognizance amid residents in the residential area that the neighborhood is an operative strategy to tackle criminal activities and lessen crime and fear of crime in the housing area.

A. Neighborhood Watch:

Neighborhood Watch is an approach to form a relationship concerning households in the neighborhood with police and local government. The purpose is to assist the community to defend their safety and property safety, to reduce feelings of fear of crime and recuperate local environment by improving home security system, more vigilance, promote neighborliness and repair their environment.

According to Neighborhood Watch organization, the United Kingdom, crime is a problem that haunts the world and victimization rates have fallen by more than half since peak levels of crime in the mid-1990s (Office for National Statistics, 2015), but we are not able to master the problem of crime as a whole. Different ways to eliminate crime has been committed. Many of the strategies that was not applicable to gain to the society that does not face any criminal problems. In this case, the community itself can play its role towards the construction of the community.

The first step to tackling crime is to investigate the root cause of crime. Most of the crimes were against property, not people. The majority of those who commit crimes of the non-professional criminals or crimes planned (www.nwatch.org.uk). Theft of property crime often occurs when there is an opportunity. Young people often commit these crimes. When they grow older, they stop the criminal activities (www.nwatch.org.uk). Most likely affected age ranges involved in such cases are that teenagers between the ages of 15 to 18 years (in the [http:// www. Nwatch.org.uk](http://www.Nwatch.org.uk), 2001: 1).

The United Kingdom Police estimated 70% until 90% car theft occur for the reason of easy targets and opportunities. According to surveys and observation have shown that approximately 1 ratio of 5 drivers often does not bother to lock the doors and windows of their cars. Similar with the crime scene burglary, approximately 30% of crimes in the United Kingdom burglary committed by a thief who enters without breaking the doors and windows This is because households were left an unlocked door or open window. If such opportunities are always there, then of course this crime frequently occur.

Neighborhood Watch Organization in accordance with the United Kingdom, eight out of ten thefts committed by non-professional criminals. In three out of ten stolen, the thief did not even have to break down doors or windows because the doors and windows are left open. Thieves love the opportunity to be easy (in [http: //www.nwatch.org.uk](http://www.nwatch.org.uk), 2001, 1). If these conditions do not exist, criminals will find it difficult to commit a crime and burglary crimes are also not going to happen. The police also have more time to deal with crimes that may occur as prevention efforts.

B. Neighborhood Watch and Theft:

According to Persico and Sunderland (1985:123) the Neighborhood watch started in the year of the Republic which was at that time no professional organisations or the police force to look after the citizens' safety. Republic is a latin word signifies 'res republic' or public affair. This indicates the country is not colonized under the monarchy system that is the old city of Greek governed through democracy. Therefore, in order to ensure the public safety, the community, for example in Boston and New York City had established a group of watchers identified as Citizen Watch. The introduction of the Neighborhood watch schemes was aimed to help reduced the offence rate towards property in the housing areas (Persico & and Sunderland, 1985).The survey was conducted in the city of Seattle, Washington State, showing people in the city are worried about theft crimes more than other crimes. Most of the thefts in the city, according to the Washington State Police, occurred during the day and through the unlocked door or window. The police and people in Seattle have cooperated and make a pact and negotiations to resolve the issue. The police helped to establish Neighborhood Watch in parts of certain cities. At the meeting, residents were given basic ways to deal with cases of theft. They had agreed to cooperate. They were divided into 10 groups to provide shelter to 20 households in their area. Consequently the Neighborhood Watch program has reduced the rate of thefts from 61% to 48% in certain parts of the city in Seattle.

C. Neighborhood Crime Prevention Organization for Vandalism:

Community cooperation should not be too formal to implement programs such as Neighborhood Watch and stop - crime program. There is a case of a person who had retired in Chicago harassed by vandals. The neighbors have complained their problems to the Police. So along with the police they had to devise a strategy where the people living adjacent to the park agreed to install lights outside all night. The police also agreed to make a number of patrols in the evening. After that, no more cases of vandalism were committed in the area. Action and cooperation can reduce the cost and purpose to stop the vandalism cases reached

By RT in The North of England Borough of Sedgfield, the United Kingdom in the [http://www. Nwatch.org.uk](http://www.Nwatch.org.uk), 2001: 2), an organization called the Ranger Community (Community Rangers) takes consisting of local residents was established in 1990. This is in line with the recommendations of the Local Government authorities in order to be co-operating among the local population to organize a scheme to monitor and address the issue of safety and environmental issues. Neighborhood Watch in the United Kingdom has also designed a complete and flexible module. It was designed as a springboard to suit the prevailing issues and problems in a Neighborhood (in the <http://www.nwatch.org.uk>, 2001, 2). These schemes aim to produce young people who are aware of their responsibilities for maintaining security and the manner of the self and society. They had to work closely not only with the police but also with the school. The proposal of an idea can be applied to a project or competition. This includes projects to prevent crime, maintain community safety and vehicle (Vehicle Watch), awareness of the dangers of drugs (Drugs Awareness), a young guard neighborhood (Junior Neighborhood Watch) and school guard (School Watch).

D. Neighborhood Watch Program in Malaysia:

In Malaysia at the moment, Neighborhood Watch program in association with the Crime (crime -free environment) was launched in Bangsar and Cheras in collaboration with the Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation (MCPF) (<http://www.utusan>, October 4, 2001). Some project yet to be launched in four other areas. The projects include a centralized control system (central monitoring system) (CMS) installed on the camera at close range (cameras closed-circuit television (CCTV) in strategic locations. The concept was also suggested that the volunteers to serve the community aspects of crime prevention.

E. Neighborhoods definition:

Much has been said about the definition of the Neighborhood, especially from the point of physical planners, designers, geographers from various dimensions such as borders and regions, involving land use, population density, street patterns, the natural boundary, state houses and open spaces (Park et. al. , 1915).

When this idea was introduced as a solution concept of ecology, planners and designers to easily design without emphasis on social issues in the neighborhood Although this idea leads to social idealism, Clarence Stein, Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright (in Hester, 1975, 7) defines the physical concept as containing elements as follows:

- a. A neighborhood focal point usually the elementary school with it's recreation area (ideally centered in the park with not more than a half-mile walk through the park to the kindergarten or the elementary school without crossing traffic).
- b. Peripheral access road with connections to a free-flowing parkway.
- c. Elimination of rectangular residential islands surrounded by concrete rivers, with their streaming traffic.
- d. Safe residential streets laid out in short loops and cul-de-sac.
- e. Every home abutting planned park and recreation spaces. Neighborhood facilities - auditorium, parklets, parks, and recreation courts, including tot lots, baseball and basketball, "golden age" areas, and nationality games such as bocci and bowling on the green A neighborhood shopping center (in Hester ,1975,11)

" ...safe residential streets...to whom? The likelihood is for the safety of children when playing in a residential area, but it still did not emphasize security and criminal terms Terrence Lee (in Hester, 1975.11) also submitted an opinion an area or neighborhood can be defined as "socio-spatial schema", that the social and physical components include a scheme But the planners, designers and social scientists are trying to define the neighborhood as something related to human behavior, geography, land development and social forecasting, planning urban and social change.

However, according to Isaacs & Wirth (in Hester, 1975.11), because human behavior is not only exposed around the local area even now globally, the definition of the neighborhood is no longer relevant. The theories are not practical for use. As a result, in conjunction to that the designers did not ignore the opinion of the users themselves.

However, a practical definition is covering the interest of people in the neighborhood who identify social, and political aspects of airspace as defined population on the issue of domestic relations matters in the planning and building. By Milton Kotler (in Hester, 1975, 11) also;

“The neighborhood is a political settlement of small territory and familiar association, whose absolute property is its capacity for deliberative democracy.”

His definition of political importance and power in a neighborhood of the active population and the right to maintain and develop the neighborhood a favor and obstacles to controlling their neighborhoods. Thus, the organization will be formed when an event occurs by Andrew Jackson (in Hester 1975, 13): "But you must remember my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price, if you wish, to secure the blessing." So how to get security and the achievement of good quality of life is to make a commitment and showing interest in the neighborhood.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Research design:

This research is a survey using quantitative and qualitative methods. The questionnaire used to gather data through respondents selected as samples from a population survey responses from a sample depends on the perception of their experience and their participation in the Neighborhood Watch scheme implemented in their residential areas, data were also obtained through interviews with the police and the Department of National Unity on crime and neighborhood organizations. These data were analyzed to get a score that gives answers to the questions that have been assigned study. Information and data collected by some theoretical-based procedure, through questionnaires, documents from archives, internet and neighborhood watch, record and statistics, observations, interviews with officials in certain positions. In other words, quantitative and qualitative methods were used to collect information and data necessary. The first step is to collect data that describe the patterned theoretical terms, definitions and concepts of the study (Hedrick et al., 1993). A Search of newspapers from archives, housing layout plans and journals relating to the Neighborhood Watch in the United Kingdom is to get an initial overview of the past and present neighborhood. Comparisons should be done to assess the weaknesses of the study abroad. Records and statistics on crime available from the Northeast District Police Headquarters in Jalan Patani, Georgetown, Penang The aim is to examine areas that have a high risk of criminal activity before the existence of crime, but declined after the existence of such activities. This study aims to select suitable study area.

B. Study Sampling Methods:

There are 960 housing units in five blocks an apartment study. Twenty percent of the population has been selected as the sample of 200 housing units. Random sampling selection is to avoid bias (De Vaus, 1986). The selection of the sample accounted for 200 units in all five blocks of the apartment. Apartment took every 40 samples. In addition, at every level, on every block, two will be a randomly selected sample of 12 units available at that level. For example, the unit 4 and 7 were selected as the sample for that level. Moreover, so on with the selection of other samples at the block level and otherwise. Sample Management procedures with a total of 250 questionnaires were submitted to the Treasurer Area Neighborhood Association in Pelangi Apartment who agreed to help investigators to administer the questionnaire. Fortunately, Treasurer of Neighborhood Watch is a graduate teacher, who also performs this task during study for an undergraduate degree. The researcher herself has given a briefing on the questionnaire and how to manage them to him. The questionnaire was available in five packages each of which consists of 50 questionnaires to five blocks of the apartment. Since each of these apartments has 17 levels, three questionnaires were used for each level. This questionnaire has been handed back to the researcher from the Neighborhood Watch Treasurer in Pelangi Apartment Area Neighborhood after a week delivered to him. A total of 199 respondents, 80% have responded in the past two weeks. Once checked, all questionnaires were completed. Then all the 199 sets of questionnaires were accounted for processing in the SPSS.

C. Research Measures:

The survey was conducted to obtain an accurateness of Neighborhood watch, victimization and fear of crime among the neighbors in Pelangi Apartment over the 12 months period. The survey measures used was a five-page questionnaire booklet used to guide the interviews. All of the interviews were conducted from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm and it took only 10 - 15 minutes of the respondent's time. The questionnaire was divided into 3 sections as follows: a) Section A – Questions on Respondents Demographic Data b) Section B – Questions on the Roles of Neighborhood Watch c) Section C – Questions on Victimization. The questions were adapted from the British Crime Survey.

D. Results and Discussion:

From the data analyzed, it was found that most of the respondents are male 70% while female respondents with 30%. In terms of age, found almost half of a total of respondents 58% lives in the neighborhood ranging from 21- 40 years of age, 41% is in the range of 41 - 60 years old, while the least is the elderly who's more than 60 years old with 2%. The majority of residents made up of people who are married with a total of 75%, followed by the single residents of 21%. Only 5% respondents from the widow and the widower Respondents who live here are Malays of 34%, Chinese residents 32%, Indians which is 23% residents and Others as many as 11%. The working group is dominant in the private sector with 43%, while the business sector is self-employed with 27% and 23% are working in the government sector. Almost half of the residents mostly working is in between 21-40 years of age, that is a total of 29% people between 41-60 years and 18% people with an income of Rs 1001 to Rs 2000. While wages in the range of Rs 3001 and above is a total of 3%. Income category RM 500 to RM 1000 is a total 24%. Revenues in the range of Rs 2001 up to RM 3000 involving 24% of the respondents. A total of 3% people have an income of less than RM 500 and they are made up of groups of students in Universities. The average number of households per housing unit is between 3 to 4 people per house with 48%. 35% out of the respondents were married. The second highest number households are the or 32% and 29% of the residents were married. The average number of households for 7 to 8 category by 4% inmates who married While single people are included in the category 1 and 2 an average of 8% of the households The total number of categories is 14% households. The last category consists of more than 8 category of households with 1% only.

Table I: Crosstab between Total of Household and Age.

Numbers of household	Age			Total of household	%
	21-40	41-60	>60 years		
1-2	22	6	0	28	14
3-4	61	32	3	96	48
5-6	26	38	0	64	32
7-8	5	4	0	9	5
> 8 people	1	1	0	2	1

E. Distribution of Independent Variables Findings:

For a Neighborhood concept surveillance among neighbors is a responsibility for security purposes, the study found that 86% ascertain their visit neighbors once a day, while 14% think that surveillance among neighbors unimportant on the grounds of "mind your own business" and some also stated there is no time due to daily office hours and work. Awareness of Own Self-Responsibility with a total of 76% of the residents aware of the responsibility to inform the neighbors, 14% left address or contact numbers in case of emergency. Whereas a small number of 5% informs their immediate neighbors of when they are returning home While residents who Perform safety checklist before leaving the house, agreed with altogether 100% ensure doors, windows and other openings were examined to determine whether a key tool is safe and lock the door when leaving the house. In fact, this is the daily practice that needs to be done. Mostly of respondents also understand about letting the house looks like uninhabited when not at home. While 81% said they store valuable items in a safe place. However, 70% respondents saved money in their homes with small amounts only. The Majority of the residents realized placing keys under flower pots, in the mailbox or under floor mat is a less secure way. According to Security system, majority of the residents ensure doors, windows and other openings inspected to determine safety before leaving the house. 53% residents used the padlock for additional safety equipment. The rest can be seen in the Table below.

Table II: Safety Checklist What To Do Before Leaving Home

	Yes	No
1. Make sure doors, windows and other openings that were inspected to determine whether it's locked safely?	199	
2. When you leave home, do you lock the door and windows?	199	
3. Does the house look like uninhabited in your absence?	170	29
4. Do you keep the lights on if not at home at night?	83	116
5. Do valuables such as bicycles kept in place secure?	162	37
6 Are you hiding a house key under the pot interest, in the mailbox or under the doormat?	3	196
7. Do you attach a note to the door when leaving the house?	13	186
8. Do you have a safe to store valuables?	57	142
9. Have you planned a way in which only a small amount of money kept in the house?	139	60
10. Do you keep and lock in the security check book?	56	143
11. Have you ever had a credit card or other document which can be identified by the number?	75	124
12. Have you ever had your personal identification mark on goods which are the most easily stolen?	93	106
13. Have you listed and describe your property?	98	101

F. The Role of Housing Residents and Cooperation in Neighborhood Watch to protect themselves and neighbors.

1. Patrols:

It turns out there are many more respondents, 84% residents expect the police to patrol their block while 12% expressed that the Neighborhood Watchers patrol the residential block. The residents stated that Patrol was not carried on during the holiday with 74%, 69% of respondents answered patrols were managed once a day. The remaining 4% answered twice a day, 1% respondents indicated patrol only made three times and 0.5% resident answered 4 times.

2. A role in the neighbourhood:

Only 13% respondents, 87% not members of the committee and only 2% a regular member. Many members of the committee involved in Neighborhood Watch has lived in the housing area of more than 3 years. A total of 5% committee members comprising civil servants like teachers and government officials are 3% Chinese who work in the sector. 2% Indians and 0.5% foreigners self-employment also involved in the Neighborhood Watch committee.

3. Neighborhood Watch and Fear of Crime:

Fear of crime is inseparable from crime if the residents living in the neighborhoods that have experienced victimization or in areas with high crime index. The total of 50% respondents stated not agree that they feel fear when alone at night. Whereas 25% respondents still experience fear when alone in their home at night Most of the respondents 73% recognized their neighbors this area while 70% feel comfortable living with their neighbors and 80% residents have a feeling of acceptance in the neighborhood. The majority of the neighbors were the Malays and Chinese stayed in the Neighborhood for more than 3 years. The least 16% of respondents did not feel fear at night, 9% did not know their neighbors, 13% were less comfortable lives in the Neighborhood, 29% feels unacceptable in this neighborhood whereas 66% still felt that the apartment was not safe to live in.

4. Neighborhood Watch and Reduction of Criminal Cases Identified:

In the past 12 months in a residential area of the Pelangi apartment, there were 9% suffered from vehicle theft that occurred in this residential area and 3% experience theft outside the residential areas. While the other 88% of the residents never experienced car theft before. Theft of car accessories was 7% cases occurred in the area and 3% cases in other areas. Most cases occur once the frequency of repeat offenders stealing 2% times in the same place is low and involve only two households.

Members in households whose car was harassed and damaged by pests civilian cars or people trying to steal with 4% cases and occurs once in the area, and 3% cases occur twice outside the housing area. While that happened twice in the residential area involves 2% respondents. Thieves who commit frequently are high 2% inside the residential area and 1% case outside this residential area. Almost all the high case involves two subjects in which 91% owns a vehicle. Those who deal with bicycle theft in the last 12 months with low frequency involving 3% cases and happens occasionally one respondent experienced it 3 times outside this housing area. Two respondents experience it outside the study area of all. One of the respondents has experienced it three times outside the housing area. However, crimes against bicycle theft are low compared with cars because most respondents do not have a bike. According to frequency analysis, only 11% respondents who had a bicycle in 12 months

Looking at the average frequency analysis burglary without permission and steal or try to steal any item within 12 months happens once only, 7 cases occurred twice in the last year in this housing area. While burglary that occurs outside of this housing area was one case but twice. But judging from the result, most of the respondents make use of additional security systems of more than a total of 10% respondents or, while the rest, including respondents who face theft using only one or two only, means additional security systems.

For cases of burglary without permission or may cause damage with 8% cases and occurs in a residential area, 4% happens twice and one case occurred three times. Frequency of theft from a house was once in a residential area with 9% cases and a 2% case happens twice. While there is only 1% cases happens outside of the area. There were only 6% cases of theft occurs inside near the parking lot. The majority of thefts occur in this residential area. Crime in connection with the vandalism that damaged homes or in the yard belonging to households is 4% cases happens once and 1% of cases happen twice. In conclusion, the level of vandalism in this area is not very high compared to other crimes in the area. According to the police crime statistics outlined that most of the crimes that occurred were involving an outsider.

Table III: The Overall Total Number of Crimes That Occur In Pelangi Apartment

Types of Crime	No. of Cases
Car Theft	52
Car Vandalism	23
Break-in	24
Burglary	36
Vandalism against home / home goods	21
Total	156

G. Hypothesis:

This section aims to answer the research questions to test hypotheses about the relationship between research and implementation activities with neighborhood crime reduction in a residential area of the Pelangi apartment. The first step in testing the null hypotheses by calculating the mean score for each activity with neighborhood crime and fear of crime Then Spearman correlation analysis was used to obtain the product of the moment correlation coefficient Spearman to determine the relationship between each activity with neighborhood crime, fear of crime and the neighborhood.

The second step is to see whether the relationship between each dimension of neighborhood activity is significant or not significant at $\alpha = 0.05$. If $p < \alpha$, the null hypothesis may be deductible (Runyon, Haber, Pittenger, & Coleman, 1996 385), which is a significant relationship between neighborhoods with criminal activity. If $p > \alpha$, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected (De Vaus, 1986). Table below showed Descriptive statistics. Variables must be defined as the study of the independent variables and the dependent variable (Kinnear and Gray, 1997: 182). Therefore, the independent variables of this study are the Neighborhood Watch and crime and fear of crime is the dependent variable.

H. The Relationship of Neighborhood Watch between, Burglary, Vandalism and Property Theft:

The relationship between Neighborhoods watch and burglary disclosed that there is a significant correlation between the frequencies of patrols with burglary once a day. According to the result, there is also a significant relationship between the frequency of patrols with members in households whose car was damaged by vandals or by trying to steal the vehicle. Whereas the analysis also showed a positive relationship between the frequency of patrols with attempted burglary without permission or cause damage The result also reveals a significant relationship between the feeling of safety and vehicle theft. Finally, the study also discloses a significant relationship between the frequency occurrences of patrols with the loss of vehicle accessories.

III. CONCLUSION

Almost majority of the residents were highly aware of their responsibility to watch over the neighbors, practice and implement the security system before leaving the house. This shows they are actively involved in terms of surveillance among neighbors. As a conclusion, the neighbors care about their environments and aware of the crime opportunities (Schmallegger, 2004). The study also reveals the findings also contributes to other studies on victimization compared to the police records. Indeed, the neighborhood can be a mechanism to address the crime problem if the existing organizational structure modified or changed policies, programs and strategies and implementation procedures to really involve the community as a whole and ultimately contribute towards the attainment of salvation and perfection of life.

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