

The Journal of Population Research



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The role of neighborhood watch and the relationship between victimization, fear of crime and security system in Malaysia

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Abstract

This research is concerning the Role of the Neighborhood Watch as a method to deter criminality in the Pelangi apartment, George Town, Penang. The determination of research is to regulate the understanding and the attentiveness of the tenants towards the notion and the functions of the Neighborhood Watch scheme and their involvement in order to certify 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 research was completed within a survey method using questionnaires to acquire the significant data, regarding 199 samples of the Pelangi's apartment residents. The data was furthermore collected from the face to face interviews and study documentation. The data were successively evaluated via the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences as a result of together with descriptive as well as the inference statistics. The results of the research indicated that there was a mutual comprehension and responsiveness among the residents of the Pelangi apartment concerning the concept and the roles of the Neighborhood Watch Scheme. The occupants also joined in its activities in order to certify personal security and the security of the residents. Nevertheless, the research correspondingly revealed that the Neighborhood Watch scheme did not lessen the fear of crime amid the tenants and did not decrease the related criminal acts of burglary, vandalism, and thefts in the area. The findings of the research also disclosed that there was no significant relationship between the application of the Neighborhood Watch scheme and the decline of criminal cases.

Keywords: 1. Crime prevention, 2. Fear of Crime, 3. Neighborhood Watch, 4. Security System, 5. Vandalism, 6. Victimization.

I. Introduction

The rising in crime index in Malaysia is a serious apprehension; though the rate is presently reduced to 27% of 2,735 the total of burglary cases in 2014 (Crime Statistics from the Bukit Aman Police Headquarters, 2015). The Penang Island congruently by statistical indices of burglary with an increase of 12% to 1126 cases in 2014 (Crime Statistics from the Bukit Aman Police Headquarters, 2015). Numerous potentials could be the cause of the burglary crime. According to Zelinka & Brennan (2001), a person who commits crimes or other undesirable activities with a rational mindset, does so on the basis of perceiving the available opportunity to take advantage of a victim (i.e., person or property) and the idea of not being caught or identified as the perpetrator of the act. Known as the "crime triangle": a victim, an offender and an opportunity for a crime to occur. Eliminating one of the crime triangle processes would enable the public safety and crime prevention to be maintained (Simon & Schuster, 1970). At the present time victimisation and fear of crime are major community challenges. Years of research by Taylor (1999) had noted that the physical environment could create opportunities for criminal activities and fear of crime. Sometimes one feels safe when a place is designed to provide natural surveillance, and control of one's directions and whereabouts through the presence of one's close knit neighbours. The neighbours within walking distance could not be identified. The neighbours also felt the uninviting gestures from those

"fortresses" surrounding the houses. On the contrary, a research project to gauge the effects over time of social disorder (social incivilities) and physical deterioration (physical incivilities) on neighbourhood residents' fear, crime changes, and changes in basic neighbourhood structure. According to the "Broken Windows Theory" by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling (1982) signs of deterioration such as unmaintained garden, overgrown trees surrounding the neighbourhood, increase the feeling of fear. This deterioration of the physical environments was a sign of weakness in maintenance. It also reduced participation of neighbours in outdoor activities. The environment is attractive to crime. Each of the neighbours then recognizes these fear signs and automatically reduces his or her participation of outdoor interactions and activities. For example, the office hours are 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday. Thus, leaving the neighbourhood less likely to be able to defend its deteriorated environment against criminal attempts, unwanted intrusions and to ward off unknown strangers wondering in front of the neighbourhood. There are two interrelated issues of law-breaking has declined dramatically in the 1990's through a consequence of factors such as extra police man to control crime and improvement of numerous criminals have been arrested (Levitt, 2004). Crime may increase if the neighbours do not provide "Eyes on the Streets" as suggested by Jane Jacobs (1961). No crime preventions, policies, mechanisms, are known to decrease the committed crimes in the housing area (Schmallegger, 2004). People are unconscious of their surroundings particularly the crime environment and crime opportunities. According (Schmallegger, 2004) one of the causative factors are urban citizens frequently leaving houses unoccupied for a period of time. Many crimes, in fact, appear to be highly opportunistic and involve little or no conscious searching (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1993; Maguire & Bennet, 1982; Barlow, 1990; Cromwell et. a./., 1991). Another factor of opportunities was the failure of the physical structure that is in the locking systems which reveals that windows and doors that were built since 1970's are not crime proof (Crime Awareness by Kamal Effendi in Promoting Safe City Through Environmental Design Seminar, 2004). Poor locks and bolts are another factor for easy criminal opportunities.

Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation suggested a centralized monitoring system to new residential areas. 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. The household offence rate (including motor vehicle offences) for Bandar Sunway in February 2005 was at 60 crimes per month. The crime rates in Bandar Sunway consists of 4 cases of break-in in the day, 5 cases of break-in at night, 2 cases of stolen motor/truck/van, 1 cases of stolen car and 8 cases of stolen motorbikes. The housing schemes are physically adjacent with a semi-detached and terraces (MPSJ -Municipal Council of Subang Jaya, www.ocps.mpsj.gov.my).

Subsequently, it is the objective of this study to regulate whether the current neighborhood watch scheme can still handle criminal activities in the Pelangi apartments in a residential area in the city of George Town, Penang selected as the study area. These study goals to examine the efficiency of Neighborhood Watch schemes in an effort to decrease crime and the fear of crime in housing areas. The survey conducted to realize if the Neighborhood Watch scheme is still significant as an effective mechanism to help the dwellers in housing areas to confront and deal with the problem of crime in the present and future. Neighborhood Watch scheme was implemented in Malaysia on August 29th in 1975 (the development of society, JPN December 2, 1994). The main goal of neighborhood watch to keep the country safe from the danger of the country through collaborative 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. As an example an active

Neighbourhood watch representatives from almost all of the USJ 18 attended the regular night patrols started on November 1st 1999. The participation were an average of 75% residents by the Street and Block Leaders. After that, the participation from 6 streets (the three additional streets were USJ 18/2A came on board the next month, 18/1 in February and 18/3 in June 2000) raised up to 190 volunteers (Haron, 2008).

This research may also help to foster consciousness of residents to revitalize the Neighborhood Watch scheme and improve cooperation between police and inhabitants in the housing area to safeguard the safety and comfort. Furthermore, this research also may help Neighborhood Watch parties to foster understanding amid residents in the residential area that the neighborhood is a functioning to block criminal activities and diminish crime and fear of crime in the housing area.

A. Neighbouring and sense of community

A neighbour is not just the person who lives next door to you or in your own neighbourhood. The guiding principle here is "know the neighbour." Street and homes should be designed to encourage interaction between them. In general, the term neighbouring refers to social interaction between people living in close residential proximity. According to the literature, it can be positive, negative or indifferent in nature (Berry et. al., 1990). Neighbouring can be about greeting neighbours in the streets as well as banging against a wall when your next door neighbour is playing his drum kit. Neighbourliness by contrast, refers primarily to positive and 'good' neighbouring, although behaviour intended as neighbourly can at times be interpreted by others as intrusive, and some scholars have used the two terms interchangeably (Bridges et. al., 2004).

Definitions of neighbourly behaviour are not consistent and unchanging, but influenced by norms and expectations which differ from neighbourhood to neighbourhood and person to person (Crow et. al., 2002). Whereas in 1950s Bethnal Green the majority of people might have found themselves toward the right-hand side of this spectrum (i.e. more involved with their neighbours), today we hypothesize, based on our review of the literature, that the distribution is skewed toward the centre/left-hand side (i.e. less involved), with significant minorities who are "intrusive" or "passively supportive", but very few who are "interactive and supportive". According to Buonfino and Hilder (2006) fifty years ago many of Britain's cities appeared to have stable and broadly contented communities with strong neighbourly ties. In the particular time stated by the study from Young and Wilmott, in London East End spoke of doors remaining unlocked with their children playing in the streets observed by their neighbours. However in the recent decades the increased mobility, longer life expectancies as well as the breakdown of the extended family have changed the way of life and the extent of being neighbourly.

B. The evaluation of the implementation of neighbourhood watch scheme

The first evaluation of the implementation of Neighbourhood Watch Scheme took place in the United Kingdom was accomplished in Bristol (Bennet et. al., 2003; Veater, 1984). The study employed a pre-test and post-test design involving the victims and public attitude. The research was based on a quasi-experimental, untreated control group design with pretest and posttest surveys. Crime and public attitude surveys were conducted in programme and nonprogramme areas before the launch and again one year following the launch. The police recorded criminal data were assembled. The victimisation survey showed a decrease in the offence rate from a total of 247 reported cases in 979 households (a rate of 25 offences per 100 households) to 174 reported offences in 1,060 households (a rate of 16 offences per household) in the second round. The research conducted showed a success and the programme was effective. Another study, conducted in Merseyside in England claimed that the neighbourhood watch scheme was also a success. It was a comparison between the recorded crime rates for a period of 12 months before and 12 months after the launch of four Home Watch schemes, covering 43 and 97

households. However, the decrease of the number of crimes was very small. The existing review of the neighbourhood watch indicates a mixed result. There are two studies conducted. One was by the police that stated that the neighbourhood watch was successful in preventing crime. On the other hand, the independent researcher concluded that the neighbourhood watch was an ineffective scheme (Rosenbaum, 1987, Bennett, 1990).

Although, the psychological sense of community exists at the neighbourhood level in Chicago (Rosenbaum, 1987, Bennet, 1990), there are chances to build interaction, monitor through programmes that address the lack of leadership or awareness of activities. In an attempt to implement the neighbourhood watch, one must not forget that the residents are the ultimate experts in every neighbourhood context.

C. Neighborhood watch program in malaysia

In the 13th century, then Tanah Melayu or Malaya, now Malaysia, there was in every village a Penghulu or the Village Head who was the caretaker of the residents. There was at that time in the 13th century, no police force or professional organisations to look after the resident's safety and security. Therefore, if suspicious activities occurred in the Village, the villagers would be on the lookout for each other, 24 hours a day. At night time, the villagers mainly the men would be sent to patrol the village and some would be stationed at the guard post made of bamboo or rattan. Normally, every two persons would take shifts to do the night patrols.

In Malaysia, Neighbourhood Watch program in connotation with the Crime (crime -free environment) was launched in Bangsar and Cheras in alliance with the Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation (MCPF) (www.utusan.com, April 4, 2000). Particular project yet to be launched in four other areas. The projects consist of a centralized control system (central monitoring system) (CMS) connected on the camera at close range (cameras closed-circuit television (CCTV) in planned locations. The concept was also recommended that the volunteers to serve the society aspects of crime prevention.

D. Theory of neighbourhood watch

The theory of neighbourhood watch is defined by Bennet et. al. (2003) as the most frequently recorded mechanism by which neighbourhood watch is supposed to reduce crime is as a result of residents looking out for suspicious activities and reporting these to the police. The link between reporting and crime reduction is not usually elaborated in the literature (Bennet et. al., 2003). The resident's regular visible surveillance helps to deter crime by insinuating to the offender that neighbours care about the neighbourhood. Therefore, watching and reporting suspicious activities would create an awareness of fear for the offenders to commit crime in the neighbourhood as it increases the danger of being caught by the police (Bennet et. al., 2003). To prevent crime through a mindset process based on judging the availability of opportunities in a neighbourhood via person or property is to disable the "crime triangle" components: a victim, an offender, and an opportunity to function. (Zelinka, A. & Brennan, D., 2001). In terms of social control, the neighbourhood watch is a mechanism that enhances community participation, cohesion and collective efficacy to increase the ability to decrease crime in the residential area. Collective efficacy is defined as the linkage of trust and cohesion with shared expectations for control. Self efficacy is situated rather than global (one has self efficacy relative to a particular task), a neighbourhood's efficacy exists relative to specific tasks such as maintaining public order (Morenoff et. al., 2001).

II. Methodology

A. research methods

This research is a survey using quantitative methods. The questionnaire used to collect data via respondents chosen as samples from population survey responses from a sample depends on the perception of their experience and their involvement in the Neighbourhood Watch scheme applied in their residential areas. Data were also acquired through interviews with the police and the Department of National Unity on crime and neighbourhood organizations. These data were examined to get a score that provides answers to the questions that have been assigned for the study. Information and data collected by some theoretical-based procedure, through questionnaires, documents from archives, internet and neighbourhood watch, record and statistics, observations, interviews with officials in certain positions. Furthermore, quantitative methods were used to collect information and data necessary. First and foremost is to collect data that define the patterned theoretical terms, definitions and concepts of the study (Hedrick et al., 1993). An exploration of newspapers from archives, housing layout plans and journals relating to the Neighbourhood Watch in the United Kingdom is to get an preliminary overview of the past and present neighbourhood. Comparisons should be done to assess the weaknesses of the study abroad. Records and statistics on crime obtainable from the Northeast District Police Headquarters in Jalan Patani, Georgetown, Penang. The aim is to inspect areas that have a high risk of criminal activity before the presence of crime, but deteriorated after the existence of such activities. This study aims to select suitable study area with high crime rate and an active Neighbourhood watch.

B. Sampling methods

Twenty percent of the population has been selected as the sample of 200 housing units in five blocks. There are 960 housing units in five blocks of an apartment in the study. Random sampling selection is chosen to prevent bias (De Vaus, 1986). Each 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. Additionally, similar with the selection of other samples at the block level and otherwise. Sample Management procedures with 250 questionnaires were given to the Treasurer of Area Neighborhood Association in Pelangi Apartment who decided to help researcher to manage the questionnaire. Providentially, the Treasurer of Neighborhood Watch is a graduate teacher, who also accomplishes this task during study for an undergraduate degree. The researcher herself has given and informing on the questionnaire and how to administer them to him. The questionnaire was obtainable in five packages each of which comprises of 50 questionnaires to five blocks of the apartment. Subsequently each of these apartments has 17 levels, three questionnaires were used for each level. This questionnaire has been passed back to the researcher from the Neighborhood Watch Treasurer in Pelangi Apartment Area Neighborhood after a week distributed to him. A hundred and ninety nine respondents, 80% have replied in the past two weeks. Once checked, all questionnaires were accomplished. Thenceforth all the 199 sets of questionnaires were accounted for dispensation in the SPSS.

C. Research instruments

The survey was conducted to obtain an accuracy of Neighborhood watch, victimization and fear of crime among the neighbors in Pelangi Apartment over the 12 months period. The measures used were 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 minutes of the respondent's time. Questionnaire was separated into three parts as follows:

- 1) Section A – Questions on Respondents Demographic Data
- 2) Section B – Questions on the Roles of Neighborhood Watch
- 3) Section C – Questions on Victimization. The questions were adapted from the British Crime Survey.

D. Results and discussion

Demographic data

Results from the data evaluated, it was discovered that the majority of the respondents are male 70% while female respondents with 30%. Related to age, found nearly half of a total of respondents 58% resides in the neighbourhood ranging from 21-40 years of age, 41% is in the range of 41 - 60 years old, whereas the slightest is the elderly who's more than 60 years old with 2%. Majority of residents were married with a total of 75%, followed by the single residents of 21%. There are only 5% respondents from the widow and the widower. Respondents who stay 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. Nearly 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 categories of households with 1% only.

E. Independent variables findings with safety checklist

For a neighborhood concept surveillance among neighbors is a responsibility for security purposes

The study originate that 86% verify their visit neighbours once a day, while 14% think that surveillance among neighbours unimportant on the grounds of "mind your own business" and some also stated there is no time due to day-to-day office hours and job demands.

Awareness of own self-Responsibility

A total of 76% of the resident's alert of the accountability to notify the neighbours, 14% left address or contact numbers in case of emergency. Where as a small number of 5% notifies their immediate neighbours of when they are returning home.

Residents who perform safety checklist before leaving the house

Over all respondents 100% ensure doors, windows and other openings were inspected to verify whether a key tool is safe and lock the door when leaving the residence. As a matter of fact, this is the daily practice that needs to be completed.

Allowing the house looks like uninhabited when not at home

Generally, respondents comprehend about allowing the house looks like uninhabited when not at home. While 81% said they store precious items in a safe place. Nevertheless, 70% respondents kept money in their homes with lesser amounts only. The Majority of the residents apprehended placing keys under flower pots, in the mailbox or under floor mat is vulnerable way. According to Security system, majority of the residents ensure doors, windows and other openings examined to regulate safety before leaving the house. 53% residents used the padlock for supplementary safety equipment.

F. The role of housing residents and cooperation in neighborhood watch to protect themselves and neighbors.

1. Patrols

The results reveal that there are more respondents, 84% residents anticipate the police to patrol their block while 12% stated that the Neighbourhood Watchers patrol the residential block. The residents affirmed 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 signified patrol only made three times and 0.5% resident answered 4 times.

2. A role in the neighborhood

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

3. Feeling accepted in the neighbourhood

Results of Feeling accepted in the neighbourhood reveals that in the category of more than 3 years 12 (6%) residents most agree being accepted in this neighbourhood. Whereas majority 75 (38%) residents agree feeling accepted in the neighbourhood for almost 1 to 3 years. Only a few less agree and do not agree they feel unaccepted living in the neighbourhood. This indicates that the longer duration residents lives in the neighbourhood will enhance the feeling of acceptance and comfortable in the neighbourhood.

Table I Crosstab of feeling accepted in the neighbourhood

When do you live here?	Feeling of being accepted in the neighbourhood				Total
	Most Agree	Agree	Less Agree	Do Not agree	
Less than 6 months	0	1	3	1	5
6 – 1 year	1	25	7	7	36
1 – 3 years	1	59	8	8	68
More than 3 years	12	75	3	3	90
Total	14	160	21	21	199

4. Neighborhood watch and Fear of crime

Fear of crime is indivisible from crime if the residents living in the Neighbourhoods that have experienced victimization or in areas with high crime index. The total of 50% respondents stated not agrees that they feel fear when alone at night. However, 25% respondents still experience fear when alone in their home at night. Mainly of the respondents 73% familiar with their neighbours in this area while 70% feel comfortable living with their neighbours and 80% residents have a feeling of acceptance in the neighbourhood. The majority of the neighbours were the Malays and Chinese resided in the Neighbourhood for more than 3 years. The least 16% of respondents did not feel fear at night, 9% did not know their neighbours, 13% were less comfortable living in the Neighbourhood, 29% feels in tolerable in this neighbourhood whereas 66% still sensed that the apartment was not safe to live in.

5. 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 happened in this residential area and 3% experience theft outside the residential areas. Whilst 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 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. 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 evaluation, only 11% respondents who had a bicycle in 12 months.

Observing at the average frequency analysis burglary without consent and steal or try to steal any item within 12 months occurs 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. However 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 occurs 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 linking 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 related to other crimes in the area. According to the police crime statistics outlined that most of the crimes that occurred were concerning an outsider.

G. Hypothesis

This part aims to answer the research questions to test hypotheses about the relationship between research and implementation activities with neighborhood crime decline in a residential area of the Pelangi apartment. The primary phase 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 applied to achieve 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 part 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). Consequently, the independent variables of this study are the Neighborhood Watch and crime and fear of crime is the dependent variable.

H. Relationship of neighborhood watch and burglary, vandalism and property theft.

The relationship between Neighborhoods watch and burglary revealed 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. While the analysis also showed a positive relationship between the frequencies of patrols with attempted burglary without permission or cause damage. The outcome also uncovers a significant relationship between the feeling of safety and vehicle theft. Conclusively, the analysis also unveils a significant relationship between the frequency occurrences of patrols with the loss of vehicle accessories.

III. Conclusion

Approximately majority of the residents were extremely attentive of their responsibility to watch over the neighbors, practice and apply the security system before leaving the house. This indicates they are dynamically involved in terms of surveillance among neighbors. As a conclusion, the neighbors care about their environments and alert in terms of crime opportunities (Schmallegger, 2004). The study also exposes the findings also contribute to other studies on victimization compared to the police records. Undeniably, the neighborhood can work as a mechanism to address the crime problem if the existing organizational structure modified or changed policies, programs and strategies and implementation procedures to genuinely include the community as a whole and eventually contribute towards the accomplishment of recovery and fulfillment of life.

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