



Environmentally Based Crime Prevention Strategies in Securing Empty Houses

Rizky Ali Akbar; Chrysnanda; Suryadi

School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Jl. Salemba Raya No.4, RW.5, Kenari, Senen sub-district, Central Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta 10430, Indonesia

E-mail: mrizkyaliakbar49@gmail.com

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i10.1695>

Abstract

The planned relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan may increase the number of vacant houses in Jakarta, leading to various consequences. Vacant properties can disrupt neighborhoods, harm urban landscapes, devalue properties, elevate crime rates, and pose fire hazards. They can also create socio-economic challenges like vandalism and reduced security for property owners. Empty homes often become targets for theft and burglary, serving as hubs for illegal activities. This article suggests for a neighborhood-based crime prevention approach to enhance security and alleviate fear within residential communities. This article aims to formulate an effective security model for preventing theft crimes in vacant houses under the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police. The article employs a qualitative method and draws upon crime prevention theory, situational crime prevention theory, and rational choice theory. The findings reveal that theft targeting empty houses is a prevalent urban crime. To address this, an effective security model is proposed, including community engagement, citizen cooperation, home security system installations, active police patrols, surveillance systems, rapid response protocols, collaboration with stakeholders, education, training, and strict law enforcement. Crucially, it relies on active collaboration among authorities, homeowners, and the local community to create a safer living environment.

Keywords: *Empty Houses; Theft; Neighborhood-Based Security*

Introduction

In the discourse regarding the relocation of Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, there is the potential for an increased interest in population migration from Jakarta to Kalimantan. This, in turn, could lead to a rise in the number of vacant houses in the region. According to Madison (2017), the presence of empty houses has adverse effects on the environment, damages the urban landscape, diminishes property values, increases the risk of crime and fire, and poses a danger to children.

According to Hadavi et al. (2021), a high number of vacant houses in urban environments can lead to various related socio-economic problems for their owners. This can trigger issues such as vandalism, which, in turn, reduces the sense of security for residents in the surrounding community and may increase stress in their daily activities. At a broader social level, this situation can contribute to the loss of neighborhood social cohesion and the sense of place (Sampson et al., 2017). Moreover, the consequences of this neglect also encourage criminal activities due to reduced efforts aimed at preventing crime, decreased environmental resilience, and a lower quality of life (Chaix, 2009).

According to Roderick W. Jones and William Alex Pridemore (2014), the presence of empty houses in a city can lead to a 1% increase in theft and a 1.21% increase in robbery. This condition is persistent and unchanging, with its root cause identified as local area unemployment levels. Vacant houses pose significant problems, as they disrupt the social organization of neighborhoods by affecting important social networks through changes in population and place characteristics. Moreover, vacant homes can create opportunities for criminal activities, such as burglary and theft. Additionally, they can serve as locations for illicit behavior, including drug trafficking, drug use, prostitution, vandalism, and homelessness (Porter et al., 2019).

Kondo et al. (2022) also explain that the presence of vacant houses has a negative impact on investment, redevelopment, property values, and rental values. This, in turn, can lead to increased irregular mobility, which subsequently raises the possibility of crime occurrence. In agreement with this explanation, Jack Joseph (2017) states that the increase in crime is a consequence of the existence of vacant houses. This is because vacant houses can serve as unguarded locations for illicit activities or signal social disorder and vulnerability to potential crimes. The presence of an empty house can make it an easy target for thieves and robbers, providing an opportunity for criminals to enter undetected and commit crimes without hindrance.

Moreover, the abandonment of empty houses for an extended period can also lead to acts of vandalism such as graffiti, broken glass, and environmental desecration around the house (Teixeira, 2014). This type of vandalism can further deteriorate the conditions in the vicinity of the house, creating an impression of reduced safety for the surrounding environment. Additionally, when empty houses are left unattended for prolonged periods, they can lower the prices of surrounding properties, which, in turn, may result in the underdevelopment of the surrounding area and attract criminals seeking opportunities to commit crimes.

The phenomenon of theft targeting empty houses is prone to occur in Indonesia. This is due to various factors, including the cultural practice of Indonesian people returning home for Eid, which leads to the abandonment of many houses, making them vulnerable to theft. Additionally, situations arise where the owners of houses have passed away, and there are no heirs to take over or occupy the property, resulting in the house being left empty. Changes in lifestyle, such as a preference for apartments or more modern housing (Shaw & Clarke, 1998), also contribute to houses in hometowns being left vacant. Furthermore, Indonesia exhibits a culture of high population mobility, with many individuals relocating or working outside of their hometowns or even abroad. This mobility can result in numerous homes being left unattended for extended periods of time.

The vulnerability of theft cases involving empty houses during the Eid homecoming period, a tradition where many people return home to celebrate Eid al-Fitr, is prone to theft. This vulnerability is triggered by the increased population movement during the Eid homecoming period, with many people returning to their hometowns, leaving numerous houses in urban areas vacant for extended periods (Sherman & Eck, 2002). These empty houses can become targets for theft because there are no occupants to monitor or guard them.

This situation is further exacerbated by the advancement of information technology (Bottoms & Wilson, 2013), as many people use social media and other means to announce their plans to return home for Eid celebrations. Information about these vacant homes can reach irresponsible individuals, providing them with clues to commit theft (Susanto et al., 2022). During the Eid homecoming period, many individuals bring valuable items such as jewelry, electronics, and cash in preparation for celebrating Hari Raya. Consequently, empty homes become attractive targets for thieves seeking to steal these valuable items. In both urban and rural areas, empty houses during the Eid homecoming period may appear deserted and unattended, making them prime targets for theft. Thieves can exploit this opportunity to break into these empty homes and make off with valuables. Moreover, during the Eid homecoming period, roadways can become congested, potentially reducing the presence of police or security officers in the area. This lack of monitoring can create opportunities for thieves to carry out thefts in empty houses without immediate detection.

The issue related to empty houses came into focus in a notable incident from 2018—the murder of an entire family in the Pulo Mas area of East Jakarta. This tragic event was motivated by the intention of theft at a luxurious house that had previously been suspected to be an empty house targeted by a gang of burglars who specialized in such properties. However, it turned out that the house was occupied at the time. In response to the fear of being discovered, the perpetrators resorted to violence by confining the house's occupants in a bathroom, tragically resulting in the deaths of all the victims

When examining the harrowing account of this horrific case, the issue of theft involving vacant houses should not be underestimated. The presence of empty houses has a significant impact on the widespread fear of crime. Several factors contribute to this fear: 1) The appearance of vacant houses that seem empty and neglected can create an impression of an unsafe and disorderly environment, triggering fear of criminal activity in the neighborhood; 2) Vacant houses situated in isolated or poorly guarded areas can become attractive targets for criminals, increasing the likelihood of criminal incidents and, subsequently, fear within the community; 3) The absence of human activity around empty houses provides opportunities for criminals to operate without detection, further intensifying concerns about neighborhood security; 4) Reports or anecdotes about crimes occurring around empty houses can amplify fear and anxiety within the local community. In addition to these explanations, fear of crime related to vacant houses is influenced by their physical characteristics, security status, and social network support, all of which shape individual perceptions of crime-related fear. Furthermore, factors such as physical and social disruptions in the living environment can also elevate the level of fear of crime, highlighting a broader issue that warrants resolution (Köseoglu, 2021).

The need to address the issue of fear stemming from vacant houses, as pointed out by William et al. (2018), arises from a deficiency in values, ideas, or social control within the vacant house environment. This deficiency has consequences in terms of disorder and a breakdown in social control within residential areas, subsequently heightening the fear of crime among citizens. The impact of crime-related fear, stemming from various disturbances associated with vacant houses, as highlighted by Pleggenkuhle & Schafer (2018), can lead the public to speculate that the local government is neglecting the welfare of residents in the area, resulting in a reluctance of people to settle in the location. If this issue is allowed to persist, the area may face the potential of becoming a ghost town

Considering the various negative impacts associated with vacant houses, it is imperative to address this issue effectively. Doing so can dispel the perception that fear of crime is a sign or symbol of potential victimization. It's important to note that the frequency with which someone becomes a victim of crime can contribute to heightened fears of preventable crime. However, individuals' understanding of fear of crime varies based on the situations in which they experience such fear (Abdullah et al., 2012). Harang (2003) further explains that fear of crime is influenced by five factors: the physical environment, social environment, victimization experiences, specific crimes, and crime-related issues in the surrounding environment. To appropriately address the problem of physical vulnerability, which can

increase the perception of the risk of physical attacks, a strategy based on the environmental crime prevention model can be implemented.

It is crucial to implement the environment-based crime prevention model to address the issue of fear of crime and various criminal problems associated with vacant houses. This model offers the ability to directly and indirectly reduce, impede, and prevent crime effectively. Furthermore, the model allows for efforts to decrease overall crime rates by addressing the root cause: a risky environment that encourages criminals to target areas with higher crime risks (Cornish & Clarke, 2003).

Recognizing that crime problems create security and order disturbances for the community, it becomes essential to employ environment-based crime prevention strategies aimed at enhancing community security in residential areas and alleviating fear of crime. Crime prevention can be approached through various methods, including the management of physical environmental factors and fostering community relationships to help deter crime. Furthermore, changes in environmental security conditions can play a role in reducing crime. This perspective aligns with the findings of Dechporm (2018), who explored approaches to designing environments that mitigate crime risks in urban residential areas. One effective strategy involves configuring the environment to enhance the visibility of people in community areas, which can significantly improve the overall effectiveness of crime reduction efforts in urban areas.

This article primarily aims to analyze measures for preventing theft crimes targeting vacant houses within the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police and to formulate suitable security models for preventing such crimes in this area.

Theoretical Basis

Crime Prevention Theory

Crime prevention theory can be explained through various approaches, whether based on intervention, the type of activity delivered, or the theory behind it. An understanding of the different approaches available from the rationale and theory is also important for developing effective crime prevention programs and projects. There are 3 (three) basic approaches to explaining crime prevention theory, namely: the environmental justice approach, the social approach, and the criminal approach, each of which is explained as follows:

1. The environmental approach aims to reduce opportunities for crime by modifying the physical environment.
2. The social approach focuses on community practices that can help prevent crime.
3. The criminal justice approach is carried out through efforts to prevent crime through the police, courts and various corrections (Bajpai, 2018).

However, to explain the various theories of crime prevention, it is known that most of the theories on crime prevention seem to follow an environmental approach. This is as explained in the following crime prevention theories:

1. Crime Prevention Theory through Environmental Design (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design or CPTED)
2. Crime Prevention Theory Through the Creation of Defensible Space (Defensible Space Theory)
3. Situational Crime Prevention Theory
4. Routine Activities Theory
5. Crime Pattern Theory
6. Broken Windows Theory
7. Pockets of Crime Theory

The explanation of crime prevention theory based on a social approach is explained through social disorganization theory which is applied through social control which focuses on the following actions: (1) direct control, where punishment is threatened or applied for behavioral violations, and obedience is rewarded by parents, family, and numerical authority; (2) internal control, where a teenager restrains himself from delinquency through conscience or superego; (3) indirect control, exercised by identification with those who influence behavior, say because one's delinquent actions may cause pain and disappointment to parents and other people with whom one has close relationships; (4) control through need satisfaction, that is, if all individual needs are met, then there is no point in criminal activity.

Explanation of crime prevention theory based on a criminal justice approach, it can be explained that crime prevention is basically achieved through the criminal justice system. Under this system punishment is a consequence of an offense. Punishment is imposed on wrongdoers with the aim of preventing them from repeating the same wrongdoing and reforming them into law-abiding citizens. The type of punishment that will be imposed on a criminal depends or is influenced by the type of society in which he lives. The goal of different theories of punishment is to convert lawbreakers into law-abiding ones. Where the theories used to explain crime prevention theory based on a criminal justice approach include: deterrent theory, retributive theory, preventive theory, reformatory theory and abolition theory.

Situational Theory of Crime Prevention

The Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) theory pertains to efforts aimed at reducing crime by modifying situations that can trigger or support criminal activities. This theory was developed by British criminologist Ronald Clarke in the 1980s and has since been widely employed by security and law enforcement experts in the design of crime prevention programs (Clarke, 2012). SCP involves the identification of situational factors that enable or facilitate criminal behavior, followed by the development of prevention strategies focused on altering these situations. One fundamental principle of SCP is that crime can be prevented or reduced by modifying the physical and social environment in the vicinity where the crime typically occurs.

Situational prevention encompasses measures aimed at reducing opportunities for crime. These measures: 1) Are targeted at specific forms of crime; 2) Involve the systematic and permanent management, design, or manipulation of the immediate environment; and 3) Render crime more difficult and risky or less attractive and justifiable, as assessed by various stakeholders.

Several aspects of this definition are relevant to a broader discussion of situational crime prevention. It is essential to emphasize that situational measures must be tailored to specific categories of crime, meaning that distinctions must be made not only between broad categories like robbery but also between different types of offenses within each category. For example, preventing household burglaries targeting electronics may require different strategies than those needed to prevent burglaries targeting cash or jewelry. This distinction arises from the significant differences observed between these two types of robberies in various cities studied. In cases where the target is cash or jewelry, the robberies typically occurred in older homes near the city center and were often committed by perpetrators on foot. However, when the target is electronic goods such as TVs and VCRs, robberies tend to occur in newer and more remote suburbs, often carried out by perpetrators using cars. These vehicles are essential for transporting stolen goods and should be parked in proximity to the targeted house but not so close as to draw attention. The layouts of newer suburban housing developments allow these conditions to be met, and preventative suggestions primarily involve addressing the lack of natural control of parking lots and roadways in these new areas. This advice contrasts significantly with recommendations for preventing burglaries within the city, which focus more on improving security and surveillance at the entry points commonly used by thieves.

The necessity of tailoring measures to specific offenses should not be interpreted as implying that perpetrators are specialists. Instead, it highlights that the commission of particular types of crimes often depends on a specific combination of environmental opportunities. Blocking these opportunities may require precise and individualized strategies. Additionally, a second crucial aspect of the situational deterrence definition is its implicit acknowledgment that a range of actors, driven by various motives and employing diverse methods, may be involved in even highly specific offenses. Furthermore, it recognizes that under certain circumstances, anyone may potentially engage in criminal behavior. Therefore, situational prevention does not draw a rigid distinction between criminals and non-criminals.

The third point that arises from this definition is that altering environments is intended to impact the decisions made by potential offenders regarding the perceived costs and benefits of committing a specific crime. This assessment depends on distinct aspects of the actual situation and directly influences the probability of a violation occurring. This implies a level of rationality and a significant degree of adaptability on the part of the offender.

Fourth, it's essential to note that the assessment made by a potential perpetrator often includes an evaluation of the moral costs associated with the violation. While some individuals might consider minor acts of theft from their employers, very few would be willing to commit acts like robbing an elderly woman on the street. Not all offenses are equally viewed as reprehensible, even among the most hardened offenders. This underscores the importance of making it challenging for individuals to justify criminal acts, as it can prove to be an effective technique for reducing opportunities for crime. Furthermore, differences in the moral acceptability of various offenses will naturally limit the scope of removal efforts.

Lastly, it's important to note that the definition of situational prevention is broad and does not specify particular categories of crime. In contrast, situational deterrence is assumed to be applicable to all types of crimes, not just "opportunistic" property offenses or acquisitions, but also for more premeditated or deeply motivated offenses. Whether offenses are meticulously planned or driven by intense emotions like hatred and anger, they are all significantly influenced by situational circumstances (Tedeschi & Felson, 2004). For instance, the murder rate can be greatly influenced by the accessibility of handguns. Regardless of how emotionally charged or determined individuals may be, they still weigh the risks and challenges presented by a specific situation (Clarke, 2017).

Information Systems Security Theory

Rational choice theory refers to a set of ideas concerning the relationship between people's preferences and the choices they make. There are several variants of rational choice theory collectively known as the rational choice approach. The conceptual foundations of rational choice theory can be traced back to Cesare Beccaria's 1764 essay on Crime and Punishment (Beccaria, 1995) and Jeremy Bentham's (1970), "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation." One school of thought, the deterrence approach, builds upon Beccaria's insight that effective punishment must be swift and certain (Paternoster, 2010).

Alternative applications of rational choice theory aim to formalize Bentham's concept (1970) that the motivation for action, whether criminal or not, universally stems from an individual's self-interest and the desire to maximize pleasure while minimizing pain. Consequently, punishment needs to be rational to influence people's perceptions of the pleasure and pain associated with a particular choice.

Beccaria and Bentham's approaches to crime and punishment initially exerted some influence on the practice of punishment and social control. However, over the course of two centuries, ideas associated with the "classical school" were supplanted by biological, psychological, and sociological explanations. Despite their disciplinary differences, these explanations of crime highlight the unique and pathological nature of criminal behavior. They argue that crime occurs due to biological, psychological, or social conditions that motivate individuals to break the law. Ideas from the classical school experienced a

resurgence through the work of economist Gary S. Becker's (1968) expected utility model of criminal decision-making, research on "criminal reasoning" by criminologists Derek Cornish and Ronald Clarke (Cornish & Clarke, 2017), and sociologist Jack Gibbs' writings on social control.

The rational choice theory approach to crime is built on the foundational principles of Beccaria and Bentham, emphasizing the centrality of self-interest in understanding behavior. Rational choice theory uses terms like "rational" and "preference," which may have different meanings in popular and disciplinary contexts. The following outlines the main assumptions underlying this approach and provides explanations for key terms in rational choice theory:

1. People have preferences for outcomes, such as goods, services, or states, but these preferences typically do not refer to actions or behavior.
2. People's preferences are influenced by the expected benefits of an outcome in relation to its costs. These benefits can take various forms, including monetary, emotional, and social, while costs encompass factors like opportunity costs, external costs, sunk costs, as well as monetary, emotional, and social costs. The anticipated cost-benefit ratio associated with an action serves as an indicator of its expected utility.
3. Individuals can rank their preferences for outcomes from most valuable to least valuable. Preferences tend to be relatively stable and do not typically change during decision-making, although they can be modified when new information becomes available.
4. People's assessments of the benefits and costs of outcomes are shaped by the information they gather. However, collecting information itself incurs a cost. Consequently, choices are often made with incomplete information. People may mistakenly believe they possess sufficient information, have imperfect memories, or make miscalculations. In essence, individuals hold subjective expectations about the utility they will derive from their choices.
5. Preferences are further influenced by individuals' time orientation. Those with positive time preferences require greater future compensation to forgo current gains, while those willing to sacrifice current gains for lower future returns exhibit negative time preferences. Time preferences are not uniform across all decisions and can be influenced by various factors, including the perceived value of outcomes at a given time.
6. Preferences are also shaped by attitudes toward risk and uncertainty. People do not have a preference for risk-taking itself, but their attitudes toward risk influence the utility they associate with an outcome. Risk-averse individuals often reject what is considered a fair gamble, risk seekers prefer making fair bets over sure things, and risk neutrals are generally indifferent to accepting or rejecting fair bets. Some rational choice theorists assume that risk disposition is relatively fixed, while others believe it can vary across different types of decisions and situations.
7. Rational action is defined as action that aligns with the aforementioned assumptions. A common abbreviation is to describe such actions as consistent with utility maximization. Assessing the "rationality" of behavior relies on understanding an individual's information, preference sequencing, risk-taking tendencies, and time discounting. Consequently, people's rational choices can result in different behaviors even when they face similar situations.
8. It is important to note that rational choice theory does not posit that people always think in the ways typically associated with rationality in common discourse, such as being reasoned, thoughtful, or reflective. Nor does it assume that individuals engage in literal calculations for every decision. In its simplest form, rational choice theory refers to the alignment between people's preferences and choices. It is a probabilistic approach, not a deterministic one, explaining how most people make numerous decisions without assuming that all choices can be explained. Rational choice theory also does not presuppose that individuals are always consciously maximizing their interests; rather, it suggests that many of their actions can be understood as rational. Like other theories, it simplifies the origins of complex behaviors, but its value lies in its concise and elegant explanation, which often yields predictive power (Bruinsma & Weisburd, 2014).

Method

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore environmentally based crime prevention strategies in securing empty houses within the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police (Moleong, 2010). Data is collected through a review of relevant literature and documents related to crime prevention theories, situational crime prevention, rational choice theory, and urban crime trends. The analysis involves synthesizing information from the literature review to identify prevailing urban crime patterns and potential strategies for securing vacant houses.

Results and Discussion

Efforts to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft Targeting Empty Houses in the Legal Area of the West Jakarta Metro Police.

The crime of theft targeting empty houses involves an individual or a group entering and stealing goods or property from a house that is currently unoccupied by the owner. In this type of crime, the perpetrators typically exploit the absence of occupants or the owner, allowing them to enter and commit theft without detection.

Burglaries targeting vacant homes encompass various types of criminal activities, including theft of valuables, jewelry, electronics, cash, or any other items they may find in unattended residences (Fitzgerald & Poynton, 2011; Lentzner, 1981; Roth, 2019). Perpetrators of such crimes often aim to pilfer as much as possible while minimizing the chances of leaving behind any identifying evidence.

Crime rates, including theft targeting empty houses, can be elevated in urban areas like West Jakarta. This has prompted both the police and local governments to implement preventive measures to reduce crime incidents. Changes in people's lifestyles, such as increased mobility and a growing trend of living in apartments or modern housing, can lead to traditional village houses remaining vacant for extended periods, thus presenting opportunities for criminals.

Urban areas typically have higher population densities, resulting in more homes and increased opportunities for criminal activities such as theft (Clancey et al., 2017; Ojo & Ojewale, 2019). Moreover, traffic congestion in urban regions can hinder swift police responses to crime scenes, providing criminals with opportunities to evade capture. The transient nature of urban populations often results in homes being unoccupied as people move or leave for extended periods. Additionally, significant social and economic disparities between affluent and less affluent urban areas can contribute to criminal activities, with homes in economically disadvantaged areas often being more susceptible to theft.

Jakarta serves as a center of business and population activity, attracting many people for work or relocation (Cahyanti et al., 2019; Mulyana, 2012). Consequently, homes are often left unattended for extended periods, creating opportunities for criminals. In urban areas, homes and properties are often closely situated, enabling criminals to move easily from one target to another. Some urban areas may have lower security measures or limited monitoring, allowing criminals greater freedom to operate.

Burglaries targeting unoccupied homes frequently occur when homeowners are on vacation or have left their residences unattended for an extended period. Such situations can be attractive to criminals. Some homeowners may not fully grasp the importance of security measures or fail to take sufficient precautions when they are away, rendering their homes easy targets.

The advent of information technology and social media has also influenced this type of criminal activity. Information about vacant homes can easily spread through social media channels, alerting potential perpetrators. Additionally, social and economic factors, including unemployment rates and

poverty levels in specific areas, can heighten the potential for crime. Vacant homes become targets for those seeking opportunities.

The fear of crime, especially in relation to empty homes, can significantly impact people's daily lives. This pressure often compels authorities to implement effective preventive measures. An uptick in theft cases targeting vacant houses can also negatively affect property values in the area, posing challenges for homeowners and local communities.

Burglary targeting unoccupied homes is considered a serious offense in many jurisdictions, and individuals caught in the act typically face legal consequences, including arrest, investigation, and prosecution in court. Crime prevention efforts, such as enhancing home security and ensuring supervision when homeowners are away for extended periods, can help mitigate the risk of such crimes.

The crime of theft targeting an empty house involves the unlawful act of entering an unoccupied or abandoned house to commit theft. This type of theft occurs when someone takes items from the house without permission or legal rights.

In Indonesian criminal law, this crime is regulated under Article 363, paragraph (3) of the Criminal Code (KUHP). According to this article, theft committed by entering a house or its premises can result in imprisonment. However, it's essential to note that the severity of the punishment may vary depending on the circumstances and other factors involved in the crime. For instance, if the theft is committed with violence or threats of violence, the perpetrator can face a more severe sentence in accordance with Article 363 of the Criminal Code.

Efforts to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft Targeting Empty Houses in the Jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police encompass a series of actions taken by the police, local government, the community, and homeowners to deter theft from unoccupied houses in the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police. The primary objective of these prevention efforts is to decrease theft incidents in vacant homes, enhance public safety, and foster a secure environment. Various steps and strategies can be employed to prevent criminal acts of theft targeting empty houses in this jurisdiction, including:

1) Patrol and Police Surveillance

The police can increase patrols in areas vulnerable to theft targeting unoccupied houses. A visible police presence can serve as a deterrent to potential criminals.

2) Public Awareness Dissemination

The police can work together with local governments and NGOs to organize outreach programs to the community about the importance of home security. This can include tips for keeping the home safe when left empty, such as installing double locks, connecting with neighbors who can monitor the home, or using security technology such as surveillance cameras.

3) Home Security Systems

Encouraging homeowners to install security systems such as home alarms, surveillance cameras, or automatic lighting can help prevent crime. The police can also provide advice on safer layouts for home security.

4) Collaboration with the Community

Communities can play an active role in monitoring their environment. Citizen safety programs or the exchange of information between neighbors about suspicious incidents can help prevent criminal activity.

5) Legal Enforcement

The police must take firm legal action against perpetrators of criminal acts of theft targeting empty houses. This includes the investigation, arrest and prosecution of criminals.

6) Social Media Monitoring

Monitor social media to identify potential threats of theft targeting empty homes that may be revealed through posts or information shared by social media users.

Efforts to prevent criminal acts of theft targeting empty houses require good cooperation between the police, local government and the local community. With effective strategies, crime rates can be reduced, and people can feel more secure in looking after their homes when they are left empty.

Appropriate Security Models to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft in Empty Houses in the Legal Area of the West Jakarta Metro Police

In dealing with criminal acts of theft in empty houses in the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police, an effective security model is needed to prevent this crime from occurring. An appropriate security model for preventing criminal acts of theft in empty houses in the West Jakarta Metro Police Legal Area can include a number of steps and strategies that are adapted to the specific situations and challenges in that area.

A security model is a framework or approach used to protect a system, network, or data from possible threats and attacks. The security model provides guidelines and principles that can be followed to identify, prevent, detect, and respond to security threats. This model includes a set of steps, procedures, policies, technologies, and tactics aimed at identifying, mitigating, and controlling security risks

Security models can vary depending on the environment or sector being protected. For example, the security model in the cyber world will focus on protecting data and computer networks, while the security model in the oil and gas fields will focus on physical protection of infrastructure and personnel. The main goal of the security model is to achieve a level of security sufficient to overcome existing threats and maintain the continuity of the protected operation or activity.

There are several security models that are commonly used, including:

1) Risk Based Security Model

This model involves identifying and assessing risks that may occur in a system or network. By understanding the risks involved, appropriate security measures can be implemented to reduce those risks. This model involves continuous monitoring and risk assessment.

2) Perimeter Model

This model focuses on protecting the perimeter or outer boundary of a system or network. Firewalls and security gateways are used to control external access and prevent threats from entering the network. However, this model is not effective in protecting against internal threats.

3) Layer Model

This model involves the use of different security layers to protect a system or network. Each layer has different security functions and controls, such as firewalls, intrusion detection, encryption, and authentication. By using different layers of security, this model improves overall security.

4) Zero Trust Model

This model is based on the principle that nothing can be trusted by default, including users and devices within the network. The Zero Trust model requires strict authentication and authorization for

every access, both from inside and outside the network. This helps prevent lateral movement and limits access to only what is necessary.

5) Identity Based Security Model

This model focuses on the use of identity as the main factor in managing access and authorization. Each user is assigned a unique identity and appropriate access rights. Using this model, the use of strong passwords, multi-factor authentication, and good identity management becomes important.

The security model should identify the types of threats that may confront the protected system or asset. These threats can be physical, cyber, environmental or other threats. Additionally, the risks associated with each threat must also be evaluated. The security model includes policies and procedures that must be followed to maintain security. This could include access policies, password management policies, monitoring policies, and so on.

Using appropriate technology to protect systems or assets is an important part of the security model. This can include hardware (such as firewalls and surveillance cameras), software (such as intrusion detection systems), and other technologies. The security model also includes surveillance and monitoring systems that make it possible to detect suspicious activities or security breaches. This can help in quick response to threats.

Training for personnel responsible for security is essential. The safeguarding model should include appropriate education and training to ensure that they understand policies and procedures and how to handle emergency situations. The security model must have a clear incident response plan. This includes actions to take in the event of a security breach or attack. The safeguarding model should also include a continuous evaluation process to identify weaknesses and opportunities for improvement. Security is an ongoing effort that requires adaptation to changing threats and technologies.

Several components included in an appropriate security model to prevent criminal acts of theft in empty houses in the West Jakarta Metro Police Legal Area include:

1) Socialization and Community Awareness

An outreach program should be launched to increase public awareness about the risks of theft in empty homes. These campaigns can include education about good security practices, such as ensuring doors and windows are locked, not leaving valuables visible from the outside, and reporting suspicious activity to authorities.

2) Citizen Collaboration

Encouraging residents to establish good relationships and communicate with their neighbors is an important step in prevention. A strong social network can help in joint monitoring and reporting of suspicious activity.

3) Home Security Systems

Homeowners in these areas can be encouraged to install effective security systems, such as home alarms, surveillance cameras, and motion sensors. The police can provide advice on appropriate devices.

4) Active Police Patrols

Police from the West Jakarta Metro Police must carry out active patrols in the area. A visible police presence can act as a deterrent to criminals.

5) Monitoring System

Authorities can install surveillance cameras at strategic points in vulnerable areas for real-time monitoring. This can help in the identification of perpetrators and facilitate rapid response to theft incidents.

6) Quick Response to Incidents

There is a clear response plan if a crime of theft occurs in an empty house. Police must respond quickly, and citizens must know how to report suspected crimes.

7) Collaboration with Related Parties

Police can work with homeowners, local authorities and NGOs on prevention efforts. This may include community programs that support safety.

8) Education and Training

Organize training programs for homeowners and residents on effective security practices and how to recognize signs of potential theft.

9) Firm Law Enforcement

The authorities must strictly pursue and punish perpetrators of criminal acts of theft targeting empty houses. This can provide a deterrent effect to potential criminals.

This security model must create a combination of physical, technological and social approaches to minimize the risk of criminal acts of theft in empty houses in the West Jakarta Metro Police Legal Area. The main key is active collaboration between authorities, homeowners and local communities to create a safer environment.

Conclusion

The crime of theft targeting an empty house is a crime where the perpetrator enters and steals items from a house that is currently unoccupied by the owner. This crime predominantly occurs in urban areas, such as West Jakarta, due to the higher number of houses and opportunities for theft. Crime prevention efforts involve collaboration between the police, government, and the community, including patrols, outreach programs, home security systems, community cooperation, law enforcement, and monitoring through social media. This collaborative approach can effectively reduce crime rates and enhance the safety of vacant homes.

In dealing with criminal acts of theft in empty houses in the jurisdiction of the West Jakarta Metro Police, an effective security model is needed. This security model involves a number of steps and strategies adapted to the specific situations and challenges in the region. Steps that can be involved in the security model include community outreach and awareness, citizen cooperation, installation of a home security system, active police patrols, monitoring systems, rapid response to incidents, cooperation with related parties, education and training, and strict law enforcement. Active collaboration between authorities, homeowners and local communities is essential in creating safer environments.

Based on the explanations provided earlier, a series of recommendations are proposed to strengthen environmental-based crime prevention measures for securing empty houses. Firstly, it is crucial to raise community awareness about the importance of empty house security. This can be achieved through social campaigns or seminars aimed at educating residents about crime risks and preventative measures they can implement. Fostering strong neighborly relationships and encouraging community participation in safety programs can facilitate mutual monitoring and reporting of suspicious activities. Additionally, the visible display of security signs, such as "Home Security Protected" or "Surveillance System Existed," can act as powerful deterrents to potential criminals. These signs signal that the property is actively protected. To incentivize homeowners, consider offering rewards or subsidies for the installation of security systems like home alarms, surveillance cameras, and motion sensors. Some regions may even provide tax incentives to encourage residents to adopt these security measures.

Ensuring well-lit surroundings, especially during nighttime, around empty houses is another essential step. Adequate lighting minimizes hiding spots for criminals and enhances overall security.

Collaboration with local law enforcement agencies is vital. By partnering with the police, you can increase patrols in areas with vulnerable vacant homes, thereby creating a visible police presence that instills a sense of security. Social media monitoring should not be overlooked. Monitoring online platforms can help identify potential theft threats targeting vacant homes, as relevant information may be shared in posts by social media users. Education and training programs for homeowners are essential to impart effective security practices and the ability to recognize signs of potential theft. Empowering homeowners through education makes them more proactive in safeguarding their properties. In preparation for emergency situations, it's crucial to establish clear response protocols for instances of burglary at empty homes. All family members or residents should be well-informed about the steps to take during such emergencies. Lastly, collaborative efforts involving local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other community entities should be fostered. These partnerships can facilitate the implementation of comprehensive community programs designed to enhance safety within the neighborhood. By embracing these recommendations, communities can significantly improve the security of their empty homes and reduce the risk of theft.

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