YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ECONOMICS

MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME

A STUDY ON BENEFITS OF CRIME PREVENTION IN NAY PYI TAW

(Case Study: Zabuthiri Township)

AUNG MYINT MYAT

EMPA - 3 (19th BATCH - ONLINE)

JULY, 2024

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(Case Study: Zabuthiri Township)

A thesis submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Public Administration (MPA).

Supervised by:

Dr. Khin Thida Nyein

Pro-Rector

Yangon University of Economics

Submitted by:

Mg Aung Myint Myat

EMPA (II) - 3

EMPA 19th Batch (Online)

July, 2024

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
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MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINSTRATION PROGRAMME

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "**A STUDY ON BENEFITS OF CRIME PREVENTION IN NAY PYI TAW (Case Study: Zabuthiri Township)**" submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Public Administration (MPA) has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

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(Supervisor)
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Yangon University of Economics

…….
Daw N Khnm Ja Ra
(Examiner)
Associate Professor
Department of Applied Economics
Yangon University of Economics

…….
Dr. Khin Thu Thu Thein
(Examiner)
Lecturer
Department of Applied Economics
Yangon University of Economics

July, 2024

ABSTRACT

This study emphasizes the benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. The objectives of the study are to investigate the knowledge and awareness of people about crime prevention and examine their perceptions about the benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. The study uses a descriptive method based on primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from a survey conducted on a sample of 400 households in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, with a structured questionnaire. The study examines crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, focusing on the knowledge, awareness, and perceptions of 400 households. Respondents demonstrate positive knowledge and awareness about crime prevention. It is also found that key areas of importance are crime reporting, community policing, and public safety. It is suggested educational campaigns, community engagement, digital information dissemination, and law enforcement collaboration. Addressing crime's root causes through education, social development, and youth empowerment is essential for crime prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Dr. Tin Tin Htwe, Rector of the Yangon University of Economics for allowing me to undertake this study towards the Master Degree of Public Management and for kind encouragement.

Secondly, I am deep grateful to Dr. Khin Thida Nyein, Pro-Rector of Yangon University of Economics, Dr. Cho Cho Thein, Pro-Rector of Yangon University of Economics and Professor Dr. Su Su Myat (Program Director, Master of Public Administration) for their kind permission for my selection of the thesis title as a partial fulfillment towards the Degree of Master of Public Administration.

Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge deepest gratitude to my thesis supervisor Pro-Rector Dr. Khin Thida Nyein, Department of Applied Economics, Yangon University of Economics for her extensive and constructive suggestions, patient and continuous guidance, spending her valuable time and sharing precious experience, supporting excellence lectures, advice and comments to complete this thesis.

I have to thank board of examiners from Yangon University of Economics taking their time out to talk to me and gave their guidance about my thesis. I am very grateful to all professors, associate professors, lecturers, and instructors of the Yangon University of Economics for imparting their invaluable knowledge in this two-year course. I would also like to extend my greatest thanks to officials from Government Ministries and organizations, all respondents from the study area for their participation in the survey.

I would like to deepest gratitude to Police Brigadier General Soe Naing Oo (Chief of CID) who allows to attend the EMPA course. And, I also express my warmest thanks to my family for their priceless supports and encouragements for my lifelong education, and assistances and carefulness for my life as a whole.

Finally, I offer my deep gratitude and grateful thanks to all classmates from EMPA 19th Batch (Online), Yangon University of Economics, especially Group 1 members, for their understanding and moral support and all persons who contributed directly or indirectly to my study.

Aung Myint Myat

EMPA II – 3 19th Batch

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CPTED	Crime prevention through environmental design
CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure
MPF	Myanmar Police Force
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
POTI	Police Officer Training Institute
POTTI	Police Officer Tactical Training Institute
SB	Special Branch
SCP	Situational Crime Prevention
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Crime involves acts or omissions that break the law and are punishable by the state. Crimes impact victims and society in various ways, including physical, emotional, financial, and social harm. A criminal is someone who commits a crime, either intentionally or recklessly. Criminals have diverse motives, backgrounds, characteristics, and behaviors influencing their involvement in crime, and they may also be victims of crime or suffer harm from the criminal justice system. A victim is someone who suffers harm due to a crime, directly or indirectly, and may experience injury, loss, trauma, fear, or stigma. Victims have different needs, rights, and expectations from the criminal justice system and other support services (Smith, 2021).

Crime prevention encompasses actions taken by communities, societies, or government forces to avert criminal acts and behaviors. It also involves dissuading individuals from committing crimes and evaluating laws and regulations to ensure their effectiveness. Various strategies are employed by communities, law enforcement, government forces, and international organizations to prevent crime. These strategies are based on principles such as target hardening and removal, reducing means and profit, surveillance, access control, public awareness, and rule-setting (Brown, 2019).

Crime prevention significantly reduces the burden on criminal justice systems. The costs associated with investigating, prosecuting, and incarcerating offenders are substantial. By investing in crime prevention initiatives, governments can save significant resources, which can then be redirected towards other pressing social needs such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development (Davis & Thompson, 2020).

Understanding effective crime prevention strategies and their benefits is crucial for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and communities. Studying these benefits demonstrates the value of crime prevention to society, leading to reductions in crime rates, improved community safety, enhanced quality of life, increased trust in law

enforcement, and economic savings from lower criminal justice costs. The four main sources of crime prevention are situational, social, developmental, and legislative and legal measures. Effective strategies often combine these sources to address crime comprehensively (Clarke, 2012).

In Myanmar, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Crime Prevention Committee have worked towards effective crime prevention according to the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS). The role of the police is central to crime prevention, but other organizations must also recognize their responsibilities. A coordinated effort among administrative authorities and organizations at all levels is necessary to prevent crime and contribute to public safety.

Therefore, it is essential to study the types of crime, crime prevention measures, and the importance and benefits of crime prevention. This study aims to investigate the current crime situation and crime prevention measures, and to explore the benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To investigate the knowledge and awareness of people about crime prevention.
2. To examine the perceptions about benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw.

1.3 Method of Study

This descriptive study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from a survey conducted on a sample of 400 households in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, using a structured questionnaire concerning their knowledge, awareness, and perceptions of the benefits of crime prevention. Secondary data were collected from authorities of respective departments of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Myanmar Police Force, other related departments, library research, and related internet websites.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was carried out in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. Among the 12 wards, 5 were selected for this study. The total sample consists of 400 respondents, with 80 respondents selected randomly from each ward. The number of households in

Zabuthiri Township is 27,632. The sample includes 400 respondents who live in the five selected wards. Each respondent is an individual over 18 years old from each household. Secondary data covers the period from 2017 to 2023.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. Chapter I consists of the introduction, explaining the rationale of the study, objectives, method, scope, limitations, and organization of the study. Chapter II involves the literature review. Chapter III describes an overview of crime prevention in Myanmar and the situation in Nay Pyi Taw. Chapter IV presents the analysis of the benefits of crime prevention, knowledge, and attitudes in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. Finally, Chapter V concludes with findings and suggestions.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concepts of Crime

Crime is recognized as an act that poses harm or danger to society, and is explicitly defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law. The concept of crime is intricate and multifaceted, with various countries having distinct legal systems and definitions of crimes. Broadly, crimes can be classified into five primary categories: crimes against a person, crimes against property, inchoate crimes, statutory crimes, and financial crimes.

From a legal standpoint, crime is generally defined as an act that violates criminal law enacted by a governing authority (Taylor, 2015). These laws are established to maintain social order, protect individuals and property, and deter potential offenders. The specifics of these laws vary across jurisdictions and can evolve over time in response to changing societal values and norms (Fagan & Meares, 2008).

The complexity of crime is acknowledged across multiple disciplines, including criminology, sociology, psychology, and law. It encompasses a wide range of behaviors, from minor offenses such as traffic violations to severe offenses like murder and robbery (Taylor, 2015).

Criminologists often study crime from a sociological perspective, focusing on the causes and consequences of criminal behavior. Factors contributing to criminality, such as social inequality, poverty, family dynamics, peer influence, and psychological traits, are examined (Sampson & Laub, 1992). The impact of crime on individuals, communities, and society at large is also a focal point of this research.

Several key elements are associated with the concept of crime:

- **Legality**: An act must be explicitly prohibited by law to be considered a crime. Laws delineate specific behaviors deemed unacceptable within a jurisdiction.
- **Harm**: Crimes typically involve harm or injury inflicted upon others or society. This harm can be physical, emotional, financial, or social.

- **Culpability**: To hold an individual criminally responsible, the necessary mental state or intent, referred to as men rea (guilty mind), must be present and varies depending on the offense.
- **Punishment**: Crimes are punishable by the state through various sanctions, including fines, probation, imprisonment, or, in some cases, capital punishment. The severity of punishment correlates with the seriousness of the offense.

It is important to recognize that the concept of crime is not universally agreed upon and can vary across different cultures and societies. What is considered a crime in one jurisdiction may not be viewed as such in another. Moreover, societal attitudes towards certain behaviors can change over time, leading to the decriminalization or legalization of certain acts.

2.1.1 Types of Crime

Ioannou et al. (2015) classifies crimes into five major categories:

- **Violent Crimes**: Involve physical harm or the threat of harm to another person, such as murder, rape, assault, and robbery.
- **Property Crimes**: Involve the theft or damage of someone else's property, including burglary, larceny, arson, and vandalism.
- **White-Collar Crimes**: Committed by individuals of high social status in their occupation, such as fraud, embezzlement, tax evasion, and insider trading.
- **Organized Crimes**: Committed by structured groups operating illegal businesses or activities, such as drug trafficking, gambling, prostitution, and money laundering.
- **Victimless Crimes**: These crimes do not directly harm another person but violate social norms or laws, such as prostitution, drug use, gambling, and public drunkenness.

Felson & Boba (2010) expand on this classification by highlighting various types of crime based on their nature, impact, and legal classification. Hagan (2009) identifies common types of crime, including:

- **Violent Crimes**: Use or threat of physical force against another person or group, resulting in harm or injury. Examples include murder, assault, robbery, rape, and domestic violence.

- **Property Crimes**: Unlawful interference with someone else's property, motivated by financial gain or intent to damage. Examples include burglary, theft, arson, vandalism, and trespassing.
- **White-Collar Crimes**: Non-violent offenses committed in business or professional settings, often financially motivated. Examples include embezzlement, insider trading, money laundering, tax evasion, and identity theft.
- **Cybercrimes**: Use of computers, networks, or digital devices for illegal activities, including hacking, phishing scams, online fraud, identity theft, cyberbullying, and spreading malware or viruses.
- **Drug-Related Crimes**: Involvement in the production, distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs, often linked to organized crime syndicates. Examples include drug trafficking, drug possession, manufacturing illicit substances, and operating drug dens.
- **Sexual Offenses**: Illegal activities involving non-consensual sexual acts or exploitation, including rape, sexual assault, child pornography, prostitution, and human trafficking.
- **Financial Crimes**: Illegal activities aimed at defrauding individuals, organizations, or financial institutions for monetary gain, such as fraud, bribery, corruption, money laundering, and forgery.
- **Organized Crimes**: Criminal activities carried out by structured groups with hierarchical structures, engaging in activities like drug trafficking, extortion, smuggling, racketeering, and money laundering.
- **Hate Crimes**: Motivated by prejudice or bias against specific characteristics such as race, religion, ethnicity, gender identity, or sexual orientation, targeting individuals or groups to intimidate or harm them physically or emotionally.
- **Juvenile Crimes**: Illegal activities committed by individuals under the age of 18, subject to the juvenile justice system, ranging from minor offenses like shoplifting or vandalism to serious offenses like assault or drug-related crimes.

It is important to note that these categories are not mutually exclusive, and many crimes can fall into multiple categories depending on their characteristics and circumstances.

2.1.2 Causes of Crimes

Multiple factors contribute to high crime rates globally, including:

- **Poverty and Socio-economic Inequality**: Significant contributors to crime, where individuals in impoverished communities often lack access to essential resources like quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. This deprivation can lead to frustration and hopelessness, driving some individuals to engage in criminal activities for survival or financial gain (Merton, 1938; Agnew, 1992).
- **Political Instability and Ethnic Conflicts**: These conditions create environments where crime can flourish. Unstable governments weaken law enforcement and judicial systems, and ethnic conflicts disrupt social cohesion and trust, fostering increased criminal activities (Collier, 2000; Fearon & Laitin, 2003).
- **Weak Law Enforcement Institutions**: A critical factor in high crime rates. Underfunded, poorly trained, or corrupt law enforcement agencies are less effective at preventing and addressing criminal activities, leading to a sense of impunity among criminals and eroding public trust in the justice system (Bayley, 1994; Reiss, 1995).
- **Drug Production and Trafficking**: Major contributors to crime, as the illegal drug trade generates substantial profits that can finance other criminal activities like human trafficking, arms smuggling, and organized crime. Drug markets often lead to increased violence and gang activity (Goldstein, 1985; UNODC, 2010).

Governments worldwide have implemented various measures to address crime, including:

- **Legal Reforms**: Strengthening the criminal justice system by enacting new laws to combat specific crimes like human trafficking and drug offenses, ensuring a robust legal framework to deter and punish criminal activities effectively (Garland, 2001).
- **International Cooperation**: Engaging in cross-border collaborations to address transnational crimes such as drug trafficking and human trafficking, enhancing law enforcement capabilities through partnerships with neighboring countries, regional organizations, and international bodies (Andreas & Nadelmann, 2006).

- **Capacity Building**: Investing in initiatives to improve the skills, knowledge, and resources of law enforcement agencies, including training programs, equipment provision, and institutional reforms (Bayley, 1998).
- **Poverty Alleviation**: Implementing programs aimed at reducing poverty and socio-economic inequality by improving living conditions and providing alternative livelihood opportunities, addressing the root causes of crime (Sampson & Wilson, 1995).

The crime situation in various countries is influenced by a combination of factors, including poverty, political instability, weak law enforcement institutions, and organized criminal networks. Common prevalent crimes include theft, drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption, and organized crime. Efforts to address these issues involve legal reforms, international cooperation, capacity building for law enforcement agencies, and poverty alleviation initiatives.

2.2 Importance of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention involves proactive measures to identify and address risks, causes, and contributors to crime to decrease the likelihood of criminal behavior and protect individuals, communities, and society. The benefits of crime prevention are numerous, including increasing public safety, enhancing quality of life, reducing economic and social costs, lowering recidivism, and strengthening communities. Different types of crime prevention strategies target various levels of risk and intervention, including primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Examples of crime prevention methods include target-hardening, access control, surveillance, environmental design, rule setting, increasing the stakes, and removing excuses (UNODC, 2022).

Globally, crime prevention is essential for maintaining public safety, promoting social stability, and fostering economic development (Andreas & Nadelmann, 2008). It encompasses a wide range of strategies and initiatives aimed at deterring criminal activities, reducing the risk of victimization, and creating a safer environment for individuals and communities. Proactive measures address the root causes of crime, such as poverty, inequality, lack of education, and social disorganization. By focusing on prevention rather than solely on law enforcement and punishment, societies can mitigate the impact of crime and contribute to overall well-being. Crime prevention is crucial for reducing the fear of crime in communities and enhancing public safety (Rosenbaum,

1988). The significance of crime prevention lies in its ability to reduce the number of crimes committed and improve the quality of life for citizens.

One of the primary reasons for the importance of crime prevention is its role in enhancing public safety. Preventing crimes before they occur reduces the likelihood of individuals becoming victims of violence, theft, or other criminal acts. This not only protects the physical well-being of citizens but also contributes to their mental and emotional security. When people feel safe in their communities, they are more likely to engage in social activities, pursue education and employment opportunities, and contribute positively to society (Farrell, 1995).

Significantly, crime prevention leads to a reduction in crime rates. Effective crime prevention strategies result in safer environments for residents. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has shown a steady decline in overall crime rates in the United States over the past few decades, attributed to various crime prevention measures such as community policing, crime awareness programs, and improved lighting and surveillance systems.

Crime prevention efforts not only reduce the number of crimes committed but also improve the quality of life for citizens. Safe communities encourage residents to feel more comfortable and confident in their surroundings, leading to increased economic activity as businesses and individuals are more likely to invest in low-crime areas. Additionally, these efforts can enhance the overall aesthetic appeal of a community, making it more attractive to potential residents and visitors (Ekblom & Pease, 1995).

Crime prevention can also result in substantial cost savings for communities. By reducing the number of crimes committed, communities save money on law enforcement, court costs, and other related expenses (Welsh et al., 2015). According to a study by the National Institute of Justice, every dollar invested in crime prevention results in a return of $16 to $100 in cost savings, highlighting the significant financial benefits of investing in crime prevention measures.

Crime prevention efforts are instrumental in promoting social stability and cohesion within communities. Addressing underlying social issues that contribute to criminal behavior, such as unemployment, substance abuse, and family dysfunction, can help create a more cohesive and supportive social environment. Strong community ties and a sense of belonging act as protective factors against crime, leading to reduced levels of conflict and improved overall well-being (Skogan, 1988).

Community engagement and cooperation are essential for effective crime prevention. When residents participate in crime prevention efforts, they become more aware of their surroundings and are more likely to report suspicious activity. This can lead to faster resolution of crimes and a greater sense of community cohesion. Additionally, community engagement helps build trust between law enforcement and the public, which is crucial for effective crime prevention (Rosenbaum, 1988).

Technological advancements have significantly enhanced crime prevention. Security cameras, automated license plate readers (ALPR), and predictive analytics enable law enforcement agencies to identify high-crime areas and allocate resources, accordingly, making it easier for communities to implement effective crime prevention strategies (Anderez et al., 2021).

High crime rates have a detrimental impact on economic development, deterring investment, tourism, and business growth in affected areas. Prioritizing crime prevention creates an environment conducive to economic growth, attracting businesses, encouraging entrepreneurship, and enhancing property values. Resources otherwise allocated to addressing the consequences of crime can be redirected towards productive endeavors contributing to economic prosperity.

Investing in crime prevention yields long-term benefits for societies. Addressing the root causes of criminal behavior early on helps break the cycle of crime, reducing the burden on law enforcement and criminal justice systems. This proactive approach saves lives and reduces costs associated with incarceration, rehabilitation programs, and victim support services. Moreover, it fosters a culture of accountability and responsibility by emphasizing the importance of preventing harm rather than merely reacting to it (Farrington, 2000).

The importance of crime prevention cannot be overstated. It reduces crime rates, improves the quality of life for citizens, saves costs, and promotes community engagement, creating safer communities. As technology continues to advance, crime prevention measures will become even more effective. By addressing the underlying factors contributing to criminal behavior and implementing proactive strategies, communities can significantly reduce crime rates while fostering an environment conducive to growth and prosperity. Thus, it is crucial for communities to prioritize crime prevention efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of their residents (Tilley & Sidebottom, 2005).

2.3 Crime Prevention Measures or Methods

Crime prevention measures encompass strategies and actions designed to reduce the occurrence of criminal activities and maintain public safety. These measures involve a comprehensive approach, including both proactive and reactive methods, targeting various aspects of crime such as its causes, opportunities, and consequences. Effective crime prevention requires collaboration between law enforcement agencies, government bodies, community organizations, and individuals (Sherman, 2020).

2.3.1 Situational Crime Prevention (SCP)

Situational crime prevention (SCP) focuses on the settings where criminal acts occur rather than the characteristics of offenders. This approach aims to reduce crime by modifying environmental and situational factors that facilitate or encourage criminal behavior. SCP assumes that offenders make rational choices influenced by the costs and benefits of their actions. Techniques used in SCP include increasing the effort and risk for potential offenders, reducing rewards, reducing provocations, and removing excuses for criminal behavior. Examples of SCP include installing locks, alarms, and cameras, improving lighting and visibility, marking property, reducing alcohol consumption, and enforcing rules and regulations (Ho et al., 2022).

Smith and Clarke (2012) explain that SCP focuses on altering the immediate environment to make crimes less attractive or more difficult to commit. This approach is based on the idea that crime is often opportunistic and can be deterred by increasing the effort, risks, and rewards associated with criminal behavior. Common SCP measures include:

- **Target Hardening**: Making potential targets less vulnerable to criminal activity by implementing physical security measures such as locks, alarms, surveillance cameras, and reinforced doors or windows. This discourages potential offenders by increasing the effort required to commit a crime.
- **CCTV Surveillance**: The use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems to monitor public spaces and private properties. Visible cameras can deter potential criminals and provide valuable evidence for investigations.
- **Street Lighting**: Adequate lighting in public areas during nighttime enhances visibility, increases the perception of safety, and reduces opportunities for criminal activities.

- **Access Control**: Implementing measures such as key cards or biometric systems in buildings or restricted areas to prevent unauthorized entry and reduce the risk of theft or vandalism.
- **Environmental Design**: Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) involves designing physical spaces to discourage criminal behavior. Features like clear sightlines, natural surveillance, landscaping, and the removal of potential hiding spots are used.

2.3.2 Social Crime Prevention

Grant (2014) describes social crime prevention as focusing on addressing the underlying social factors that contribute to criminal behavior. This approach aims to promote social cohesion, strengthen community bonds, and provide individuals with alternatives to criminal activities. Key social crime prevention measures include:

- **Community Policing**: Building partnerships between law enforcement agencies and the community. It emphasizes proactive problem-solving, community engagement, and collaborative efforts to address local crime issues.
- **Youth Programs**: Investing in educational and recreational programs for young people to divert them from criminal activities, promoting personal development and fostering a sense of belonging.
- **Substance Abuse Prevention**: Implementing programs to raise awareness about the risks of drug and alcohol abuse, provide support for addiction treatment, and promote healthy lifestyles, thereby reducing crime rates.
- **Restorative Justice**: Focusing on repairing harm caused by crime through dialogue, mediation, and community involvement. By involving both victims and offenders in the resolution process, restorative justice promotes accountability, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society.
- **Social Welfare Programs**: Addressing socio-economic inequalities through social welfare programs to reduce desperation and frustration that may lead individuals to engage in criminal activities.

2.3.3 Developmental crime prevention

Developmental crime prevention takes a long-term perspective by targeting risk factors associated with criminal behavior early in life. This approach recognizes that

factors such as poverty, family dysfunction, educational disadvantages, and exposure to violence can increase the likelihood of individuals becoming involved in criminal activities later in life. Developmental crime prevention interventions aim to provide support and resources to at-risk individuals during critical stages of their development, such as early childhood and adolescence. These interventions may include early education programs, mentoring initiatives, family support services, and vocational training opportunities (Tremblay & Craig, 1995).

2.3.4 Legislative and Legal Measures

Legislative and legal measures play a crucial role in preventing crime by establishing clear laws, regulations, and penalties for offenders (Lynch, 1997). These measures include:

- **Criminal Justice System**: An effective criminal justice system is essential for deterring crime through swift and fair enforcement of laws. This includes efficient police investigations, prosecution of offenders, fair trials, and appropriate sentencing.
- **Gun Control Laws**: Implementing strict regulations on the possession and use of firearms to reduce gun-related crimes. This includes background checks, waiting periods, restrictions on certain types of firearms, and safe storage requirements.
- **Crime Reporting and Information Sharing**: Encouraging the public to report crimes and providing secure channels for reporting helps law enforcement agencies gather intelligence, identify crime patterns, and take proactive measures to prevent future offenses.
- **Legislation against Organized Crime**: Enacting laws specifically targeting organized criminal activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, and cybercrime to disrupt criminal networks and reduce their impact on society.
- **Victim Support Services**: Providing support services for victims of crime, including counseling, legal assistance, and financial aid, to mitigate the negative consequences of victimization and encourage reporting

Crime prevention measures encompass a wide range of strategies aimed at reducing criminal opportunities, addressing underlying social factors, and establishing effective legal frameworks. By combining situational crime prevention, social crime

prevention, and legislative measures, societies can work towards creating safer environments for individuals and communities.

2.4 Benefits of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention refers to proactive measures taken to reduce the occurrence of criminal activities and maintain public safety. These strategies aim to deter potential offenders, address the root causes of crime, and promote community well-being. The benefits of crime prevention are extensive and impact individuals, communities, and society (Schneider & Kitchen, 2002).

- **Reduced Crime Rates**: Effective prevention strategies, such as increased police presence, community policing programs, and targeted interventions, can significantly decrease the likelihood of criminal activities. This leads to safer neighborhoods, lower victimization rates, and a reduction in the fear of crime among residents (Welsh & Farrington, 2002).
- **Improved Public Safety**: Crime prevention efforts create an environment less conducive to criminal behavior. Potential offenders are more likely to reconsider engaging in criminal activities when they perceive a higher risk of being caught or facing consequences, resulting in a safer community for all residents (Taylor & Gottfredson, 1986).
- **Cost Savings**: Initiatives can lead to substantial cost savings for individuals, communities, and governments. Preventing crimes saves resources that would have been spent on investigations, prosecutions, and incarceration, allowing them to be redirected towards other pressing needs. Additionally, prevention efforts reduce the economic burden associated with property damage, medical expenses, and loss of productivity caused by criminal activities (Schneider & Kitchen, 2002).
- **Enhanced Quality of Life**: Crime negatively impacts the quality of life for individuals and communities. Preventing crime allows people to live in an environment free from fear and insecurity, fostering a sense of well-being and enabling them to enjoy their surroundings without constant worry (Chataway & Bourke, 2020).
- **Strengthened Community Bonds**: Prevention initiatives often involve community engagement and collaboration between various stakeholders,

including law enforcement agencies, local government, businesses, and residents. These partnerships build trust, foster a sense of belonging, and strengthen social cohesion within communities, promoting positive social interactions and a collective sense of responsibility (Simmons, 2007).

- **Empowerment of Individuals**: Crime prevention empowers individuals by providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect themselves and their communities. Educational programs, self-defense training, and awareness campaigns enhance personal safety and encourage proactive engagement in prevention efforts, fostering a sense of control over one's environment (Ekblom, 1998).
- **Prevention of Repeat Offenses**: Effective strategies aim not only to deter potential offenders but also to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior. By targeting risk factors such as poverty, substance abuse, lack of education, and unemployment, prevention initiatives help break the cycle of crime and reduce the likelihood of reoffending, contributing to long-term community safety and rehabilitation (Tonry & Farrington, 1995).
- **Positive Impact on Youth**: Prevention efforts targeting at-risk youth can transform their lives by providing mentorship programs, after-school activities, vocational training, and access to support services. These opportunities help young individuals develop positive relationships, acquire valuable skills, and make constructive choices, reducing juvenile delinquency and setting the foundation for future success (Goddard, 2012).
- **Improved Trust in Law Enforcement**: Effective crime prevention initiatives can increase trust in law enforcement agencies. Involving residents in decision-making processes and ensuring transparency in policing practices build stronger relationships between law enforcement and the community, essential for effective crime prevention (Rosenbaum, 1988).
- **Long-Term Social Benefits**: Addressing the root causes of criminal behavior through prevention initiatives contributes to a more equitable and just society. This can lead to improved social mobility, increased opportunities for all individuals, and a stronger sense of social cohesion, resulting in long-term social benefits beyond immediate reductions in crime rates (Simmons, 2007).

Crime prevention offers numerous benefits to individuals, communities, and society. It reduces crime rates, improves public safety, saves costs, enhances quality of life, strengthens community bonds, empowers individuals, prevents repeat offenses, positively impacts youth, improves trust in law enforcement, and has long-term social benefits. Investing in proactive crime prevention measures allows societies to create safer, more inclusive environments for everyone.

2.5 Review on Previous Studies

Joseph and George (1986) conducted a study titled "The Benefits of Crime Prevention: A Comparative Analysis." The study aimed to analyze the benefits of various crime prevention measures by comparing strategies and interventions aimed at preventing crime and reducing criminal activities within communities. Utilizing a comparative analysis approach, the study examined a wide range of crime prevention methods, including community policing, environmental design strategies, rehabilitation programs, and educational initiatives. The study involved an extensive review of existing literature, empirical data analysis, and case studies from diverse geographical locations. The findings highlighted several significant benefits of crime prevention efforts, such as reduced crime rates, enhanced community safety and well-being, improved police-community relations, cost savings for criminal justice systems, and the promotion of social cohesion and trust within neighborhoods. Additionally, effective crime prevention measures were found to decrease the fear of crime among residents and foster a sense of empowerment within communities. The study proposed several recommendations for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations, including the implementation of evidence-based crime prevention strategies, increased investment in community-oriented policing initiatives, fostering partnerships between law enforcement and residents, promoting education and awareness programs on crime prevention, and prioritizing the creation of safe and inclusive urban environments through urban planning and design.

Anderson (2012) investigated "The Cost of Crime" to estimate the annual economic impact of crime in the United States. The study analyzed both direct and indirect costs associated with crime, using quantitative and qualitative research methods. It included data on crime rates, law enforcement costs, judicial expenses, and victimization, along with interviews and surveys to understand the broader societal impact. The study found that the cost of crime extends beyond immediate financial

implications to long-term societal effects such as decreased property values, loss of business productivity, and psychological trauma. Anderson highlighted the importance of investing in crime prevention and rehabilitation programs as a means to mitigate these costs. Recommendations included a holistic approach to addressing crime by investing in community development, education, and mental health support alongside law enforcement.

Sarah J. Miller (2018) explored "The Benefits of Crime Prevention," aiming to understand the impact of crime prevention strategies on communities, individuals, and overall societal well-being. Employing a mixed-method approach, the study combined qualitative and quantitative research methods, including interviews, surveys, and statistical analysis of crime rates and prevention initiatives. The study concluded that effective crime prevention measures not only reduce criminal activities but also foster safer environments, improve public health outcomes, enhance economic development, and promote social cohesion. Community engagement and collaboration were identified as significant factors in the success of crime prevention programs. The study recommended prioritizing evidence-based crime prevention strategies and addressing underlying social determinants of crime through a holistic approach that integrates law enforcement efforts with community-based interventions.

John E. Eck (2019) examined "Crime Prevention and Community Safety" to investigate the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies and their impact on community safety. The study involved a comprehensive literature review, empirical research, case studies, and interviews with law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and residents in various neighborhoods. The findings emphasized the importance of community engagement and collaboration in developing effective crime prevention measures. Tailored interventions addressing specific risk factors within communities, environmental design, social cohesion, and proactive policing were identified as key components for promoting community safety. The study recommended implementing evidence-based crime prevention programs prioritizing community involvement and addressing local concerns through a multi-faceted approach.

Elizabeth M. Groff (2020) evaluated "The Effectiveness of Crime Prevention Strategies" through a literature review of existing research on crime prevention. The study examined various interventions, including situational crime prevention, community-based programs, and law enforcement initiatives. Groff found that strategies like environmental design changes and community engagement programs were effective

in reducing crime rates. Tailored approaches based on specific crime types and local contexts were emphasized. The study recommended policymakers and practitioners implement a combination of evidence-based crime prevention strategies and ongoing evaluation and adaptation of interventions to ensure continued effectiveness.

John Smith (2020) analyzed "Smart Crime Prevention" to understand the benefits of crime prevention strategies in urban areas, focusing on community safety, economic development, and overall well-being. The mixed-method approach combined quantitative crime data analysis with qualitative interviews and surveys of community members, law enforcement officials, and local government representatives. The findings indicated that effective crime prevention measures significantly reduced criminal activities, contributing to a safer environment for residents. Additionally, the implementation of crime prevention strategies was associated with improved economic conditions, increased community cohesion, and enhanced quality of life. The study recommended comprehensive crime prevention programs involving collaboration between law enforcement agencies, local government, and community organizations, emphasizing proactive measures such as community policing, environmental design improvements, and targeted interventions to address underlying social issues contributing to crime.

Yadanar Sein (2020) studied "Cybercrime Awareness of Internet Users in Yangon," focusing on the level of cybercrime awareness among Internet users and identifying common types of cybercrime in Yangon. Conducted through structured questionnaires with 1071 respondents, the study found that while graduate respondents had the highest awareness rate at 83.38%, their overall cybercrime awareness levels were weak. Female respondents experienced more cybercrime cases than males, with online fraud being the most common type. The study recommended accessible cybercrime awareness training or campaigns to increase awareness levels and knowledge on preventing and reporting cybercrime cases.

Than Tun Myint (2007) investigated the "Administration of Reducing Criminal Cases in the Yangon Region," involving a survey of 33 inmates. The study aimed to identify practical methods for detecting criminal traits on a personal level and managing administration to reduce crime. The findings revealed that coordinated efforts and administration successfully lowered serious criminal cases in the Yangon Region. The study highlighted the necessity for effective community policing and operationalized the paradigm in Ottawa, as shown by Chanel Ghazzawi's study on community policing,

which found that while the Ottawa Police Service is dedicated to community policing, addressing identified limitations is crucial for effective implementation and accountability.

CHAPTER III
OVERVIEW ON CRIME PREVENTION IN MYANMAR AND SITUATION OF NAY PYI TAW

3.1 Profile of Myanmar Police Force

The history of the Myanmar Police Force traces its origins back to the British colonial period, during which the police system was first established to maintain law and order. During the British colonial rule, the police force in Myanmar was primarily focused on maintaining control over the local population and protecting colonial interests. The structure was highly centralized, and the force was often used as a tool for suppressing dissent and enforcing colonial laws.

After Myanmar gained independence from British rule in 1948, the need for a national police force became evident. The newly formed government sought to create a police system that would serve the interests of the Burmese people, focusing on law enforcement and public safety. The official establishment of The People's Police Force in 1964 marked a significant shift in the country's approach to policing. Operating under the Ministry of Home Affairs, this force was designed to be an independent department responsible for a wide range of activities, including security, maintaining order, crime prevention, and public services.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the police force underwent several organizational changes to improve its effectiveness and reach. Training programs were enhanced, and efforts were made to modernize the equipment and facilities used by the police. However, the force often struggled with limited resources and challenges related to political instability. The 1990s and early 2000s saw a renewed focus on professionalizing the police force. Efforts were made to enhance training, particularly in areas of investigation and criminal procedure. The force also began to expand its role in drug enforcement, reflecting the growing issue of narcotics trafficking in the region.

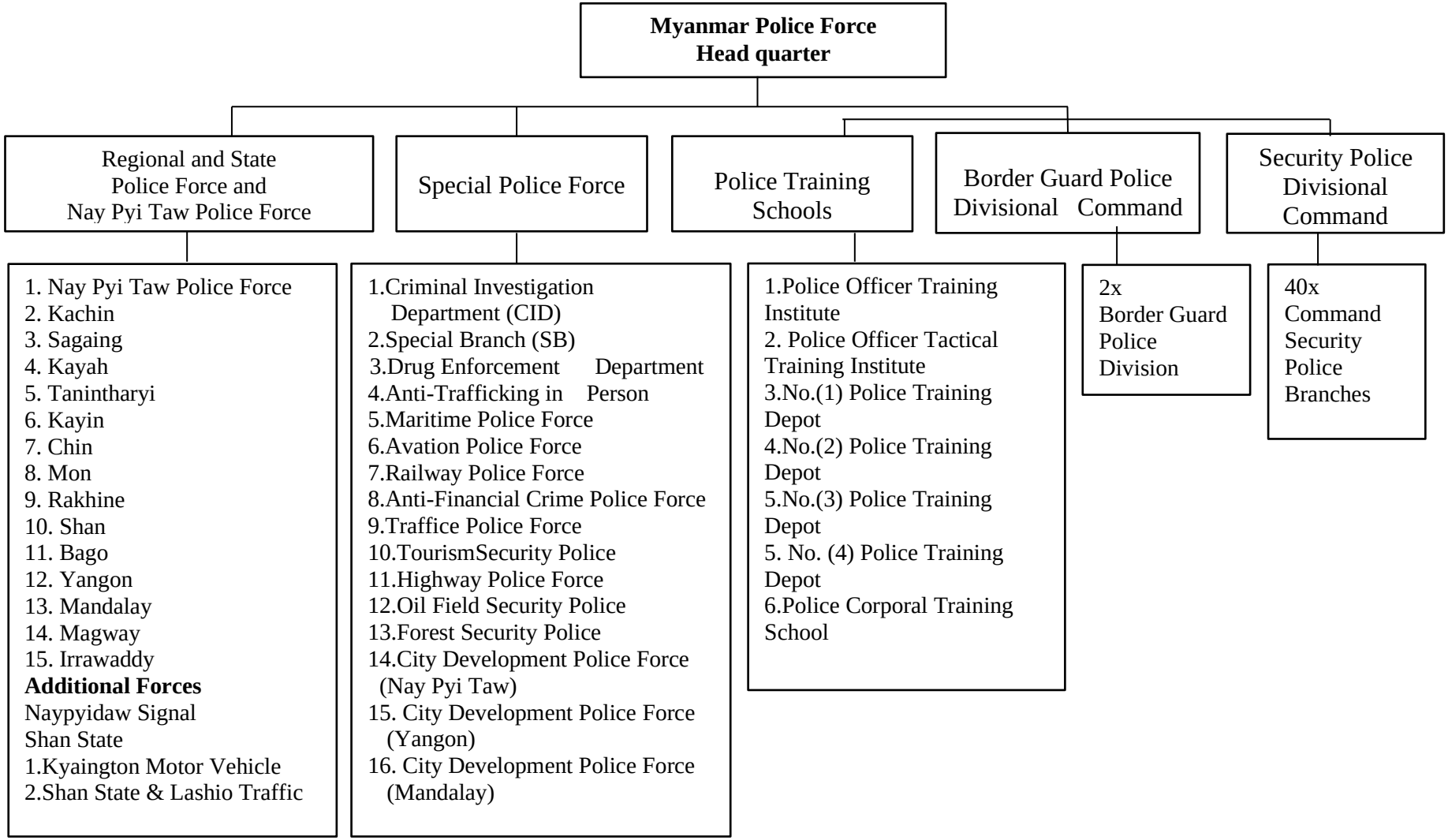
Today, the Myanmar Police Force operates under a well-defined command structure based on established civil jurisdictions. It is divided into various specialized units to address the diverse security needs of the country. Each of Myanmar's seven states and seven regions has its own police force, headquartered in their respective capital cities. The force consists of several key components, including the Office of the Commander of the State and Divisional Police Force, which oversees regional policing

efforts and coordinates with district and township commanders; the Office of the Commander of the District Police Force, which manages police operations at the district level, ensuring that policies and directives are implemented effectively; the Office of the Commander of the Township Police Force, which focuses on local law enforcement and community policing efforts; and Police Stations at the District Level, which serve as the primary points of contact for the public, handling everyday policing activities and minor criminal cases.

The Chief of the Myanmar Police Force, holding the rank of Police Lieutenant General, commands the entire Police Force. According to the present set-up, the Myanmar Police Force has six components: Headquarters, Border Guard Police Divisional Command, Security Police Divisional Command, Regional State Police Forces and Nay Pyi Taw Police Force, Special Police Forces, and Police Training Schools. Sixteen forces are assigned to specific missions, including the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Special Branch (SB), Drug Enforcement Department, Anti-Trafficking in Person, Maritime Police Force, Aviation Police Force, Railway Police Force, Anti-Financial Crime Police Force, Traffic Police Force, Tourism Security Police, Highway Police Force, Oil Field Security Police, Forest Security Police, and City Development Police Forces in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon, and Mandalay.

In Myanmar, there is one Police Officer Training Institute of Myanmar Police Force (POTI) in Zeebingyi, one Police Officer Tactical Training Institute (POTTI) in Mandalay, four Police Basic Training Depots, and a Police Corporal Training School. The Police Forces in Myanmar strive to build good relationships with the public, recognizing the importance of community cooperation for peace and security. They also gather information related to politics, the economy, religion, and criminal offenders to better fulfill their duties. The organization chart of Myanmar Police Force is shown in Figure (3.1)

Figure (3.1) Organization Chart of Myanmar Police Force



Source: Myanmar Police Force (2015)

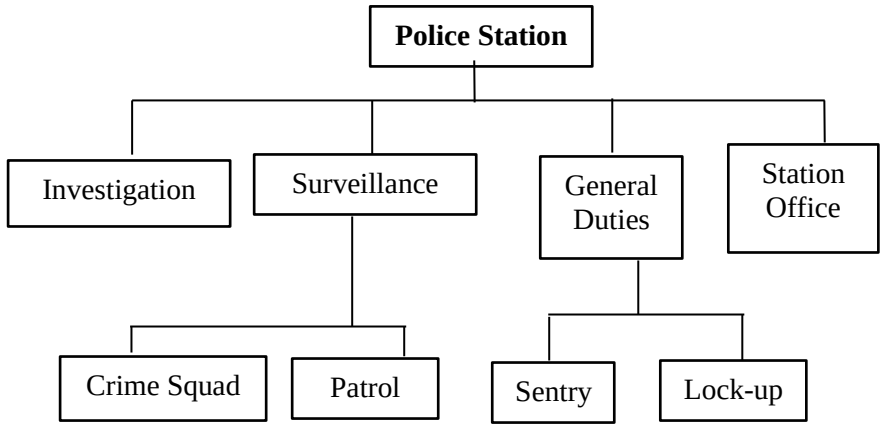
Operating under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) has a clear and self-evident role in improving urban safety. The most significant police forces nationwide are the state and region police forces, under which each township police management office operates. Township police forces are commanded by a Police Major with three constituent branches.

Police stations in Myanmar, as in many other countries, have a range of responsibilities crucial for maintaining law and order, ensuring public safety, and upholding the rule of law. The specific duties can vary based on the location and particular needs of the community they serve. The responsibilities of police stations in Myanmar include:

- **Internal Security**: Ensuring the internal security of the state.
- **Community Peace and Tranquility**: Maintaining peace and tranquility within communities.
- **Law and Order**: Upholding and enforcing the law to ensure order.
- **Collaboration**: Working in collaboration with international organizations like Interpol to increase the capacity and quality of the police force.

The organization chart of the Police Station is shown in Figure (3.2).

Figure (3.2) Organization Chart of Police Station



Source: Myanmar Police Force (2015)

3.2 Complex Issue of Crime Prevention in Myanmar

Crime prevention in Myanmar has been a significant concern for the government and the people of the country. Myanmar is a Southeast Asian nation bordered by Bangladesh, India, China, Laos, and Thailand. The country has faced various challenges related to crime, including drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption, and communal violence.

One of the key factors contributing to crime in Myanmar is the illicit drug trade. The country is situated in the Golden Triangle region, which is notorious for opium and methamphetamine production. The production and trafficking of drugs have had detrimental effects on society, leading to increased crime rates and social instability. The government has been working to combat drug-related crimes through law enforcement efforts, border control measures, and international cooperation.

Organized crime is another significant challenge in Myanmar. Criminal organizations engage in various illegal activities such as human trafficking, wildlife smuggling, arms trafficking, and money laundering. These activities not only pose a threat to national security but also undermine economic development and social well-being. The government has taken steps to address organized crime by strengthening law enforcement agencies, enhancing intelligence sharing mechanisms, and implementing stricter regulations.

Corruption has also been a major obstacle to effective crime prevention in Myanmar. Corruption undermines the rule of law and erodes public trust in institutions responsible for maintaining law and order. It creates an environment conducive to criminal activities by facilitating bribery, extortion, and embezzlement. The government has recognized the need to tackle corruption as part of its broader crime prevention strategy. Efforts have been made to improve transparency, strengthen anti-corruption laws, and promote accountability within public administration.

Communal violence has been a recurring issue in Myanmar, particularly between different ethnic and religious groups. These conflicts have resulted in displacement, loss of lives, and property damage. Communal violence often stems from underlying socio-political tensions and can escalate into serious crimes such as hate crimes, arson, and murder. The government has been working towards fostering intercommunal harmony and addressing the root causes of these conflicts through dialogue, reconciliation, and inclusive governance.

In recent years, the Myanmar government has made efforts to strengthen its crime prevention strategies and institutions. The Ministry of Home Affairs plays a crucial role in maintaining law and order, overseeing the police force, and coordinating crime prevention efforts. The ministry has been working on capacity building initiatives for law enforcement agencies, including training programs and modernizing equipment.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been actively involved in supporting Myanmar's crime prevention efforts. UNODC provides technical assistance, training, and expertise in areas such as drug control, anti-corruption measures, and criminal justice reform. The organization works closely with the government to develop comprehensive strategies to address crime-related challenges.

Crime prevention in Myanmar is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. The government's efforts to combat drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption, and communal violence are crucial for ensuring public safety and security. Collaborative partnerships with international organizations and local organizations play a vital role in supporting Myanmar's crime prevention strategies.

3.3 Situation of Crime in Myanmar

The situation of crime in Myanmar is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive understanding of the country's historical, political, and socio-economic context. Myanmar is a Southeast Asian nation bordered by Bangladesh, India, China, Laos, and Thailand. It has a population of over 54 million people and has experienced significant political and social changes in recent decades.

3.3.1 Crime Rates and Types of Crime

The situation of crime in Myanmar is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive understanding of the country's historical, political, and socio-economic context. Myanmar faces various types of crimes, including but not limited to theft, robbery, drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption, and organized crime. The crime rates in Myanmar have been influenced by factors such as poverty, political instability, ethnic conflicts, and weak law enforcement institutions.

Theft and robbery are prevalent crimes in Myanmar, often driven by poverty and economic disparities. The lack of effective law enforcement mechanisms

exacerbates this problem. Drug trafficking is another major issue, with Myanmar playing a significant role in the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, particularly opium and methamphetamine. The country's location along the Golden Triangle makes it vulnerable to drug-related crimes. Human trafficking is also a serious concern, with vulnerable populations, including women and children from impoverished or conflict-affected areas, often targeted for forced labor or sexual exploitation. Corruption is pervasive in Myanmar, affecting various aspects of society, including law enforcement agencies, and undermining efforts to combat crime effectively. Organized criminal networks engage in activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling, exploiting the country's weak governance structures.

3.4 Rules and Laws for Crime Prevention in Myanmar

Crime prevention in Myanmar is governed by a set of rules and laws designed to maintain public safety, protect individuals and property, and deter criminal activities. These regulations are enforced by various government agencies and law enforcement bodies. Key aspects of the legal and regulatory framework for crime prevention in Myanmar include:

- **The Constitution of Myanmar (2008):** The supreme law that provides the foundation for the legal system, including crime prevention and law enforcement.
- **The Penal Code (1861):** Establishes definitions and punishments for various criminal offenses, including offenses against the state, public tranquility, human body, property, and other matters.
- **The Criminal Procedure Code (1898):** Outlines the procedures for the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of criminal cases.
- **The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law (1993):** Governs the control and regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, aiming to prevent drug-related crimes.
- **The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law (2005):** Provides measures for preventing and combating human trafficking.
- **The Anti-Money Laundering Law (2014):** Aims to prevent money laundering activities and the financing of terrorism.

- **The Child Law (1993):** Focuses on the protection and welfare of children, including measures to prevent crimes against children.
- **The Electronic Transactions Law (2004):** Addresses crimes related to electronic transactions, including cybercrimes.

3.5 Crime Prevention Methods in Myanmar

Crime prevention methods in Myanmar involve a blend of strategies and initiatives aimed at reducing crime rates and ensuring public safety. The country faces various challenges, including organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption, and communal violence. To address these issues, the government, along with international organizations and civil society groups, has implemented several measures to prevent and combat crime.

The Myanmar Police Force, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has implemented various crime prevention measures to ensure the safety and security of residents and visitors. These measures include a wide range of strategies and initiatives aimed at deterring criminal activities, promoting community engagement, and enhancing law enforcement capabilities.

- **Strengthening Law Enforcement:** One of the primary crime prevention measures in Zabuthiri township, Nay Pyi Taw, is the reinforcement of law enforcement agencies. This includes increasing the presence of police officers on the streets, establishing police stations in strategic locations, and improving their overall efficiency and effectiveness.
- **Surveillance Systems:** The installation of surveillance systems is another crucial crime prevention measure in Zabuthiri township, Nay Pyi Taw. Closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras are strategically placed in public areas such as streets, parks, markets, and transportation hubs to monitor activities and deter criminal behavior. These surveillance systems not only act as a deterrent but also provide valuable evidence for investigations and assist in identifying suspects. Additionally, the footage from these cameras can be used for post-incident analysis to improve security measures further.
- **Community Engagement:** Engaging the community is an essential aspect of crime prevention in Zabuthiri township, Nay Pyi Taw. Authorities actively engage with the community through various programs and initiatives aimed at

raising awareness about crime prevention and reporting mechanisms. Community policing efforts encourage residents to work together with law enforcement agencies to address local concerns.

- **Education and Awareness:** Educating the public about crime prevention plays a vital role in reducing criminal activities. In Zabuthiri Township, various educational programs and awareness campaigns are conducted to inform residents about common types of crimes, their prevention, and the importance of personal safety. These initiatives may include workshops, seminars, public service announcements, and distribution of informational materials. By raising awareness and providing knowledge on crime prevention strategies, individuals can take proactive measures to protect themselves and their property.
- **Strengthening Legislation:** The government of Nay Pyi Taw continuously works towards strengthening legislation related to crime prevention. This includes enacting laws that address emerging forms of criminal activities such as cybercrime, human trafficking, and drug trafficking. By having comprehensive and up-to-date legislation in place, the authorities can effectively combat various types of crimes and ensure that offenders are held accountable for their actions.
- **Collaboration with International Agencies:** Myanmar collaborates with international law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crimes such as drug trafficking and human smuggling. These partnerships facilitate information sharing, joint operations, and capacity-building initiatives. Nay Pyi Taw actively collaborates with international agencies such as Interpol and regional organizations to share information, intelligence, and best practices in crime prevention.
- **Social Programs and Rehabilitation:** In addition to traditional law enforcement approaches, Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, also focuses on social programs aimed at addressing the root causes of crime. These programs may include vocational training, job placement assistance, substance abuse rehabilitation, and counseling services for at-risk individuals. By providing support and opportunities for rehabilitation, the authorities aim to reduce recidivism rates and reintegrate offenders into society as law-abiding citizens.

- **Increased Police Presence:** The city maintains a significant police presence to deter criminal activities and respond promptly to any incidents. Regular patrols are conducted in residential areas, commercial zones, and public spaces to maintain a visible police presence.
- **Technology Integration:** The use of technology has been instrumental in enhancing crime prevention and investigation capabilities in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. Surveillance cameras are strategically placed in public areas, which not only act as a deterrent but also aid in identifying suspects involved in criminal activities.
- **Community Policing Initiatives:** One of the primary goals of community policing in Myanmar is to prevent and reduce crime through collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies and the community. These initiatives employ a range of strategies to prevent crime within local communities, emphasizing proactive approaches, problem-solving, and the mobilization of community resources. By fostering a cooperative relationship between police and citizens, these initiatives aim to address the root causes of crime and enhance public safety.
- **Safety and Security Situation:** Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, is considered a relatively safe area compared to other urban centers in Myanmar. The government's efforts to maintain law and order have contributed to a stable security situation.

Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, has implemented a comprehensive range of crime prevention measures that encompass law enforcement strengthening, surveillance systems, community engagement, education and awareness campaigns, legislative improvements, international collaboration, and social programs for rehabilitation. These initiatives work together to create a safer and more secure environment for the residents and visitors of Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw.

Some of the crime prevention measures include strengthening law enforcement, enhancing border security, combating corruption, strengthening the judicial system, community engagement, education and rehabilitation, and international cooperation. These strategies aim to create a safer environment for the people of Myanmar and reduce crime rates.

3.6 Current Conditions of Crime in Nay Pyi Taw

Nay Pyi Taw, strategically positioned in central Myanmar, is 376 km from Yangon and 274 km from Mandalay, making it easily accessible from both major cities. As the third-largest city in Myanmar and one of the world's fastest-growing urban centers, Nay Pyi Taw is recognized for its relatively low crime rate compared to other major cities in the country. However, like any urban area, it still faces specific crime challenges.

This section provides an overview of the current crime conditions in Zabuthiri township, Nay Pyi Taw, detailing the prevalent types and numbers of crimes, the measures taken by authorities to combat crime, and the overall safety and security situation in the township. Zabuthiri Township comprises 12 wards, with a total of 27,632 households.

3.6.1 Types of Crimes in Nay Pyi Taw

Nay Pyi Taw experiences various types of crimes, ranging from violent offenses to property-related offenses and other illegal activities. The following is a comprehensive overview of the different types of crimes that occur in Nay Pyi Taw:

- **Illegal Arms:** Weapon-related crimes involve the possession, use, or illegal trade of firearms, knives, explosives, or other dangerous weapons. These crimes can include illegal possession of firearms, armed robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, or any act involving the use of weapons to cause harm.
- **Gambling:** Gambling crimes involve engaging in illegal gambling activities unauthorized by the government. This includes participating in unauthorized lotteries, betting on sports events without proper licenses, and operating illegal gambling establishments or online gambling platforms.
- **Prostitution:** Prostitution, often considered one of the oldest professions, involves the provision of sexual services in return for payment. The legal status of prostitution varies significantly worldwide, with some places regulating it while others impose severe penalties.
- **Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC):** In Myanmar, Section 54 pertains to the circumstances under which a police officer may arrest a person without a warrant.

- **Excise Act:** The Excise Act pertains to taxes imposed on specific items, often luxury or specialty goods such as tobacco, fuel, and alcohol. These taxes may apply to manufacturers, retailers, or consumers, depending on the specific tax.
- **Police Act:** This legislation governs the establishment, organization, and functioning of police forces in various countries.
- **Restriction of Movement and Probation of Habitual Offenders Act:** Restriction of movement refers to legal measures that limit an individual's ability to move freely within a certain area or to leave a specific location. Probation allows an offender to remain in the community under supervision instead of serving time in prison.
- **Television and Video Law:** This law regulates the production, distribution, and viewing of video content that has not been reviewed or approved by a designated censorship authority, ensuring that video content adheres to specific moral, cultural, and national security standards before public release.
- **Traffic Accidents:** Traffic accidents involve vehicles and result in injury, death, or property damage, often due to reckless driving, speeding, drunk driving, or poor road conditions.
- **Narcotic Crimes:** These crimes involve the production, distribution, sale, or possession of illegal drugs or controlled substances, such as heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana. Narcotic offenses are taken seriously due to their detrimental effects on individuals and society.

It is important to note that crime rates and specific types of crimes can vary over time based on social and economic conditions, law enforcement efforts, and government policies.

3.6.2 Ten Types of Preventive Measures

In Nay Pyi Taw, ten types of preventive measures were implemented from 2017 to 2023, as shown in the following tables:

Table (3.1) Ten Types of Preventive Measures in Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory

No.	Types of Crime	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	Illegal Arms	80	78	73	76	77	84	85
2.	Gambling	72	87	93	97	94	86	116
3.	Prostitution Suppression	79	75	92	96	93	95	100
4.	(CrPC) S- 54	98	99	109	119	133	137	149
5.	Excise Act	80	88	100	108	124	129	140
6.	Police Act	71	73	81	98	97	112	139
7.	Restriction and Probation	33	38	46	52	54	58	60
8.	Narcotic	71	73	80	87	93	107	113
9.	Uncensored Video	-	-	31	33	35	36	39
10.	Traffic Accident	84	97	84	97	96	105	117
Total		**668**	**708**	**789**	**863**	**896**	**949**	**1058**

Source: Myanmar Police Force (2023)

According to Table (3.1), the largest number of preventive measures involved (CrPC) S-54, followed by the Excise Act, while Uncensored Video measures were the lowest in Nay Pyi Taw during the studied period. A total of 5,391 cases were recorded in Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory.

In Zabuthiri township, Nay Pyi Taw, ten types of preventive measures were recorded from 2017 to 2023, as shown in the following table:

Table (3.2) Ten Types of Preventive Measures in Zabuthiri township, Nay Pyi Taw

No.	Types of Crime	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	Illegal Arms	15	13	9	11	12	19	20
2.	Gambling	12	22	28	35	39	42	51
3.	Prostitution Suppression	4	10	13	15	18	21	25
4.	(CrPC) S- 54	23	34	44	54	68	72	84
5.	Excise Act	15	23	35	43	58	62	75
6.	Police Act	5	8	16	18	22	26	31
7.	Restriction and Probation	3	9	15	22	24	28	30
8.	Narcotic	11	13	22	32	34	41	43
9.	Uncensored Video	-	-	1	3	5	7	9
10.	Traffic Accident	24	32	29	22	31	42	54
Total		**112**	**164**	**212**	**255**	**311**	**360**	**422**

Source: Myanmar Police Force (2023)

Table (3.2) shows that (CrPC) S-54 measures were the most frequent, followed by the Excise Act, while Uncensored Video measures were the least frequent in Zabuthiri township during the studied period. A total of 1,836 cases were recorded in Zabuthiri township.

3.7 Extend of Crime Prevention Measure of Zabuthiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw

Nay Pyi Taw has the lowest crime rate compared to other divisions and states. The crimes that occurred in Zabuthiri Township are included in the list of crimes in Nay Pyi Taw. Below is the percentage of crime prevention measures between 2017 and 2023 in Nay Pyi Taw and Zabuthiri Township.

Table (3.3) Extend of Crime Prevention Measure of Zabuthiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw

No.	Year	(No. of Crime) Nay Pyi Taw	(No. of Crime) Zabuthiri Tsp	Percentage
1.	2017	668	112	16.76
2.	2018	708	164	23.16
3.	2019	789	212	26.86
4.	2020	863	255	29.54
5.	2021	896	311	34.70
6.	2022	949	360	37.93
7.	2023	1058	422	39.88

Source: Myanmar Police Force (2023)

The table above presents crime prevention measure statistics for Zabuthiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw from 2017 to 2023. The data includes the total number of crime prevention measures reported each year and the percentage of these measures in Zabuthiri Township relative to the total crime in Nay Pyi Taw. The number of crimes in Nay Pyi Taw increased from 668 in 2017 to a peak of 1058 in 2023, representing a growth of approximately 41%.

In more detail, 112 reported crimes in Zabuthiri Township in 2017 accounted for nearly 17% of the total crimes in Nay Pyi Taw. This figure rose steadily over the next few years, with 164 crimes reported in 2018 (an increase of about 4%). The percentage of crimes in Zabuthiri Township relative to Nay Pyi Taw increased gradually from that year onwards. By 2019, there had been a total of 212 reported crimes, an increase of over two-thirds compared to just two years prior. Similarly, crime numbers continued to rise through to 2023 (with a total count of 422), representing 39.88% of the total crimes in Nay Pyi Taw.

The lower percentage of crimes in the earlier years was due to the fact that the majority of residents in Zabuthiri Township were government employees who did not commit crimes. However, there was an increase in later years in Zabuthiri Township due to the influx of migrants to Nay Pyi Taw, who were more likely to commit crimes. It is important to note that these statistics do not provide information on the specific types or nature of crimes committed during this period.

According to Table (3.3), the preventive measures in Zabuthiri Township were found to be low in percentage. This low incidence of crime is because Zabuthiri Township is a township where government offices are located. Additionally, Zabuthiri Township is organized into government employee quarters, where most government employees live, contributing to the low incidence of crime.

The Myanmar Police Force has significantly evolved since its colonial origins, transitioning to a national force dedicated to law enforcement, public safety, and community engagement. Its modern structure, including specialized units and training institutions, reflects ongoing efforts to enhance effectiveness and professionalism.

Crime prevention in Myanmar faces complex challenges such as drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption, and communal violence, influenced by socio-economic and political contexts. The government, in collaboration with international organizations like the UNODC, has implemented various crime prevention measures, including strengthening law enforcement, enhancing surveillance, promoting community engagement, and enacting comprehensive legislation. Nay Pyi Taw, particularly Zabuthiri Township, has adopted a range of crime prevention strategies resulting in a relatively low crime rate. These include the use of technology, community policing initiatives, and social rehabilitation programs.

Analysis of crime data from 2017 to 2023 shows an overall increase in reported crimes, with a rising percentage in Zabuthiri Township due to factors like population migration. This highlights the need for tailored crime prevention measures addressing both root causes and specific community needs.

Moving forward, Myanmar should continue building on these efforts by integrating the latest data, engaging local communities, and learning from international best practices to ensure a safer environment for all.

CHAPTER IV
SURVEY ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the empirical analysis of knowledge, awareness and benefits of crime prevention, in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. The chapter compose of the profile of study area, survey profile, sample size determination, survey design, analysis on characteristics of respondents, analysis on knowledge level of respondents about crimes, analysis on awareness of respondents about crime prevention, and analysis on perceptions about benefits of crime prevention.

4.1 Survey Profile

This study explores the benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, the capital and third-largest city of Myanmar. Centrally located, Nay Pyi Taw is an unusual, planned city established outside any state or region. Formerly known as Pyinmana District, it officially replaced Yangon as the administrative capital on November 6, 2005, with its official name announced on March 27, 2006. Situated between the Bago Yoma and Shan Yoma Mountain ranges, the city covers an area of 7054 km² (2,724 sq miles) and has a population of 924,608 according to official figures. It spans 9.5 miles from east to west and 4.4 miles from south to north. Several reasons are suggested for the capital's relocation: Nay Pyi Taw is more centrally located than Yangon and serves as a transportation hub adjacent to the Shan, Kayah, and Kayin states. The city comprises eight townships: Zabu Thiri Township, Dakkhina Thiri Township, Ottara Thiri Township, Pobba Thiri Township, Zeya Thiri Township, Pyinmana Township, Lewe Township, and Tatkon Township.

Zabuthiri Township is one of the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory's eight townships. It is bounded by Pyinmana Township to the east, Dekkhinathiri Township to the south and west, and Ottarathiri Township and Pobbathiri Township to the north. Zabuthiri Township was organized with the former wards and villages of Pyinmana Township and Lewe Township, consisting of 12 wards, 2 village groups, and a total

of 4 villages. As of the end of May 2024, the household and population data for Zabuthiri Township are as follows:

Table (4.1) Household in Zabuthiri Township

Sr. No.	Particular	House	Household	Ward	Village-tract	Village
1.	Urban	8148	26265	12	-	-
2.	Rural	1379	1367	-	2	4
Total		**9527**	**27632**	**12**	**2**	**4**

Source: Naypyitaw Council (2024)

Table (4.1) provides information on the number of houses, households, wards, village-tracts, and villages in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. It shows a breakdown of households in urban and rural areas. In the urban area, there are 8148 houses with 26265 households located in 12 wards. In the rural area, there are 1379 houses with 1367 households situated across two village-tracts. The total number of houses in Zabuthiri Township is 9527, with 27632 households distributed among 12 wards, 2 village-tracts, and 4 villages.

Table (4.2) Population in Zabuthiri Township

Sr. No.	Particular	Over 18 years old			Under 18 years old			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Urban	32264	45248	77512	10282	10152	20434	42546	55400	97946
2.	Rural	1646	1927	3573	709	690	1399	2355	2617	4972
Total		**33910**	**47175**	**81085**	**10991**	**10842**	**21833**	**44901**	**58017**	**102918**

Source: Naypyitaw Council (2024)

Table (4.2) provides information on the population distribution by age and gender in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. It indicates that the urban population is larger than the rural population, with more people over 18 years old than under 18. The total female population is higher than the male population. The population of Zabuthiri Township increased from 102,213 people last year to 102,918 in 2024,

reflecting a growth of 0.68 percent. The male-to-female ratio is 1:1 in 2024. The total number of police staff is 196, resulting in a police-to-population ratio of 1:508.

The teacher-to-student ratio in primary schools is 1:27, and the literacy rate is 94.26 percent. The doctor-to-population ratio is 1:766, nurse-to-population ratio is 1:3984, and assistant officer-to-population ratio is 1:3320. Birth rate is 16 percent, maternal mortality is 0.009 percent, newborn mortality is 7 percent, and miscarriage rate is 0.17 percent.

Zabuthiri is an economically developed township, with 59.73 percent of residents working as civil servants, 2.94 percent in services, 2.26 percent in agriculture, 0.17 percent in livestock, 3.68 percent in trading, 1.96 percent in industry, 26.07 percent in fisheries, and 3.19 percent in other activities. In the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the per capita income of the township was 2,500,779 Kyats. There are 99,617 people in the area, with 8,100 using phones, representing 8.13% of total phone usage, and the poverty rate is 2.38% (Naypyitaw Council). The number of people who can work in Zabuthiri Township is 87,179, with 81,506 workers in the workforce, resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.53 percent.

This survey was conducted to analyze the knowledge, awareness, and perceptions about the benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. The study used a descriptive approach to assess these aspects and explore the level of respondents' knowledge and awareness about crime and crime prevention measures. A purposive sampling method was used to select five wards in Zabuthiri Township, and systematic sampling was employed at the second stage to choose respondents from households in these wards, as shown in Table (4.3).

Table (4.3) Wards Living by Respondents in Zabuthiri Township

Sr. No.	Ward	No. of Respondents	%
1.	Thapyaygone Ward	80	20.00
2.	Shwe Kyar Pin Ward	80	20.00
3.	Wunna Theikdi Ward	80	20.00
4.	Thukha Theikdi Ward	80	20.00
5.	Dana Theikdi Ward	80	20.00
Total		**400**	**100.00**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

A total of 400 households were selected as the sample, and data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Each ward in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw, contributed 80 respondents, representing 20.00 percent of the total respondents.

The determination of an appropriate sample size is crucial for ensuring the representativeness and reliability of survey results. The sample size was calculated using the Yamane formula, which is widely recognized for its simplicity and effectiveness in large population studies.

The total number of households in the township is 27,632, and the population size in Zabuthiri Township is 102,918 people. To ensure representative results with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, the Yamane formula was applied:

Yamane's formula for known sample size

$$n = \frac{\mathrm{N}}{1 + \mathrm{N}(e^2)}$$

Where:

n is the sample size,

N is the population size,

e is the margin of error (level of precision).

Applying the formula:

$1+27632 \times (0.05)^2$

Calculate the denominator:

$1+27632 \times 0.0025 = 1+69.08=70.08$

Divide the population size by the value:

$$\mathrm{n} = \frac{27632}{70.08}$$

Rounded up, the sample size using Yamane's formula for a population of 102,918 with a 5% margin of error is 400.

4.2 Survey Design

The study employed a quantitative, descriptive approach to analyze the level of knowledge and awareness of respondents about crime and crime prevention measures, and to analyze the perceptions about benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection, organized into four main parts:

1. **Characteristics of Respondents:** This section gathered basic demographic and academic information to contextualize the responses.

2. **Knowledge Level of Respondents about Crime:** Measure the knowledge level of respondents about crime by assessing their understanding of various types of crimes, crime information, identifying common crimes in their area, understanding the importance of security measures, and recognizing potential risks.
3. **Awareness of Respondents about Crime Prevention:** Assess respondents' awareness of crime prevention measures in their area, focusing on the effectiveness of surveillance and patrols, access control measures, police surveillance of suspects, CCTV camera installations, and the use of technology such as X-rays machines, license plate readers and etc.
4. **Respondents Perception about Benefits of Crime Prevention:** This part was subdivided into four benefits of crime prevention:
    i. **Reduce Crime Rate:** Assessing the effectiveness of crime prevention programs in reducing crime rates by using respondent perception based on criminal activities before and after program implementation can provide valuable insights into the impact of such initiatives.
    ii. **Improved Public Safety:** Measured perception of the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts in creating an environment less conducive to criminal behavior.
    iii. **Community Policing:** Assess the effectiveness of community policing initiatives in improving police-community relations, enhancing trust and cooperation between law enforcement and residents, promoting problem-solving partnerships, increasing accountability and understanding of community needs, and reducing crime rates.
    iv. **Crime Reporting and Information Sharing:** Measuring the significance of crime reporting and information sharing involves assessing the effectiveness of sharing information in preventing crimes, understanding attitudes towards identifying criminals, disrupting their plans, protecting the community, encouraging the public to report crimes, and seeking assistance from victim support organizations.

The questionnaire utilized a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree," enabling nuanced measurement of respondent's perceptions. This survey design facilitated the calculation of mean scores and standard deviations, providing insights into the variability and central tendencies of the responses.

4.3 Survey Analysis

This section of the thesis presents a detailed analysis of knowledge and awareness level of respondents about crime and crime prevention measures, and to analyze the perceptions about benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw., drawing on data collected through a structured survey. These questions are based on the five-point Likert scale. (5 is strongly agree, 4 is agree, 3 is neural, 2 is disagree and 1 is strongly disagree). According to Bowling (1977), the mean value for Five Point Likert scale items were interpreted as following:

The score among 1.00 - 1.80 means strongly disagree.

The score among 1.81 - 2.60 means disagree.

The score among 2.61 - 3.40 means neither agree nor disagree.

The score among 3.41 - 4.20 means agree.

The score among 4.21 - 5.00 means strongly agree.

4.3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

This section details the characteristics of the respondents measured through six demographic items: gender, age, marital status, number of children, education level, and current occupation. The study involved 400 respondents (selecting 80 households in each ward) who reside in five wards in Zabuthiri Township, Naypyitaw. For each demographic question, respondents were provided with multiple-choice answers to select the most relevant option. The results are shown in Table (4.4).

Table (4.4) Demographic Information of Respondents

No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1.	***Gender***		
	Male	290	72.50
	Female	110	27.50
	Total	**400**	**100.00**
2.	***Age (Year)***		
	Under 30	72	18.00
	31 – 40	119	29.75
	41 – 50	87	21.75
	51 – 60	67	16.75
	61 and over	55	13.75
	Total	**400**	**100.00**
3.	***Marital Status***		
	Single	101	25.25
	Married	257	64.25
	Other	42	10.50
	Total	**400**	**100.00**
4.	***Number of Children***		
	No child	112	28.00
	One child	167	41.75
	Two children	101	25.25
	More than two children	20	5.00
	Total	**400**	**100.00**
5.	***Education Level***		
	Primary School	21	5.25
	Middle School	47	11.75
	High School	122	30.5
	Graduate	178	44.5
	Post Graduate	32	8.00
	Other	-	
	Total	**400**	**100.00**
6.	***Current Occupation***		
	Government Employed	221	55.25
	Private Sector Employed	55	13.75
	Self Employed	61	15.25
	Others	63	15.75
	Total	**400**	**100.00**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

According to Table (4.4), there are 290 male and 110 female respondents in this study. Male respondents constitute 72.5 percent, while female respondents make up 27.5 percent of the survey. Therefore, male respondents form the major distribution of the sample households.

The age of respondents is divided into five groups: under 30 years, between 31 and 40 years, between 41 and 50 years, 51 and 60 years, and 61 years and over. According to Table (4.4), 72 respondents (18%) are under 30 years, 119 respondents (29.75%) are between 31 and 40 years, 87 respondents (21.75%) are between 41 and 50 years, 67 respondents (16.75%) are between 51 and 60 years, and 55 respondents (13.75%) are over 61 years. The largest age group among the respondents is between 31 and 40 years.

Marital status is divided into three groups: single, married, and other. According to Table (4.4), there are 101 single respondents (25.25%), 257 married respondents (64.25%), and 42 respondents (10.50%) who fall into the other category. Thus, married respondents form most of the sample households.

The number of children is categorized into four groups: no child, one child, two children, and more than two children. The results show that 112 respondents (28.00%) have no children, 167 respondents (41.75%) have one child, 101 respondents (25.25%) have two children, and 20 respondents (5.00%) have more than two children. Most respondents have one child.

Respondents' education levels are classified into six groups: primary school, middle school, high school, graduate, post-graduate, and others. Table (4.4) reveals that 21 respondents (5.25%) have a primary school education, 47 respondents (11.75%) have a middle school education, 122 respondents (30.5%) have a high school education, 178 respondents (44.5%) are graduates, and 32 respondents (8.00%) have post-graduate education. Most respondents are graduates.

Occupations are divided into five groups: government employed, private sector employed, self-employed, dependent, and others. The survey indicates that 221 respondents (55.25%) are government employed, 55 respondents (13.75%) are employed in the private sector, 61 respondents (15.25%) are self-employed, and 63 respondents (15.75%) fall into the other category. Therefore, most respondents are employed by the government.

4.3.2 Knowledge Level of Respondents about Crimes

The following Table (4.5) describes respondents' perception of knowledge level about crimes with mean values. There are ten statements for knowledge level of respondents about crimes.

Respondents have a relatively high understanding of crimes, as indicated by the mean value of 3.80 for the statement that an illegal act or activity punishable by law is a crime. This suggests a strong consensus among respondents on the basic definition of a crime.

The highest mean value of 3.93 was observed for the statement regarding crime information like human trafficking, robbery, and rape displayed on roadside awareness boards. This indicates that respondents are well-informed about these crimes through public awareness efforts.

The mean value of 3.63 for the statement about the necessity of stopping security checks at city entrance checkpoints reflects a moderate level of understanding of this legal requirement. Similarly, the mean value of 3.73 for the statement on the perishability of gambling activities by imprisonment indicates a good grasp of the legal consequences associated with gambling.

The statement regarding the importance of keeping valuables locked away to reduce the risks of robbery, dacoity, and theft has a mean value of 3.60, suggesting that while respondents generally understand this preventive measure, it is slightly less emphasized compared to other aspects.

Table (4.5) Knowledge Level of Respondents about Crimes

Sr. No.	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
1.	An illegal act or activity that is punishable by law is known as a crime.	3.80	0.616
2.	Crime information like Human Trafficking, Robbery, and Rape is displayed on roadside awareness boards in our area.	3.93	0.527
3.	If not stop when to stop for security check at the city entrance check point, it is committing crime.	3.63	0.748
4.	Playing, refereeing, or managing any form of gambling is punishable by imprisonment.	3.73	0.658
5.	I keep valuables such as jewelry, electronics, and important documents locked away or out of sight to reduce the risks of robbery, dacoity and theft.	3.60	0.736
6.	Driving without a license is a misdemeanour criminal offense. It will be paid of fine.	3.78	0.697
7.	The phone numbers of the relevant ward or village administrator, police station, and police officers to report crime are known through crime awareness talks in the ward and schools.	3.79	0.641
8.	I avoid risky behaviours such as walking alone in poorly lit areas at night, leaving valuables visible in my car or motorcycle toolbox, or sharing personal information with strangers.	3.68	0.720
9.	I ensure that my home, vehicle, and other property are properly secured with locks. This simple step can deter many opportunistic criminals.	3.93	0.573
10.	Murder, robbery, rape, kid napping, dacoit, burglary and animal theft are major crimes in Myanmar.	3.90	0.657
Overall Mean		**3.78**	**0.657**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

Driving without a license being recognized as a misdemeanor criminal offense with a fine penalty has a mean value of 3.78, indicating moderate agreement and awareness among respondents.

Knowledge of contact information for reporting crimes, known through crime awareness talks, has a mean value of 3.79, showing that respondents are generally aware of how to report crimes. The mean value of 3.68 for the statement on avoiding risky behaviors reflects a moderate level of caution practiced by respondents in their daily lives.

Securing property with locks to deter opportunistic criminals is strongly agreed upon by respondents, as reflected by the high mean value of 3.93. This suggests a high level of awareness about the importance of basic security measures.

Awareness of major crimes in Myanmar, such as murder, robbery, rape, kidnapping, dacoity, burglary, and animal theft, is also high, with a mean value of 3.90, indicating a strong consensus on the significance of these crimes.

The mean value of 3.78 indicates that respondents have a good level of knowledge and awareness about various aspects of crime and criminal activities. The highest knowledge levels are seen in awareness of crimes displayed on roadside boards and the importance of securing property, while the lowest is related to safeguarding valuables to prevent theft. This variation highlights different levels of understanding and awareness among respondents regarding crime prevention measures.

4.3.3 Awareness of Respondents about Crime Prevention

The following Table (4.6) describes respondents' perception of awareness of them about crime prevention with mean values. There are ten statements for knowledge level of respondents about crimes.

Servicing surveillance and patrols are perceived to significantly reduce crime rates and enhance public safety in respondents' areas, as indicated by a mean value of 3.75. This suggests a strong belief among respondents in the effectiveness of these measures.

The implementation of access control measures, with a mean value of 3.89, is seen as effective in reducing the risk of theft, murder, and human trafficking, and in preventing repeat offenses. Respondents generally agree on the importance of such measures in crime prevention.

Table (4.6) Awareness of Respondents about Crime Prevention

Sr. No.	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
1.	Servicing surveillance and patrols can reduce crime rates and improve public safety in your area.	3.75	0.680
2.	In your area, implementing access control measures reduces the risk of theft, murder, human trafficking and can prevent from repeat offenses.	3.89	0.586
3.	The police are keeping the suspects under constant surveillance in your area.	3.97	0.572
4.	Nowaday installing CCTV camera on streets, building, traffic light, shopping malls and other place in your area.	3.75	0.681
5.	Use of technology such as X-rays machine, license plate readers, and gunshot detection systems can help improve public safety.	3.83	0.637
6.	Crime survivors and witnesses tend to be more aware of crime prevention measures and driven to safeguard themselves and their communities.	3.69	0.713
7.	Security controlling can empower encouraged active participation in creating safer communities.	3.98	0.679
8.	Crime prevention activities promote trust and cooperation between law enforcement and community members.	3.92	0.575
9.	There are rules of law issued by the Law enforcement agency in your area. (e.g., Traffic Regulations, Curfew Laws and Noise Ordinances)	3.71	0.713
10.	Adequate street lighting increases the perception of safety in your area.	3.94	0.638
Overall Mean		**3.84**	**0.647**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

The perception that police keep suspects under constant surveillance in their areas has a high mean value of 3.97, indicating strong confidence in law enforcement's vigilance and surveillance activities.

The mean value of 3.75 for the statement about installing CCTV cameras in various locations implies that respondents believe such installations contribute to increased security and reduced criminal activities.

The use of advanced technology like X-ray machines, license plate readers, and gunshot detection systems to improve public safety has a mean value of 3.83. This indicates that respondents recognize the potential of technology in enhancing security.

Crime survivors and witnesses tend to be more aware of crime prevention measures, with a mean value of 3.69. This suggests that these individuals, having firsthand experience with crime, are more conscious of and motivated by crime prevention strategies.

Security controlling can empower and encourage active participation in creating safer communities, with the highest mean value of 3.98. This reflects a strong belief among respondents that security measures can motivate community members to engage in safety initiatives.

Crime prevention activities promoting trust and cooperation between law enforcement and community members have a mean value of 3.92. This highlights the importance respondents place on collaborative efforts between the community and law enforcement for effective crime prevention.

The existence of legal regulations enforced by local law enforcement, such as traffic rules, curfews, and noise ordinances, is recognized with a mean value of 3.71. This indicates awareness among respondents of these rules' roles in maintaining public safety.

Adequate street lighting, which increases the perception of safety, has a mean value of 3.94. Respondents agree that well-lit areas deter criminal activities and enhance their sense of security.

The highest mean value of 3.98 for security controlling indicates that respondents believe strongly in its potential to create safer communities. Conversely, the lowest mean value of 3.69 for crime survivors and witnesses suggests that while these individuals are more aware of prevention measures, there is room for broader community understanding.

Overall, the average mean value of 3.84 indicates that respondents generally have a positive perception and good awareness of crime prevention measures. This awareness is crucial for the effective implementation and success of these measures in enhancing public safety.

4.3.4 Perceptions about Benefits of Crime Prevention

The benefits of crime prevention are widely recognized and include creating safer communities, alleviating economic burdens on society, and enhancing overall quality of life. Effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce criminal activities, fostering a sense of security among residents and encouraging social cohesion. Additionally, lower crime rates enable the redirection of resources from law enforcement, legal proceedings, and incarceration to community development and support services. Successful crime prevention also enhances public trust in authorities, promotes equitable access to opportunities, and contributes to a more stable and prosperous society.

(a) Perceptions about Reduction of Crime Rate

The following Table (4.7) describes respondents' perception of reduce crime rate with mean values. There are five statements for reduce crime rate.

Table (4.7) Perceptions about Reduction of Crime Rate

Sr. No.	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
1.	There is the reduction in crime rates.	3.80	0.616
2.	The likelihood of criminal activities occurring was significantly decreased.	3.93	0.527
3.	There is leading to safer neighbourhoods.	3.63	0.748
4.	There is leading to lower victimization rates.	3.73	0.658
5.	There is leading to an overall decrease in fear of crime among residents.	3.60	0.736
Overall Mean		**3.74**	**0.657**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

According to Table (4.7), which presents the mean values of respondents' perceptions regarding the benefits of a reduced crime rate, five statements express potential benefits of decreased crime rates. The mean values for each statement range from 3.60 to 3.93.

The statement "There is a reduction in crime rates" received a mean value of 3.80, indicating that respondents agree there is a decrease in overall crime occurrences when crime rates are reduced.

The highest mean value, 3.93, corresponds to the statement: "The likelihood of criminal activities occurring was significantly decreased." This suggests that respondents perceive a substantial reduction in the probability of criminal activities when crime rates are lowered.

A mean value of 3.89 indicates that respondents believe a decrease in criminal activities leads to a lower likelihood of crimes occurring in each area. The statement "There is a correlation between decreasing crime rates and residents perceiving their neighborhoods as safer" received an average score of 3.63, suggesting that respondents feel their neighborhoods are safer when crime rates decrease.

The statement "There is leading to lower victimization rates" received a mean value of 3.73, indicating that respondents feel less likely to be victims of crimes when crime rates decrease.

The lowest mean value in the table, 3.60, is attributed to the statement: "There is an overall decrease in fear of crime among residents." While still positive, this suggests there is slightly less agreement among respondents regarding the impact of reduced crime rates on alleviating residents' fear of crime. It indicates that people experience less fear of crime when they perceive their communities as having lower crime rates.

According to the survey results, the statement "The likelihood of criminal activities occurring was significantly decreased" is the highest among the five statements, indicating that respondents believe crime prevention can significantly reduce criminal occurrences.

The statement with the lowest mean value, "There is an overall decrease in fear of crime among residents," suggests that respondents still harbor some fear of crime despite perceived reductions in crime rates.

The overall mean value of 3.74 represents the average score across all five statements and serves as a general indicator of how positively respondents view the benefits associated with reducing crime rates.

(b) Perceptions about Improvement of Public Safety

The following Table (4.8) describes respondents' perception of improved public safety with mean values. There are five statements for improved public safety.

Table (4.8) Perceptions about Improvement of Public Safety

Sr. No.	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
1.	Crime prevention efforts contribute to improved public safety by creating an environment that is less conducive to criminal behaviour.	3.77	0.697
2.	When potential offenders perceive a higher risk of being caught or facing consequences for their actions, they are more likely to reconsider engaging in criminal activities.	3.79	0.641
3.	This is leading to a safer and more secure community for all residents in your area.	3.68	0.720
4.	Crime prevention measures enhance public safety by reducing the likelihood of criminal victimization.	3.93	0.573
5.	When crime rates decrease, communities become safer and more secure, fostering a sense of well-being among residents and visitors.	3.90	0.657
Overall Mean		**3.82**	**0.657**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

In Table (4.8), respondents' perceptions of the benefits of improved public safety are presented with mean values assigned to each statement. These mean values reflect the average level of agreement or disagreement with each statement among the respondents.

The statement "Crime prevention efforts contribute to improved public safety" has a mean value of 3.76, indicating agreement. This suggests that respondents believe crime prevention efforts play a significant role in enhancing public safety by creating an environment that deters criminal behavior and reduces crime occurrences.

The statement "Perceived risk deters offenders" received the highest mean value of 3.79, indicating moderate agreement. This result highlights that respondents think potential offenders are less likely to engage in criminal activities if they believe there is a higher risk of being caught or facing consequences. This perception acts as a deterrent due to the fear of repercussions.

Among the statements, "Creation of safer communities" received the lowest mean value of 3.68, indicating moderate agreement. Respondents acknowledge that improved public safety leads to a safer and more secure community for all residents, emphasizing the importance of collective safety measures in fostering a sense of security.

The mean value of 3.93 indicates a strong agreement among respondents regarding the statement "Crime prevention measures enhance public safety by reducing the likelihood of criminal victimization." This high mean value suggests that respondents believe crime prevention measures are effective in creating a safer environment and reducing the risk of becoming a crime victim.

The statement "Impact on community well-being" shows a mean value of 3.90, indicating moderate agreement. Respondents recognize that decreasing crime rates lead to safer and more secure communities, thereby promoting a sense of well-being among residents and visitors. This perception underscores the positive correlation between public safety and overall community welfare.

The least agreed-upon statement is "This leads to a safer and more secure community for all residents in your area," with a mean value of 3.68. This suggests that respondents may feel creating safer communities is a long-term goal requiring more time and resources compared to other immediate safety measures.

The statement with the highest mean value, 3.93, "Crime prevention measures enhance public safety by reducing the likelihood of criminal victimization," indicates strong agreement among respondents. They understand that crime prevention significantly improves public safety and reduces crime rates.

The relatively high overall mean value of 3.82 across the five statements reflects a strong consensus among respondents, indicating widespread agreement on the benefits associated with improved public safety measures.

(c) Perceptions about Community Policing

The following Table (4.9) describes respondents' perception of community policing with mean values. There are five statements for community policing.

Table (4.9) Perceptions about Community Policing

SN	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
1.	There are partnerships being built between law enforcement agencies and the community.	3.75	0.680
2.	There are emphasized proactive problem-solving, community engagement, and collaborative efforts to address local crime issues.	3.89	0.586
3.	Community policing fosters trust, encouraging residents to report crimes and help with investigations, making crime prevention and resolution more effective.	3.97	0.572
4.	Regular engagement with the community enables police to spot and address potential crime issues early, preventing escalation into serious criminal activity.	3.75	0.681
5.	Active involvement of police in the community fosters accountability and understanding of community needs, resulting in more responsible and effective policing.	3.83	0.637
Overall Mean		**3.84**	**0.631**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

In Table (4.9) provides a breakdown of respondents' perceptions regarding the benefits of community policing, as indicated by mean values assigned to different

statements. Each statement represents a specific aspect of community policing, and the mean values reflect the average rating given by the respondents.

Partnerships between law enforcement and the community received a minimum mean value of 3.75. This statement suggests that there is an ongoing effort to build partnerships between law enforcement agencies and the community.

Proactive problem-solving and community engagement showed a mean value of 3.89. This statement highlights the emphasis on proactive problem-solving, community engagement, and collaborative efforts to address local crime issues within the framework of community policing.

Trust building and crime reporting received a mean value of 3.97. This high mean value indicates that the majority of respondents strongly agree with this statement, suggesting that trust is a crucial benefit of community policing for them. Community policing aims to foster trust between law enforcement and residents, encouraging community members to report crimes and assist in investigations, thereby enhancing crime prevention and resolution efforts.

The statement that early detection and prevention of crime has a minimum mean value of 3.75 but moderate level possibly because respondents might feel that community policing efforts in this area are currently insufficient or inconsistently applied. Regular engagement with the community enables law enforcement to identify and address potential crime issues at an early stage, thus preventing them from escalating into serious criminal activities.

Accountability and understanding community needs gets mean value of 3.83 with moderate level. The mean value indicates overall support for this aspect among the respondents. Active involvement of police in the community fosters accountability and a better understanding of local needs, leading to more responsible and effective policing practices.

The statement of Community policing fosters trust, encouraging residents to report crimes and help with investigations, making crime prevention and resolution more effective, it is the 3.97 mean and maximum one, so respondents think if the public and law enforcement agency trust building and help each other, making crime prevention and resolution more effective.

The overall mean value of 3.84 across all statements reflects a generally positive perception among respondents regarding the benefits of community policing as a holistic approach to law enforcement that emphasizes collaboration, trust-

building, proactive problem-solving, early intervention, accountability, and community engagement.

(d) Perceptions about Crime Reporting and Information Sharing

The following Table (4.10) describes respondents' perception of crime reporting and information sharing with mean values. There are five statements for crime reporting and information sharing.

Table (4.10) Perceptions about Crime Reporting and Information Sharing

SN	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation
1.	Crime reporting and information sharing are important ways to help law enforcement agencies prevent and solve crimes.	3.70	0.713
2.	There are providing secure channels for reporting crimes.	3.98	0.679
3.	By reporting crimes or suspicious activities, you can provide valuable information that can help identify criminals, disrupt their plans, and protect your community.	3.93	0.575
4.	There are encouraging the public to report crimes.	3.71	0.713
5.	If you are a victim of a crime, report it to the police as soon as possible. You can also seek help from victim support organizations, such as [Victim Support Service] or [Myanmar Red Cross Society].	3.94	0.638
Overall Mean		**3.85**	**0.663**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

In above table presents respondents' perceptions regarding the benefits of crime reporting and information sharing, with mean values assigned to five statements related to this topic. The mean values range from 3.70 to 3.98, with an overall mean of 3.85.

Crime reporting and information sharing are important ways to help law enforcement agencies prevent and solve crimes statement received a mean value of 3.70, suggesting that respondents generally agree that reporting crimes and sharing information play a crucial role in aiding law enforcement in preventing and solving crimes.

There are providing secure channels for reporting crimes received the maximum mean value of 3.98 with moderate level. This statement indicates that respondents strongly believe in the availability of secure channels for reporting crimes, emphasizing the importance of confidentiality and safety in the reporting process.

The mean value of 3.93 with a moderate level indicates that individuals recognize the importance of reporting crimes or suspicious activities to provide valuable information for identifying criminals, disrupting their plans, and protecting the community.

With a mean value of 3.71, the encouraging the public to report crimes statement suggests that respondents perceive efforts to encourage public participation in crime reporting as important, albeit slightly lower in agreement compared to other statements.

The statement of 'If you are a victim of a crime, report it to the police as soon as possible' with mean of 3.94, this reflecting strong support for prompt reporting of crimes by victims to law enforcement authorities and seeking assistance from relevant support organizations.

The statement "There are providing secure channels for reporting crimes" gets a mean of 3.98 and a maximum of 3.98, so respondents know the media channels are also effective for the public and accept providing online for reporting crimes.

The minimum is Crime reporting and information sharing are important ways to help law enforcement agencies prevent and solve crimes. The respondents didn't know about the importance of sharing information about ways to help and solve crimes.

The overall mean value of 3.85 across all statements indicates a generally positive perception among respondents regarding the benefits of crime reporting and information sharing. This suggests that, on average, respondents recognize the significance of these actions in aiding law enforcement agencies, preventing and solving crimes, protecting communities, and supporting victims.

4.3.5 Perceptions about Benefits of Crime Prevention

The benefits of crime prevention factors such as reduce crime rate, improved public safety, community policing, crime reporting and information sharing are analysed in this section. The overall mean of the benefits of crime prevention is presented in the following Table (4.11).

Table (4.11) Perceptions about Benefits of Crime Prevention

No.	Benefits of Crime Prevention	Mean	SD
1.	Reduction in Crime Rate	3.74	0.657
2.	Improvement in Public Safety	3.82	0.657
3.	Community Policing	3.84	0.631
4.	Crime Reporting and Information Sharing	3.85	0.663
	Overall Mean	**3.81**	**0.652**

Source: Survey Data (2024)

The table (4.11) presents the overall mean values of different aspects related to the benefits of crime prevention. Each row represents a specific aspect of crime prevention, and the corresponding mean value indicates the average perception or effectiveness of that aspect in preventing crime.

Reduction in crime rate received minimum mean value 3.74 with agree level among the factors of benefits of crime prevention. This aspect focuses on the effectiveness of strategies or initiatives aimed at directly reducing the overall rate of criminal activities within a specific area or community. This suggests that reducing the overall crime rate is perceived to be slightly less effective compared to other factors such as community policing or improved public safety.

Improvement in public safety received mean value of 3.82 with agree level. Improved public safety encompasses measures that enhance the security and well-being of individuals within a community, making them less vulnerable to criminal activities. With a mean value of 3.82, it indicates that efforts to improve public safety are generally considered slightly more effective than just reducing the crime rate alone.

Community policing gets mean value of 3.84 with agree level. Community policing involves collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies and the community to address local crime issues and build trust among residents. The mean

value suggests that community policing is perceived as quite effective in contributing to crime prevention.

Crime reporting and information sharing received the maximum mean value of 3.85 among the factors of benefits of crime prevention. Effective crime reporting mechanisms and information sharing play a crucial role in preventing crimes by facilitating timely interventions and investigations. The mean value indicates that this aspect is considered one of the most effective strategies in preventing criminal activities.

The overall mean value of 3.81 represents the average effectiveness or perception regarding all the mentioned aspects combined in contributing to crime prevention efforts. The overall mean values presented in Table 4.11 indicate that, while all aspects of crime prevention are viewed positively, crime reporting and information sharing are perceived as the most effective strategies. This overall positive perception highlights the importance of these elements in aiding law enforcement, preventing crimes, and supporting community safety. Meanwhile, reducing the overall crime rate is seen as slightly less effective, suggesting that respondents believe that other strategies, such as community policing and improving public safety, offer more immediate or tangible benefits in crime prevention efforts.

4.3.6 Knowledge, Awareness and Benefits of Crime Prevention

The following Table (4.12) presents the overall mean values for knowledge, awareness, and benefits related to crime prevention based on a survey or study conducted. The mean values provide insights into the average level of understanding or perception among respondents regarding these aspects of crime prevention.

Table (4.12) Overall Mean Value of Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions on Benefits of Crime Prevention

Sr. No.	Overall Mean Value	Mean
1.	Knowledge Level of Respondents About Crimes	3.8
2.	Awareness of Respondents about Crime Prevention	3.8
3.	Perception on Benefits of Crime Prevention	3.8

Source: Survey Data (2024)

According to Table (4.12), knowledge level of respondents about crimes showed the mean vale of (3.8) with agree level. This metric indicates the average level of knowledge that respondents have about crimes. This value suggests that, on average, respondents possess a moderate to high level of understanding when it comes to different types of crimes, their characteristics, and possibly ways to prevent them.

Awareness of respondents about crime prevention received the mean value of 3.8, among the three factors. This mean value indicates that respondents generally have a relatively high level of awareness regarding crime prevention strategies and initiatives. This could include knowledge about community programs, safety measures, and ways to protect oneself from becoming a victim of crime.

Perception on benefits of crime prevention received the mean value of (3.8) with agree level. This mean value highlights that respondents perceive positive outcomes or advantages associated with engaging in crime prevention activities. These benefits may include enhanced personal safety, reduced criminal incidents in the community, and an overall sense of security and well-being.

In this context, the mean value among the three categories is 3.8 for "Awareness of Respondents about Crime Prevention," indicating that respondents generally have a relatively higher level of awareness compared to their knowledge about crimes (3.78) and perceived benefits of crime prevention (3.81).

On the other hand, the mean value is 3.8 for "Knowledge Level of Respondents about Crimes." This suggests that while respondents exhibit a moderate level of knowledge about crimes, it is slightly lower than their awareness levels and perceived benefits related to crime prevention.

According to above table, the overall mean values for knowledge, awareness, and benefits of crime prevention based on a survey or study conducted. The mean values indicate the average level of responses from the participants regarding these three aspects related to crime prevention.

The overall mean values in Table (4.12), with a consistent 3.8 across knowledge, awareness, and perceived benefits, indicate a generally high and balanced understanding among respondents regarding crime prevention. This uniformity suggests that respondents are well-informed about crimes, aware of crime prevention

strategies, and recognize the benefits of these activities. The data reflects a well-rounded perception and engagement with crime prevention, demonstrating that respondents are not only knowledgeable but also appreciate the positive impact of these measures on community safety.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Crime prevention in Myanmar, particularly in Nay Pyi Taw and Zabuthiri Township, reflects the broader national challenges and strategies. Nationwide, Myanmar has been grappling with issues such as drug trafficking, property crimes, and occasional violent offenses. In Nay Pyi Taw, the capital, and its Zabuthiri Township, crime rates tend to be lower than in other regions due to stricter law enforcement and urban planning designed to enhance security. However, despite these measures, certain crimes, such as theft and drug-related offenses, still occur. Compared to the national average, Nay Pyi Taw benefits from a higher police presence and better infrastructure, contributing to a relatively safer environment. Nevertheless, ongoing efforts to address socio-economic disparities and improve community-police relations are essential to sustain and enhance crime prevention in these areas.

Effective crime prevention involves community engagement, environmental design, law enforcement, and social programs. Community-based approaches build trust and cooperation between residents and police. Environmental strategies like better lighting and surveillance deter crime by increasing the risk of being caught. Proactive policing targets high-crime areas and repeat offenders, reducing crime rates. Addressing root causes like poverty and education deficits is crucial for long-term prevention. An integrated approach combining these elements creates safer, more resilient communities.

The study analyzes the current situation of crime and crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. In addition, this study investigates the knowledge and awareness of people about crime prevention and examines the perceptions about benefits of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. The target population for this study is 400 sample of 400 households from Zabuthiri township,

Nay Pyi Taw with a structured questionnaire, questions concerning their knowledge, awareness and perceptions on benefit.

In this study, characteristics of respondents are measured with seven items such as gender of respondents, age of respondents, marital of respondents, number of children of respondents, education level of respondents, current occupation of respondents, living township of respondents. It was found that, male respondents are the major distribution of the sample households. More respondents have between 31 and 40 years old in the distribution of the sample households. Married respondents are the major distribution of the sample households. Most of the respondents had one child. Most of the respondents are graduate level and government employed.

In this study, descriptive analysis is used to investigate knowledge and awareness of people about crime prevention provided by Ministry of Home Affairs and the Crime Prevention Committee. According to the analysis results of investigate knowledge level of respondents about crimes, most respondents agree with the statement that crime information like human trafficking, robbery, and rape is displayed on roadside awareness boards in our area, and ensuring that my home, vehicle, and other property are properly secured with locks. this simple step can deter many opportunistic criminals. The overall mean value for all statements of investigate knowledge level of respondents about crimes is 3.78, demonstrating a positive perception among respondents.

The statement that security controlling can empower encouraged active participation in creating safer communities has the maximum mean score among the statements of awareness of respondents about crime prevention. The overall mean value of 3.84 indicates that respondents agree with the statements included in awareness of crime prevention. This mean value suggests that there is a high level of awareness among respondents regarding crime prevention measures. The reason for this result could be attributed to various factors such as servicing surveillance and patrols, implementing access control measures, educational campaigns by law enforcement agencies, using advance technology system, community engagement programs, and personal experiences with crime incidents.

Furthermore, this research utilized descriptive analysis to investigate the perspectives regarding the advantages of crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw. It explored factors including the reduction of crime rates, enhancement of public safety, implementation of community policing, and facilitation of crime

reporting and information sharing. In reduction of crime rates analysis result, the statement that the likelihood of criminal activities occurring was significantly decreased showed the maximum mean score than other statements. The overall mean score is 3.74, which falls within the range of agreement that implementing measures to reduce crime rates leads to positive outcomes such as safer neighborhoods, lower victimization rates, and decreased fear of crime among residents. The responses suggest a consensus among the participants that efforts to reduce criminal activities have a tangible impact on improving community safety and security.

The result of enhancement of public safety, the statement that crime prevention measures enhance public safety by reducing the likelihood of criminal victimization had the maximum mean value than other statements. The overall mean value of 3.82 indicates that the respondents agree that crime prevention efforts contribute to improved public safety by creating an environment less conducive to criminal behavior. The responses suggest that when potential offenders perceive a higher risk of being caught or facing consequences, they are more likely to reconsider engaging in criminal activities. This leads to a safer and more secure community for all residents in the area.

In addition, the analysis results of implementation of community policing shows that majority of respondents agree with community policing fosters trust, encouraging residents to report crimes and help with investigations, making crime prevention and resolution more effective. The overall mean value of 3.84 indicates a positive perception of community policing initiatives among respondents. This suggests that there is agree on the effectiveness and benefits of community policing strategies. The high mean score reflects the acknowledgment of partnerships being built between law enforcement agencies and the community, the emphasis on proactive problem-solving and community engagement, as well as the fostering of trust between residents and law enforcement.

According to the analysis findings on crime reporting and information sharing, the majority of respondents agreed with the assertion that secure channels are available for reporting crimes. The overall mean value of 3.85 indicates that the respondents agree that crime reporting and information sharing are important tools for law enforcement agencies to prevent and solve crimes. The responses show a positive attitude towards providing secure channels for reporting crimes, encouraging the

public to report crimes, and emphasizing the importance of reporting crimes or suspicious activities to help identify criminals and protect the community.

The result of the summary of benefits of crime prevention found that Crime reporting and information sharing have the maximum mean score of 3.85 among the four factors. On the other hand, the minimum mean score occurs in reduce crime rate, with a mean value of 3.74. But they gained agree level of respondents.

In the summary analysis of the overall mean value of knowledge, awareness, and benefits of crime prevention, it was found that the mean values were 3.78 for knowledge level, 3.84 for awareness, and 3.81 for benefits in this study. When comparing these results, it is evident that respondents have slightly higher awareness about crime prevention compared to their knowledge level about crimes or the benefits of crime prevention. This imply that while individuals are aware of crime prevention strategies and their benefits, there may be room for improvement in their actual understanding of different types of crimes and the specific advantages of preventive measures.

These results are encouraging as they indicate that efforts to educate the public about crime prevention have been somewhat successful. To further enhance these levels, it is recommended to continue promoting educational campaigns, workshops, and community engagement initiatives focused on crime prevention. By increasing knowledge and awareness levels among the general population, the benefits of crime prevention can be maximized, leading to safer communities.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings, it is recommended that educational campaigns or workshops be implemented to enhance public awareness about different types of crimes and their consequences. Providing clear guidelines on what actions constitute criminal behavior can help individuals make informed decisions and avoid unintentional violations of the law. Additionally, promoting community engagement and cooperation in crime prevention efforts can contribute to creating safer environments for everyone. Encouraging neighbors to look out for one another, report suspicious behavior promptly, and participate in local safety initiatives fosters a sense of shared responsibility for maintaining a secure environment. By fostering a culture of vigilance and cooperation within neighborhoods, communities can effectively deter criminal behavior and enhance overall safety levels.

Building upon the positive perception identified in the analysis results, it is essential to leverage this mindset to further enhance community safety and crime prevention efforts. One suggestion would be to expand the dissemination of crime prevention information through various channels beyond roadside awareness boards. Utilizing digital platforms, social media campaigns, community workshops, and neighborhood watch programs can help reach a broader audience and reinforce key safety messages.

Based on crime prevention results, it is recommended that local authorities continue to invest in and promote these crime prevention strategies to further enhance public safety and reduce criminal activities. Community engagement programs focusing on educating residents about these measures could also be beneficial in fostering a collaborative approach towards ensuring security. Moreover, regular assessments of the effectiveness of existing crime prevention initiatives should be conducted to identify areas for improvement and optimization.

Among the awareness of respondents about crime prevention statements, the statement of crime survivors and witnesses tend to be more aware of crime prevention measures and driven to safeguard themselves and their communities had received minimum agree level of respondents. Based on these findings, it is recommended that law enforcement agencies and community organizations focus on engaging crime survivors and witnesses in crime prevention efforts. This should include providing them with resources and information on how to protect themselves and their homes, as well as opportunities to participate in community-building initiatives that promote safety and social cohesion.

To further enhance the effectiveness of reducing crime rates, it is suggested to focus on implementing a combination of strategies such as community policing initiatives, increased law enforcement presence in high-crime areas, investing in social programs aimed at addressing root causes of criminal behavior, and promoting community engagement and collaboration. Additionally, utilizing technology for crime prevention and detection, enhancing rehabilitation programs for offenders, and fostering partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community organizations can also contribute to sustained reductions in crime rates.

Based on improved public safety analysis results, it is evident that investing in crime prevention strategies is essential for ensuring public safety and well-being. To further enhance these efforts, policymakers and community leaders should consider

increasing resources allocated to crime prevention programs, improving collaboration between law enforcement agencies and local communities, and implementing evidence-based practices proven to deter criminal activities effectively. By prioritizing proactive measures aimed at preventing crime rather than merely responding to incidents after they occur, communities can create a safer environment for all individuals.

Regarding community policing, it is recommended that law enforcement agencies continue to prioritize building partnerships with the community, emphasizing proactive problem-solving and engaging in collaborative efforts to address local crime issues. Regular interaction with residents should be maintained to spot and address potential crime issues early on, while also fostering accountability and understanding of community needs among police officers. By following these recommendations, law enforcement agencies can further enhance the effectiveness of community policing initiatives and improve overall public safety.

To further enhance crime reporting and information sharing efforts, it is suggested that law enforcement agencies continue to promote awareness about the benefits of reporting crimes and suspicious activities. Providing easily accessible and secure channels for reporting incidents can increase public participation in crime prevention initiatives. Additionally, enhancing collaboration between law enforcement agencies, community members, and victim support organizations can lead to more effective crime prevention strategies.

Regarding the overall mean values of benefits of crime prevention, it is evident that various aspects of crime prevention strategies are perceived positively by respondents. Based on these results, it is recommended that policymakers and law enforcement agencies prioritize initiatives related to crime reporting and information sharing, as well as community policing, to maximize the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts. By focusing on improving communication channels and fostering community engagement, it is possible to create a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to reducing crime rates and enhancing public safety.

Moreover, it is recommended that local authorities and community leaders continue to focus on enhancing education and awareness programs related to crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township. This should include organizing workshops, seminars, and community events to further educate residents about different types of crimes, effective prevention strategies, and the importance of active participation in

maintaining a safe environment. Additionally, leveraging various communication channels such as social media, local newspapers, and community bulletin boards can help reinforce key messages about crime prevention.

In addition, it is crucial for stakeholders to collaborate with law enforcement agencies to establish neighborhood watch programs or community policing initiatives that empower residents to play an active role in preventing crimes. By fostering a sense of collective responsibility and promoting open communication between residents and authorities, Zabuthiri Township can create a safer and more secure living environment for all its inhabitants.

To effectively prevent increasing crime in Zabuthiri Township as well as in Naypyitaw, Myanmar, it is crucial to first understand the specific crime trends and challenges faced by the city. This involves analyzing data on the types of crimes prevalent in Zabuthiri Township, Naypyitaw, identifying high-crime areas within the city, and understanding the root causes of criminal activities. One key strategy to prevent increasing crime in Zabuthiri Township, Naypyitaw is to engage with the local community through awareness programs and initiatives. By fostering a sense of community ownership and responsibility for safety and security, residents can become active participants in preventing crime. Community policing efforts can also be strengthened to build trust between law enforcement agencies and the public. Improving law enforcement capabilities and effectiveness is essential in combating rising crime rates. This can involve increasing police presence in high-crime areas, enhancing training for law enforcement personnel, utilizing technology for crime detection and prevention, and implementing targeted patrols and surveillance.

Many crimes are driven by socio-economic factors such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality. Addressing these root causes through social development programs, job creation initiatives, education opportunities, and poverty alleviation measures can help reduce the likelihood of individuals turning to criminal activities out of desperation. Effective crime prevention in Zabuthiri Township as well as in Naypyitaw requires collaboration and partnerships between government agencies, law enforcement bodies, community organizations, civil society groups, and other stakeholders. By working together towards a common goal of enhancing public safety, these entities can leverage their respective strengths to implement holistic crime prevention strategies. Investing in education programs and empowering youth through skill-building opportunities, mentorship initiatives, and recreational activities

can steer them away from engaging in criminal behavior. By providing positive alternatives and support systems for young people at risk of delinquency, communities can proactively prevent future crime.

In conclusion, creating a crime-free environment for society is a complex and multifaceted endeavor that requires a combination of societal, governmental, and community efforts.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Section (A) Demographic Information

(Please tick (√) in appropriate box that you think suitable answer)

(1) Gender

☐ Male ☐ Female

(2) Age

☐ Under 30 ☐ 31 – 40 ☐ 41 – 50

☐ 51 – 60 ☐ 61 and over

(3) Marital Status

☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Others

(4) If married, number of children

☐ No child ☐ One child ☐ One child

☐ Two children ☐ More than two children

(5) Education Level

☐ Primary School ☐ Middle School ☐ High School

☐ Post Graduate ☐ Illiterate

(6) Current Occupation of Respondent

☐ Company Staff ☐ Self-Business ☐ Government Employee

☐ Student ☐ Dependent

(7) Ward in which you're currently living in Zabu Thiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw

☐ Thapyaygone Ward

☐ Shwe Kyar Pin Ward

☐ Wunna Theikdi Ward

☐ Thukha Theikdi Ward

☐ Dana Theikdi Ward

Section (B) Knowledge Level of Respondents About Crimes

Please mark or tick the following answers. The levels are described as 1= Strongly Disagree; 2= Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4= Agree; 5= Strongly Agree

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1.	The crime refers to an illegal act or activity that is punishable by law.					
2.	Information about crimes such as human trafficking, robbery, rape is known through crime awareness sign boards on the side of the road in our area.					
3.	If not stop when to stop for security check at the city entrance check point, it is committing crime.					
4.	Playing, refereeing, or managing any form of gambling is punishable by imprisonment.					
5.	I keep valuables such as jewelry, electronics, and important documents locked away or out of sight to reduce the risks of robbery, dacoity, and theft.					
6.	Driving without a license is a misdemeanour criminal offense. It will be paid as a fine.					
7.	The phone numbers of the relevant ward or village administrator, police station, and police officers to report crime are known through crime awareness talks in the ward and schools.					
8.	I avoid risky behaviours such as walking alone in poorly lit areas at night, leaving valuables visible in my car or motorcycle toolbox, or sharing personal information with strangers.					
9.	I ensure that my home, vehicle, and other property are properly secured with locks. This simple step can deter many opportunistic criminals.					
10.	Murder, robbery, rape, kid napping, dacoit, burglary, and animal theft are major crimes in Myanmar.					

Section (C) Awareness of Respondents about Crime Prevention

Please mark or tick the following answers. The levels are described as 1= Strongly Disagree; 2= Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4= Agree; 5= Strongly Agree

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Servicing surveillance and patrols can reduce crime rates and improve public safety in your area.					
2.	In your area, implementing access control measures reduces the risk of theft, murder, human trafficking and can prevent from repeat offenses.					
3.	The police are keeping the suspects under constant surveillance in your area.					
4.	Nowadays, installing CCTV cameras on streets, buildings, traffic lights, shopping malls, and other places in your area.					
5.	The use of technology such as X-ray machines, license plate readers, and gunshot detection systems can help improve public safety.					
6.	Crime survivors and witnesses tend to be more aware of crime prevention measures and driven to safeguard themselves and their communities.					
7.	Security control can encourage active participation in creating safer communities.					
8.	Crime prevention activities promote trust and cooperation between law enforcement and community members.					
9.	There are rules of law issued by the law enforcement agency in your area. (e.g., Traffic Regulations, Curfew Laws, and Noise Ordinances)					
10.	Adequate street lighting increases the perception of safety in your area.					

Section (D) Perceptions About Benefits of Crime Prevention

Please mark or tick the following answers. The levels are described as 1= Strongly Disagree; 2= Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4= Agree; 5= Strongly Agree

I. Reduction in Crime Rate

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1.	There is a reduction in crime rates.					
2.	The likelihood of criminal activities occurring was significantly decreased.					
3.	There is leading to safer neighbourhoods.					
4.	There is leading to lower victimization rates.					
5.	There is leading to an overall decrease in fear of crime among residents.					

II. Improvement in Public Safety

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Crime prevention efforts contribute to improved public safety by creating an environment that is less conducive to criminal behaviour.					
2.	When potential offenders perceive a higher risk of being caught or facing consequences for their actions, they are more likely to reconsider engaging in criminal activities.					
3.	This is leading to a safer and more secure community for all residents in your area.					
4.	Crime prevention measures enhance public safety by reducing the likelihood of criminal victimization.					
5.	When crime rates decrease, communities become safer and more secure, fostering a sense of well-being among residents and visitors.					

III. Community Policing

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1.	There are partnerships being built between law enforcement agencies and the community.					
2.	There is an emphasis on proactive problem-solving, community engagement, and collaborative efforts to address local crime issues.					
3.	Community policing fosters trust by encouraging residents to report crimes and help with investigations, making crime prevention and resolution more effective.					
4.	Regular engagement with the community enables police to spot and address potential crime issues early, preventing escalation into serious criminal activity.					
5.	Active involvement of police in the community fosters accountability and understanding of community needs, resulting in more responsible and effective policing.					

IV. Crime Reporting and Information Sharing

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Crime reporting and information sharing are important ways to help law enforcement agencies prevent and solve crimes.					
2.	There are providing secure channels for reporting crimes.					
3.	By reporting crimes or suspicious activities, you can provide valuable information that can help identify criminals, disrupt their plans, and protect your community.					
4.	There are encouraging the public to report crimes.					
5.	If you are a victim of a crime, report it to the police as soon as possible. You can also seek help from victim support organizations, such as [Victim Support Service] or [Myanmar Red Cross Society].					

Thank you for kindly participation in this survey!