

**PATTERN OF PERCEIVED FEAR OF CRIME IN URBAN AND SEMI-URBAN
AREAS OF IBADAN, NIGERIA**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the research work that culminated in the writing of this Master of Philosophy was carried out by **Robert Olayinka OGUNDIRAN**, under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to God Almighty, the author and finisher of our faith for the grace he bestowed on me to witness the long awaited dream he prepared me for to come into reality.

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ABSTRACT

The growing insecurity and fear of crime are among the major factors reducing the quality of life of urban dwellers as people experience fear of crime than actual crime. Previous studies have focused largely on the socio-psychological causes and implications of crime, while little attention has been given to the fear of crime as well as its spatial pattern. This study was therefore, designed to examine the pattern of perceived fear of crime (PFC) in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Vulnerability Theory and the Concept of Emotion provided the framework, while the survey design was adopted. Three residential localities were purposively selected from each of the five urban and six semi-urban Local Government Areas (LGAs). The roads in the selected localities were classified into distributor, minor and access. All residential buildings (63,080) within distributor (100m), minor (50m) and access (25m) were enumerated, while 1,577 buildings (urban) 696, (semi-urban) 881 were randomly selected using, cordon sampling technique. A structured questionnaire which focused on socio-economic characteristics, PFC housing characteristics and physical planning attributes was administered on household heads. Two focus group discussions were conducted within the LGAs (urban- Ibadan North) and (semi-urban-Egbeda) with formal (police, civil defence) and informal (vigilante, landlord/tenant associations, Odua People's Congress) security agents. Descriptive and inferential statistics, (Analysis of variance) were used to analyse data at $p \leq 0.05$. Qualitative data were content analysed.

Respondents age was 32.41 ± 11.9 years, while 53.5% were males. In the urban, PFC varied from 79.5% in Ibadan North-East to 62.9% in Ibadan North LGA while PFC in semi-urban varied from 73.0% in Ido to 48.5% in Akinyele LGA. The PFC (kidnap 87.8%) varied from 59.0% in Ibadan South-East to 47.2% in Ibadan North, PFC (rape 42.7%) varied from 66.1% in Ibadan South-West to 39.0% in Akinyele, while PFC (robbery 49.0%) varied from 73.0% in Ibadan South-East to 29.5% in Ona-Ara LGA. In the urban perceived fear of burglary varied from 58.9% in Ibadan North to 38.5% in Ibadan South-East. Tenants 72.8% in urban (Ibadan South-West) responded to fear of crime by installing burglary proof windows and doors while 61.2% in Ibadan North installed Close Circuit Television (CCTV). Poor illumination increased PFC across Ibadan South-East (86.7%), Egbeda (83.1%) and Ibadan North (73.9%) but low in Oluyole (34.2%) LGAs while absence of residential layout and non-adherence to minimum building setback increased fear of crime in (semi-urban) Egbeda (86.4%) and Ona-Ara (78.3%). There was variation in perceived fear of crime across LGAs in Ibadan ($F_{(10, 1575)}=5.61$). Non-adherence to physical planning regulations, anonymous nature of urban settings and poor collaboration among security agencies greatly influenced PFC.

The pattern of perceived fear of armed robbery, burglary and theft was more prominent in night time in semi-urban, while fear of rape, kidnap and attack was more prominent in day time in urban LGAs in Ibadan, Nigeria. Partnership among formal and informal agents in urban security should be improved upon, while building standards and planning regulations should be enforced.

Keywords: Perceived fear of crime, Growing insecurity, Spatial pattern of crime, Concept of emotions, Burglary.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Crime is one of the fear evoking stimuli. Crime and fear of crime are noted to be the major factors in recent times influencing urban liveability and landuse (Ceccato and Wikstron, 2012; Landman, 2012). Fear can be denoted as the range of emotional and practical responses from pain to uneasiness caused by sense of perceived threat, or danger, often concerning personal safety (Bannister and Fye, 2001; Pain, 2001). In the words of Landman (2012), uncontrolled urbanization and population growth rate, poor planning and inadequate police support in neighbourhood lands lead to increase in crime which leads to fear. Fear of crime varies in nature, intensity and duration, depending on the situation. It is a common issue in modern society and fear of crime is a reality that everybody experiences. Nassar and Jones (1997) assert that safety overshadows other basic human needs such as love, belonging and self-esteem. Insecurity is considered as one of the problems threatening the quality of life, human activities and health. Fear of crime, to some extent, is normal and even essential for safety and well-being. However, attempts to present fear of crime could become an obsession because it can be protective as people tend to change their behavior in the attempt to be safer.

Over the last 25years, the fear of crime has emerged as an important research topic because fear of crime does not correlate with actual rate of victimisation. There are variations in the time when fear of crime came to limelight in different countries of the world. The study on fear of crime gained ground in United State of America in 1967, Switzerland and Germany in 1970s, and in Australia few year after that of Germany. It gained attention in United Kingdom in 1980 and in Italy in 1990's (Garland, 2001; Schwind *et al* 1998; Gillar, 2007; Miceli *et al*, 2004). Previous studies on fear of crime came to limelight in 1967 in United States at the time when the country was experiencing unprecendfied growth in crime (Hilbink, 2006; Lee 2009). There has been a growing belief by scholars from different parts of the world regarding public anxieties and criminal victimisation which has become a widespread feature of modern life (Stanko, 2000). Underpinning this is an ever-expanding corpus of work on the fear of crime, "emotional reactions to crime" or "anxieties about crime". Indeed, a telling

indicator of the political significance of the topic is the fact that questions relating to the fear of crime are few and inconsistent elements of British Crime Surveys (BCS).

Nuttol *et al.*, (2002), indicated that the highest fear of crime was reported in Brazil and South Africa where 70% and 65% of respondents respectively felt unsafe and afraid walking home at night and, in Western Europe, it is about 20%. Dijkil (1999) notes that 76.6% are fearful in Latin America, 45% in Japan and 74% in Africa. In a study carried out by Wittebrood (2002) on fear of crime along the streets in Western industrialised countries, Poland and Australia accounted for 35%, respectively, Portugal 26%, Belgium 22%, Finland 18% and Sweden 14.5%. Added to these, is the study carried out by Alekbiba (2015), where he noted that among 33 cities of the world in relation to fear of crime, Istanbul accounted for 75%, Athens 73%, Sao Paulo 72% and Hong Kong 6%. In Pretoria, people fear the physical and economic consequences of crime: about 25% fear losing their lives, 20.5% fear sexual violence while 19% fear loss of property. In East African countries like Kenya, commercial and private car hijacking is the most common fear, where passengers are not able to resist criminals while in Burundi, people fear reprisal attack. However, fear of crime is lower in Burundi than Uganda and Tanzania.

Cleen Foundation (2012) reveals that 86% of Nigerians had the fear of becoming crime victims in 2010, 75% in 2012 and 72% in 2014. Across the country, Taraba state records the highest rate of 99.9% while Osun has the lowest of 40%. According to NBS (2016), Oyo state ranks seventh on national crime statistics and ninth on crime statistics spread sheet (NBS, 2019).

1.2 Statement of Problem

The rate at which crime occurs in different parts of the world is alarming. It's role in cities, urban environment and countries is divers in nature. Fear of crime plays a key role in the 21st century consciousness (Stanko, 2000). This fear is determined by the situation people find themselves. It is a product of social construction because fear does not occur by itself but it is manipulated by those who seek to benefit from it. It is experienced as a form of collective insecurity. In recent times, the human society is generally more conscious of fear of crime than in previous years. This is because fear of crime is everywhere and it affects humanity in different dimensions and environments.

The increasing fear of crime is matched by different approaches and technology adopted by people in their neighbourhoods. For instance, there is an increase in the use of cars and house locks, improved security system, gated and secured communities for all ages and income groups, increased surveillance of public space and danger created by the mass media (Fabiya, 2004). The nexus between and within property fortification and neighbourhood environment to liberate ourselves from architecture of fear that has taken over our general environmental landscape needs urgent attention. There is, therefore, the need to know the negative consequences of fear. Fear of crime is unpredictable and unstable that is experience by difference people in different area without causal connection. There is a thin line between fear and crime, which is not a simple phenomenon that follows a linear path (Bitsky and Wetzels, 1977).

Security is a crucial factor in national development. The security system is the super structure on which all structures or systems depend for peaceful operation. Researchers have argued that discourse on fear of crime is more of a problem in peoples' everyday lives than actual crime itself (Edward, 2000). The rate at which crime occurs in different parts of the world is increasing, and the trend varies according to peoples' perceptions, level of technological and economic development.

National Crime Survey Report (2002) indicates that about 242.4 million crimes occurred in 2002 in Europe. In Malaysia, crime rose from 3.8% in 1990 to 6.2% in 2002. In the same vein, *National Monster* (2002) indicates that about 11.86million in USA, 6.25million in UK, 6.15million in Germany, 2.95 million in Russia, 1.76million in India, 1.54 million in South Korea and 2.6million people in South Africa committed crime in 2002. The rate of crime in recent times is high in Nigeria. NBS (2008) reveals that Delta State had 8,924 reported cases of crime, Oyo had 6,700 while Kano had 6,553. This shows that Oyo State ranked second in crime rate across Nigeria. According to Nigerian Police (2001), armed robbery cases in Nigeria increased from 3,271 in 2002 to 3, 497 in 2003. Added to these on crime list across the state, Ibadan being the former regional head quarter of western state and the present capital of Oyo state accounted for 63% of the crime (NPF, 2007) in the state. All these are indicators of increasing fear of crime of crime. It is important to know that crime and fear of crime are related but are separate phenomena. This is because crime affects peoples' responses and feelings of vulnerability in the face of dangerous condition which emerges as distinct from peoples' more cognitive perceptions of risk (Dubow, McCabe,

and Kaplan, 1997; Feraro 1994). Crime itself has been identified as an environmental stressor that links anxiety and depression to frustration in safety-related concerns (Taylor and Perkins, 1994).

There have been studies on spatial pattern of crime, (Badiora and Afon, 2013), crime mobility, (Drealan), and estimation of crime rate in Ibadan but these are not linked to fear of crime. Generally, it has been noted that fear of crime is linked with combination of social problems such as poverty (Chidozie, 2016), inequality between the rich and the poor (Francisco *et al*, 2018), unemployment, limited access to essential services, variation in socio-economic and demographic features from one neighbourhood to the other (Rasool et, al, 2002). Little attention has been given to fear of crime as well as its spatial pattern. This study was therefore designed to examine the pattern of perceived fear of crime in Ibadan.

1.3 Research Questions

This study seeks to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What are the likely causes and the effects of fear of crime in the study area?
2. Is there any variation in the degree of fear of crime between local government areas in the study area?
3. Is there any link between socio-economic characteristics and fear of crime among residents in the study area?
4. How do landuse planning and neighbourhood characteristics contribute to fear of crime?
5. What is the spatial pattern of fear of crime in the study area?
6. What are the precautions and restrictions that people employ in response to fear of crime?

1.4 Justification of the Study

Fear of crime is a common and prevalent issue all over the world today and many people express anxiety of being victimised (Howard, 1999). In developed countries like the United States of America and Japan, fear of crime is considered as a serious issue that impact on individual's lifestyle and sense of wellbeing that needs an urgent attention to reduce it (Diggines, 2008; 7). Criminologists, victimologist and policy makers, according to Lee (2007), have over four decades ago focus on fear of crime

than crime. People are seen to be locking themselves up in caged housing without having the idea of the pattern of fear in their neighbourhood. Fear of crime is measured by emotional components and behavioural adaptations, (Cassese and Weber 2011). Generally in Nigeria, the focus of the government and the mass media is mainly on crime that occurs in different parts of the country. According to NBS (2007), 43.3% of reported crime in Nigeria involved theft, 31.4% were assault, 4.8% were armed robbery, 4.1% were murder, 3.2% rape while 0.6% were kidnapping. In the northern part of the country, NBS (2008) revealed that 21.5% of the nation's reported crime was committed in Kano State, 12.6% was in Adamawa, 8.9% in Borno, 8.2% in Niger and 5.2% in Yobe. The issue of violent crime by BokoHaram has taken over the geographic atmosphere in the northern part of the country. In eastern Nigeria, kidnapping, vandalisation of pipeline and assassination are common phenomena (HRW, 2012). In western Nigeria where Ibadan is located, 43.6% of reported crimes were committed crime in Oyo state, 18.3% was in Osun state, 12.8% was in Ondo, 10.6% in Ogun, 0.9% in Lagos state and 2.9% in Ekiti state (NBS, 2008). Armed robbery, assassination, murder, kidnapping and other violent crimes have become rampant in the region, (Alemika, 2014; Adeyemi, et'al, 2015).

In general terms, Ibadan region evokes a picture of fear in public perception across the country as a result of high crime rate although the magnitude of the fear is not known to have been studied. It is therefore expected that this study would come up with specific strategies that would be appropriate to combat different types of crime and fear of crime and its distribution in Ibadan region. It is desirable to find out the extent to which fear of crime has contributed to the community process of social, cultural, economic, spiritual and physical activities. It would also be necessary to know how changes in land use, housing development and urban design contribute to fear of crime.

Most of the previous studies in Lagos, Ogbomoso, Ile-Ife and Ilorin focus on victimization incidence within gated and non-gated local government areas Aguda (1994), Adigun (2012), Afon,(2008), Alemika and Chukwuma (2005), Odunjo et al(2012) and Philip (2001). No known study has attempted to examine spatial pattern of perceived fear of crime in Ibadan region. This study therefore will provide a template and policy framework for government, non-governmental organization and policy makers of a comprehensive study and policy feedback that could be used as an eye opener to fear of crime study in western Nigeria and Nigeria in general.

1.5 Aim and Objectives

The study aims at carrying out an analysis of spatial pattern of perceived fear of crime in Ibadan region.

The set objectives to achieve the above aim are to:

1. examine the socio-economic characteristics of the residents of the study area in relationship to the fear of crime;
2. discuss the causes and effects of fear of crime;
3. assess the relationships between fear of crime, landuse planning and environmental neighbourhood characteristics;
4. analyse the spatial pattern of fear of crime in selected local government areas in the study area;
5. suggest appropriate strategies to reduce fear of crime and promote enhanced security.

1.6 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in the study:

- (i) There is a relationship between fear of crime and social economic characteristics of the respondents.
- (ii) There is a variation in fear of crime across the local government areas in the study area.
- (iii) There is a relationship between fear of crime and housing characteristics in the study area.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study is limited to selected buildings along major roads in the local government areas within Ibadan region. It covers perceived fear of crime that concerns or affects people's personal safety at home, workplace, school and in streets. It encompasses fear of violent and property crimes such as rape, robbery, burglary, assault, theft, manslaughter, physical assault against person and property damage among others. These are the most fearful crimes about which greatest concerns are expressed in the study area. It also deals with spatial pattern of perceived fear of crime in Ibadan region.

The Study Area

Ibadan is located on longitudes $7^{\circ}20^1\text{E}$ and $7^{\circ}40^1\text{E}$ and latitudes $3^{\circ}35^1$ and $4^{\circ}10^1$. As the crow flies, it is 145km north-east of Lagos and 345km south-west of Abuja, the federal capital (Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3). It is an inland city built on a ridge with latitude ranging from 150 – 275m (Adeniyi and Ogundijo, 2009). Three major rivers drain the city. These are Ogunpa, Ogbere and Ona with many tributaries. The geology of the city consists of the basement complex, mainly the metamorphic type of the pre-Cambrian age. The rock components are covered with weathered regoliths (Akintola, 1994). The soils of Ibadan belong to a major group called the tropical ferruginous soil. The soils generally have low nutrient-holding capacity due to their location as well as exchange capacities of between 5.0 and 12.0 mille-equivalent per 100 grains of dry soil (Aweto, 1994).

Ibadan comes under the West African monsoonal weather marked by two distinct seasons. The raining season occurs between March and October when the moist monsoonal wind from the Atlantic Ocean blows over the region. On the other hand, dry season is between November and February due to the influence of the dry, dust-laden north-east trade winds from the Sahara desert (Oguntoyinbo, 1994; and Emielu, 2000). The mean annual rainfall recorded between 1911 and 1988 is 1258.9mm. However, monthly and yearly values of rainfall generally fluctuate. For instance, a value of 151mm was recorded for April 1997 and August 2011 recorded 187.5mm (NMS, 2011, cited in OYSG, 2011). The mean temperatures are highest at the end of the harmattan (averaging 28°C), that is from the middle of November to the onset of the rains in the middle of March. Even during the rainfall months, average temperatures are relatively high, between 24°C and 25°C , while annual range of temperature is about 6°C (OYSG, 2011).

History and Growth

The development of Ibadan has been influenced by traditional and colonial concepts of urbanisation. It was founded in 1829 and occupied by immigrants who moved into the city in search of security from inter-tribal wars. It is now the largest indigenous city in tropical Africa and the capital of Oyo State. The city has had rapid growth both in area and in population. Developed land increased from only 100 hectares in 1830 to 12.5km^2 in 1931, and 38.85km^2 in 1935. In 1955 and 1965, the figures were 46.40km^2 and

77.70km² respectively. In 1973, the city had extended to 112km², 152.8km² in 1977, 214km² in 1987, 323.3km² in 1990 and 463.33km² in 2011(Salami, 1997; Hoekstra, 2012). Similarly, in 1856, the population figure was about 60,000 and, by 1890, it had increased to about 200,000. The population further grew to 627, 379 in 1963, 1.2million in 1991 and estimated 3million now (NPC, 2007 – 2012 projection). Measured from the General Post Office at Dugbe, the city has sprawled out to a radius of 12 – 15km along the primary roads.

The city's metropolitan region covers about 4,200km² with boundaries varying from 17km in the South-West to 44km in the north-east. The spatial and demographic figures above demonstrate the high incidence of land use development in Ibadan. Consequent upon this rapid development, residential development has intensified over the years. This is as a result of many factors, some of which are the willingness of people to own private housing, need for acceptable housing environment for personal reasons of raising children, privacy and others. Other contributory factors are the construction of railway from Lagos to Ibadan which virtually transformed the city into an important commercial and nodal centre, the construction of inter and intra-city roads as well as the administrative or the political position of Ibadan as local and regional capital. All these factors have aided rapid rural-urban migration which has intensified sprawling in Ibadan over the years. Similarly, the location of new developmental projects like higher institutions of learning, agricultural institutes, commercial and industrial sites in the outskirts of the city has accelerated its outward growth in almost all directions.

The city can be classified into seven morphological regions, varying in housing, population densities, types and levels of infrastructural facilities as well as environmental and sanitary characteristics. These are the core area, the older suburb, the newer eastern suburb, the newer western suburb, the post –1952 suburb, the Government Reserved Areas (GRAs) and the government–planned residential estates (at Bodija, Oluyole and Akobo) (Onibokun, 1999). Furthermore, the residential areas in Ibadan can be classified into high, medium and low density areas. The high density areas comprise the pre–industrial traditional housing areas of Ibadan. This is characterised by narrow streets, poor environmental conditions, physical planlessness, inadequate infrastructural facilities and low living standard (Fadare, 1997). The medium density zone is a hybrid of the traditional and modern lifestyles. Many of the buildings have adequate access and basic facilities and amenities are provided. The

inhabitants are mostly working class. The buildings are usually block of flats or storey buildings built in the traditional form. The low density areas vary from the high and medium density areas. For example, the buildings are mostly single family units and they are provided with moderate facilities. Most high income people are found in the low density areas (Fadare, 1997). This is captured in Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

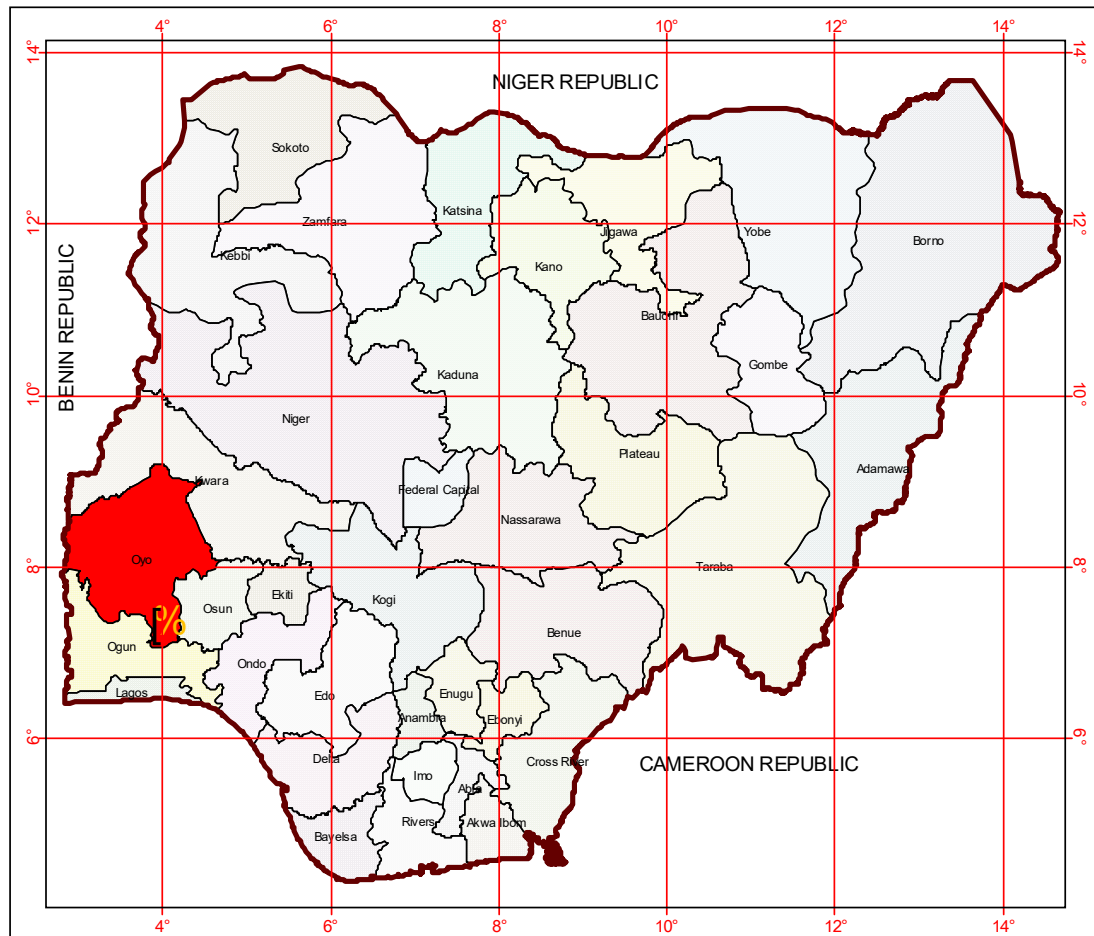


Fig. 1.1: Oyo State in the National Setting

Source: Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development, Ibadan Oyo State, 2013.

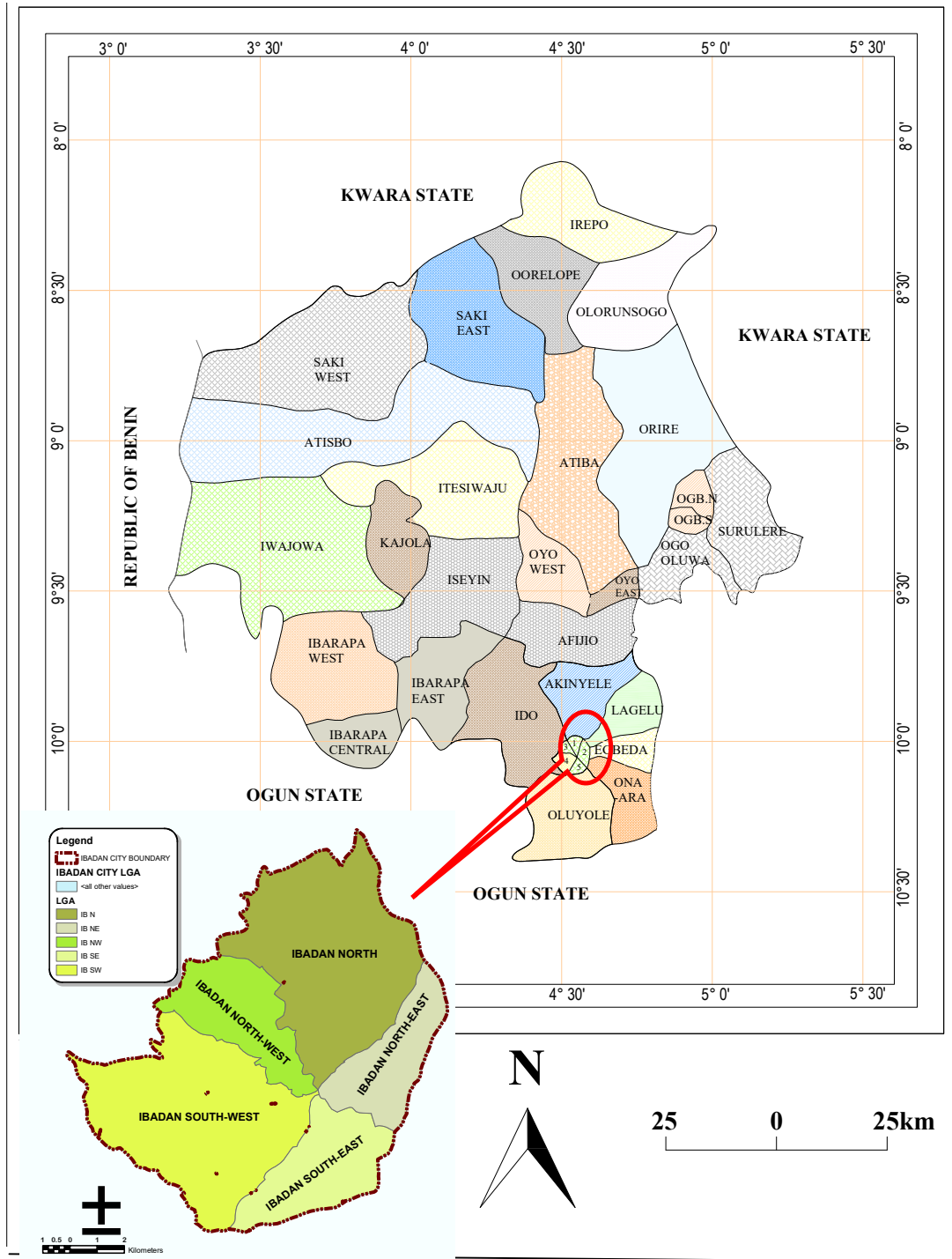


Figure 1.2: Ibadan Region in the Context of Oyo State (Insert Map: 5 LGAs in Ibadan City)

Source: Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development, Ibadan Oyo State, 2014.

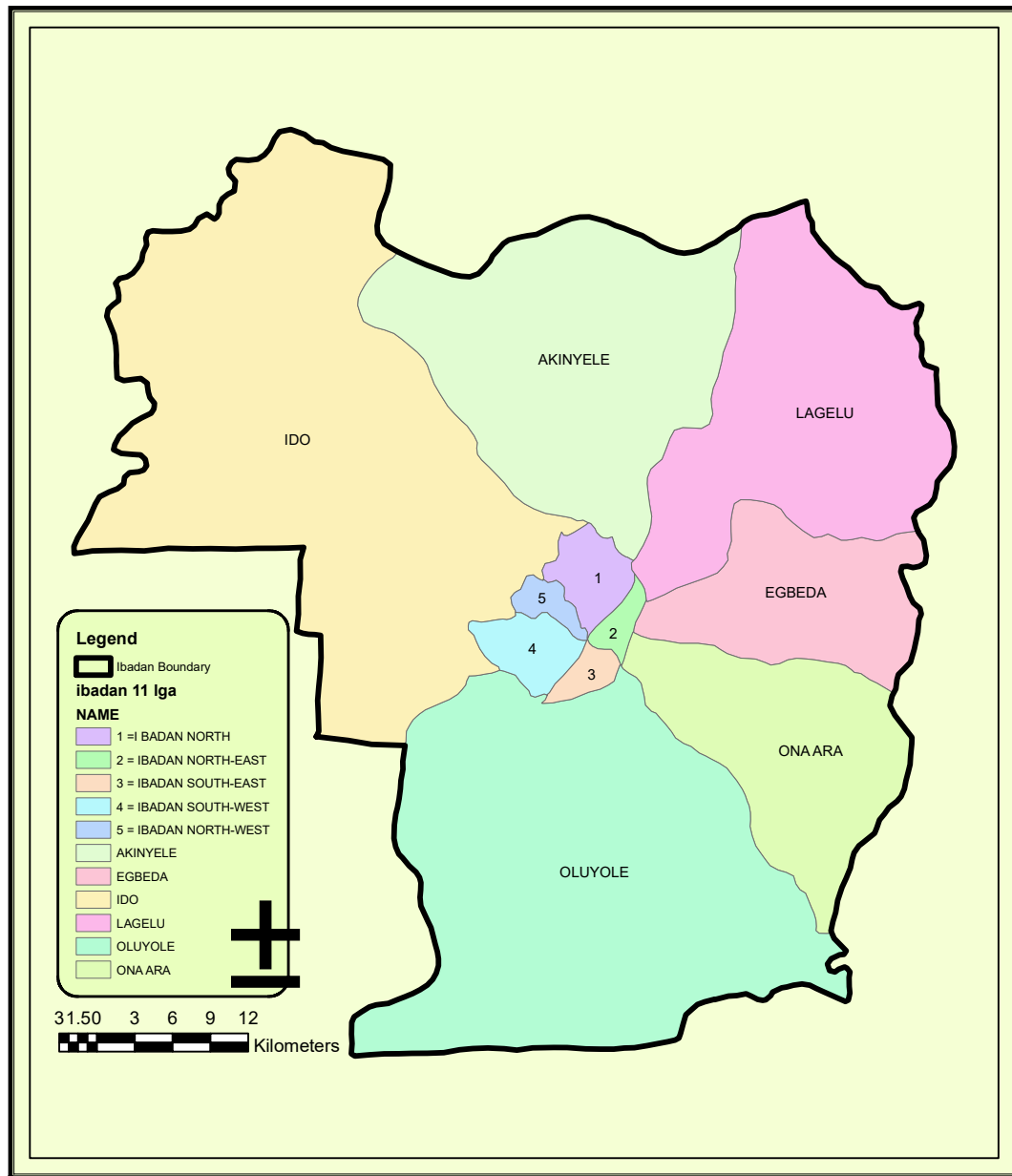


Figure 1.3: The Local Governments in Ibadan Region

Source: Department of Urban and Regional Planning, The Polytechnic Ibadan, 2014.

1.8 Definition of Terms

This section presents pertinent operational terms of the study. These terms are fear, crime, fear of crime and housing characteristics.

Fear

Fear denotes an unpleasant and strong emotion caused by anticipation or awareness of danger (Online Dictionary, 2016). In general terms, it implies anxiety, loss of courage, a reason for raising alarm as if expressing reverential awe. According to Ohman (2008), fear is a feeling of anxiety and agitation caused by the presence or nearness of danger, evil or pain. Moser (2004:4) presents fear as the institutional cultural and psychological repercussions of crime and violence which are identified as outcomes of destabilisation, exclusion and uncertainty. Fear is also a passion of the human nature that excites man to provide for security whenever danger or evil is approaching (Mish, 1997).

Crime

Lersch, (2007) defined crime as deviant behaviour that violates cultural standards prescribing how people ought to behave in any geographical society. Crime can be defined as “an antisocial act that violates a law and for which a punishment can be imposed by the state or in the state’s name” (UN-Habitat Report, 2004:59). Webster’s *New Twentieth Century Dictionary* (1997:142) defines crime as the breach of a rule or (cursive) law for which punishment may ultimately be prescribed by some governing authority force. Any blameworthy act or oversight barred by law and penalised by the state is referred to as crime.

Fear of Crime

This is people’s response to day-to-day encounter with symbol associated with crime. It is also an attitudinal social indicator reflecting concern about erosion of traditional sources of security, anxieties and security (Renauer, 2007). It is also defined as a set of empirically distinct but related constructs that combine emotion, risk perception and vulnerability and environmental perception (Jackson, 2004).

Housing Characteristics

These are physical characteristics that are attached or found within different houses, neighbourhoods within the local government areas. These include design of structures and play area, land use plan, poorly-lit (absence of street or security light), environment, housing location decision, availability of public facilities, circulation, psychological image of a place and legibility.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Framework

The relevant concepts for this study are concept of emotion, vulnerability, broken window and defensible space.

2.1.1 Emotion Concept

Emotion concept was propounded by Thomas Brown in 1830. The concept is complex and cut across all discipline and professions in academic circle. For example, human sciences study emotion from the perspective of mental processes and disorder, psychology examines it from a scientific perspective by employing it in treating mental process and behaviour Education apply it in relation to learning while social science examines emotion on the role it plays, in human behaviour culture and social interaction while sociology examined the role it plays on our society, social pattern and interaction and culture. According to Scrist Daniel (2011), emotion is seen as states of feeling that result in physical and psychological changes that influences our behaviour, actions and responses as a result of arousal of our nervous system. It is also linked to behavioural tendencies. Philosophers see emotion as biological reactions and mental state of mind. Sociologist see emotion as emotional label body expression and appraisal of situation and context. In psychology, emotion is often defined as a complex state of feeling that results in physical and psychological changes that influence thought and behaviour. Johnson – Laind and Oatley (1989), stated that emotion involve good and bad things that happen to us as a result of happenings in our environment.

Over the years emotion is defined as a positive or negative experience that is associated with a particular event or activity. These events are brief in duration and consist of a coordinated of responses which may include verbal, physiological, behavioural and neural mechanism. Cabana (2002), describe emotion as a reaction that is continuum in nature, for instance he notrd that fear of crime ranges from mild to terror while shame might range from simple embarrassment to toxic shame.

Scherer (2005), view emotion from five crucial elements these are cognitive appraisal which provides evaluation of events and objects, physiological components of emotional experience, motivational component that prepares and direct motor

responses, facial and vocal expression, that triggers reaction and intention of actions and subjective experience once it has occurred. Contemporary theory sees emotion as an important part of any human decision-making and planning. Somatic theories of emotion noted importance of bodily responses rather than cognitive interpretation (Cacioppo 1989, Damasio 2008 and LeDoux 1996).

Lazarus noted three major components of emotion cognitive appraisal which gives individuals the assessment of presence of danger which triggers reaction that promotes biological changes such as increased heart beat, sweating and one feeling of emotion accompanied by action which could be in form of running, freezing or change in routine which can modify social interaction and relationship.

Affective event theory propounded by Howard and Russell (1996) opined that emotion are caused by events which inversely influences actions and reaction. Russell (1991), noted that emotion concept as an event that described in terms of temporally structured scripts that comprises components on human reaction which can be either positive or negative. Since this concept is feeling and responses based, it is a veritable concept that this study would be anchored on.

2.1.2 Theory of Vulnerability

Vulnerability is the degree to which a system or unit is likely to experience harm due to exposure to hazard, danger or stress (Pelling, 2003). The theory of vulnerability originated in research communities to examine risk and hazard that accompanied events in our environment and developments. The theory emerged from the recognition by research countries that focus on hazard within (environmental, social technological) spectrum which are not insufficient for understanding responses of, and impact on system (social groups, places) exposed to hazard (Mitchell 1999 and Pinc 2003). With this theory, it is clear that the ability of a system to alternate stress or cope with the consequences through various strategies or mechanism constituted a key determinant of system responses and ultimately, of system impact.

In the 1980's and 1990's, researchers from social sciences and humanities have argued that the impact of hazards depends on capacity of people to absorb impact and recover from its impact. The focus of attention in recent time moved from social and economic vulnerability to human psychology. Psychological vulnerability such as crime and fear

of crime. This theory emphasizes on gender vulnerability such as (male and female), economic vulnerability, (the rich and poor and ethnical vulnerability (the white and the blacks).

Vulnerability is a condition of being weak or easy to hurt physically or mentally. In the words of Adger (2006), Vulnerability is a powerful analytical tool for describing state of susceptibility to harm, powerlessness and marginality of both physical and social system, and for guiding normative analysis of actions to enhance well-being through reduction of risk. Vulnerability is usually portrayed in the negative but in actual fact it is the degree to which a system or event is susceptible to and is unable to cope with adverse effect of crime.

This theory is premised on peoples inability and powerlessness to defend self against crime and its attendant attributes. Some of the factors that are associated with powerlessness are social position in the society, economic status which are strongly linked with area where people live and availability of supportive resources that promote fear and consequently promoting fear of crime.

2.1.3 Environmental Theories on Fear of Crime

Environmental theories on fear of crime propose that signs and disorder that threaten the environment can trigger fear of crime.

2.1.3.1 Broken Windows Theory

This theory attempts to explain how neighbourhoods descend into incivility, disorder and criminality if attention is not paid to their maintenance. It is used to explain the fact that a series of events can be initiated which undermine community safety and engender more serious criminality. This theory was propounded by Wilson and Kelling (1982). It posits that if a window is broken in a building and such window is not repaired, the people who like breaking window will assume that no one cares about the building, hence more windows will be broken. Soon, the building will have no window. In other words, this theory emphasizes that if minor problems are solved before they get worse, the situation will change for the better. They further contend that if bad behaviours of youths are left unchallenged, such youth will have the impression that no one cares and such behaviour will escalate to more serious crime. This theory lays emphasis on physical disorder which entails ill-kept building and trash alleys with rats

in them as against social order. It also postulates that monitoring and maintaining urban environments in ordered condition may stop crime escalation which is a major cause of urban fear and insecurity.

According to William (2010), the central theme of broken window theory holds that when neighbourhoods appear to be broken down, the environment and atmosphere generally become unfriendly, because they attract delinquent behaviour and crime. A community that lacks fear of disrepair, sense of social cohesion and mutual interest witnesses a significantly higher risk of criminality and its attendant insecurity. Wilson and Kelling (1982) further opine that neighbourhoods that provide a space where small or relatively less crime is tolerated, as against where criminals are punished, send a signal to criminals that in such an area, they can successfully commit more serious crimes. For instance, residents feel insecure where there is an abandoned car that is not towed away. This theory, according to Wilson and Kelling (1982), turns attention towards preventing crime by altering the physical environment and its likelihood to encourage or discourage criminal behaviours. This theory was used in New York City by Kelling and Sousa in the 1990s and it was found out that broken window policing led to reduction in fear of crime and promotion of safety environment. This theory is further explained by the chat below (Figure 2.1).

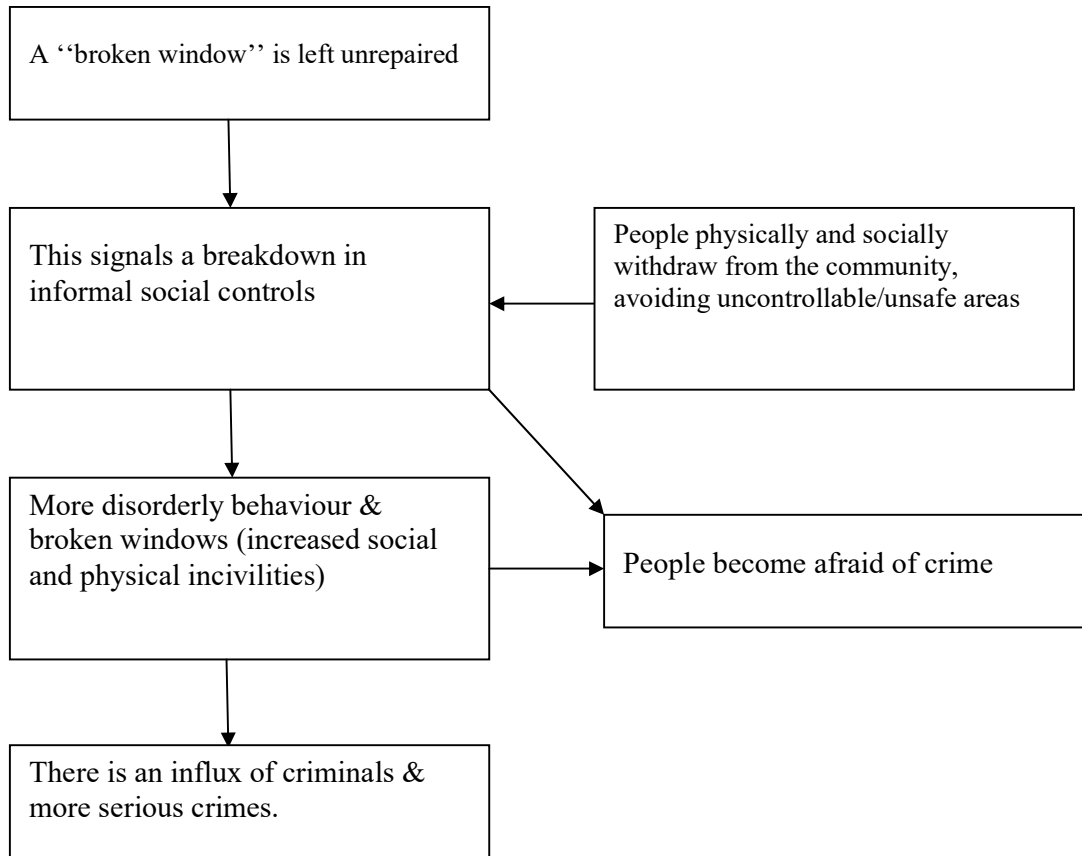


Figure 2.1: Cycle of Broken Windows Hypothesis.

Source: Adapted from Skogan (1990) in why fear of crime is a serious problem

Broken window theory is particularly relevant because crime, fear and fear of crime coexist temporarily and spatially. The interlink between them will be useful in exploring how these are causally related in different neighbourhoods. Where fear is elevated, the social fabric of such community leaves residents feeling hopeless and disconnected. This theory would bridge the gap.

2.1.3.2 Defensible Space Theory

It has been declared that people's fear of crime and safekeeping of properties are automatically related to territoriality. According to Moran and Dolphin (1986), territoriality is described as the capacity of the physical environment to create perceived zones of territorial influence. The territoriality to space users may therefore give well-built feeling of property protection and as well as make them feel free from crime. The foremost considerable theoretical background proving the relationship between territoriality and physical environments is the defensible space theory. This theory was developed by Oscar Newman, an urban designer, in the 1970s. Newman explored the relationships between territoriality and rates at which crime occurred in various types of neighbourhood setting in urban areas (Newman, 1996). In the 1970s, Newman focused on territoriality and inhabitants' surveillance along with vandalism in public housing in urban areas. His investigation on the subject of relationships between territoriality and rate of crime was aggravated by the nature of housing project in previous times (Newman, 1996). The disappointment of the high-rise public housing project then brought about many arguments and led housing planners to explore housing projects and housing communities that provide better residential environments for low-income families. Most of all, many architectural designers with community planners lay emphasis on the causes of project failure – ignorance of residents' control of the semi-public and public areas and their social interactions with neighbours- and tried to explain why the housing project went to ruins. Among the researchers exploring the failure of high-rise public housing projects, Oscar Newman made great efforts to verify the reasons for the failure, fear of crime and proposed better design recommendations for existing and future public housing design projects that would reduce fear.

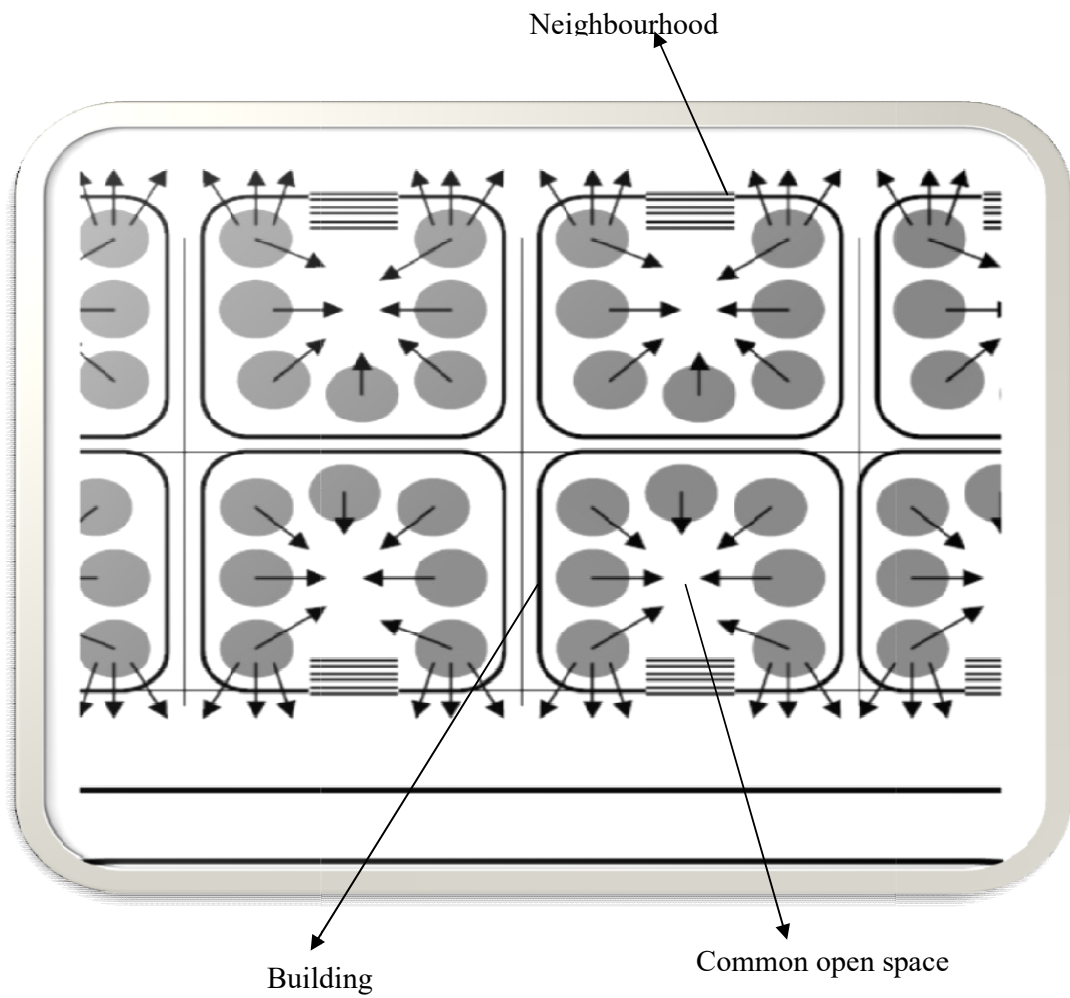


Fig. 2.2: Defensible Space Theory
Source: Newman (1996).

This theory of defensible space explained how public space is created within a fenced neighbourhood with a common entrance to promote residents' perception of safety in their housing communities as shown in Figure 2.2 It further explains how to create safe residential environments which would stop crimes and fear of crime. Defensible space is defined by Newman (1996, p.3) as "a model for residential environments which inhibit crime by creating the physical expression of a social fabric that defends itself." As a social fabric, Newman (1996) emphasises residents' surveillance opportunities in residential environments. Through a thorough review of many case studies, he additionally proposes design recommendations for creating defensible space in residential environments. He also indicates that all the elements for creating defensible space can be translated into responsibility for making a safe, productive, and well-maintained living space. Newman set six goals for creating defensible space in public housing projects, and these are to:

1. Increase and encourage collective residents surveillance of the ground.
2. Economise and reduce public area of public housing.
3. Promoting sense of cohesion and communism by resident.
4. Promotion of unity between residents in neighbourhood community by reducing community housing stigma.
5. Reduce conflicts among residents that are in public housing site; and
6. Intensify socially-beneficial use of semi-public housing that would improve responsibility of the resident.

Though these goals brought channeled arguments from many researchers later on, they provide essential ideas for this proposed study. The first idea is regarding the hierarchy of defensible spaces. Newman indicates that there are four categories of space in a public housing project: public space, semi-public space, semi-private space and private areas. His hierarchy of space is applied to this study to explore residents' perception of safety in public space, semi-public space, and private space in gated multi-family housing communities as indicated in Figure 2.2. This theory has been used in China, Spain, Japan, New York and Canada among others.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Relevant literature review in line with this study are meaning and scope of fear of crime, causes and effects of fear of crime, nature and dimension of fear of crime, measures of fear of crime and fear of crime preventive approach.

2.2.1 Meaning and scope of fear of crime

The meaning of fear is multidimensional depending on perspective and professional application. Crime is a universal phenomenon which poses a great threat to the general peace of the people. Shopeju (2003) observed that crime is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon which includes behavioural, physiological, criminological, spatial (geographic), managerial, correctional and perpetual dimensions. Ferraro and LaGrange (1987) define the fear as negative emotional reactions generated by crime or symbols associated with crime. Sluckin (1979) perceived fear as an emotion, a feeling of alarm or dread caused by an awareness or expectation of danger.

According to Hough (2004), fear is a mental state rather than mental events, it is irrational and damaging. In universal parlance, fear is a complex emotion that is initiated by occurrence. It is a component of joy in sport and leisure. It alerts to incipient threat which guides the emotional state. It is believed to have been in existence all over the world from time immemorial.

Paul Tappan declares that crime is an intentional act of omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanour. Crime is the violation of laid down rules and regulations enforced by law (Oxford Advanced Dictionary, 1999). It is also believed to be an act that an individual considers immoral or wrong. Crime is inimical to the existence of the society, it is thus expected that members should comply with the recognised societal laws. However, when an individual finds it tough to satisfy wants and desires in a direct and socially-accepted manner, he encounters the alternative of renouncing his motive or attempting to find substitute satisfaction. When good solutions are not available, he engages in an anti-social behaviour that is criminal in nature.

Sociologists and criminologists assert that crime results from social stress and conflict; they associate crime with socio-demographic factors, indicating that the rate of crime in urban neighbourhoods are highly influenced by demographic and socio-economic contexts such as income, racial composition, youth concentration, level of education and a host of others (Reith, 1996). Sacco and Kennely (2002) observe that certain social characteristics are linked with greater likelihood of involvement in criminal activity, and these are social and economic disadvantages of people and their neighbourhood. In most cases, these lead to serious acts such as assault, robbery, auto theft and burglary. Land use characteristics, such as the transportation infrastructure, amount of street traffic, land use zoning, and density of residential and commercial activity, all affect the criminal's decision to commit crime in a neighbourhood. Sherman (1992) also observes that certain land uses and businesses are crime attractors and crime generators; these are establishments like bank, shopping mall, motorpark and garages, liquor and taverns joints.

Urban geographers, planners and architects look at crime from spatial dimension; they relate crime to environment design factors and general physical characteristics of community where crime occurs. Crime, according to Bottom and Wiles (2004), is inherently a spatial phenomenon as criminal offences and criminal offenders both exhibit a distribution in space. Harries (2006) opines that the theoretical underpinning for spatial dimension of criminology is that crime and criminal cluster together, and within this context, spatial randomness is an exception rather than rule. The basic premises are that there are clear patterns to crime with concentration in specific places and at specific times (Cozens, 2007). Indeed, incidents are not distributed randomly; rather, there exist certain areas in cities that are relatively small, but where crimes occur more frequently than elsewhere (hot spots), making them highly vulnerable (Goldsmith and Mc Guire, 2000). This fact has drawn attention to the study of localities and urban design.

History of Fear of Crime

The origin of crime tradition, according to Stanko (1994), dates back to the 19th century when street security was a reflection of the maintenance of order. This was as a result of the fight between classes and attempt to control the working class as a result of deviant acts committed by working classes and dropouts from the society. In the words

of Katzenback *et al* (1967), the most damaging of the effect of violent crime is fear, and that fear must not be be littled. Suddenly becoming the object of a stranger's violent hostility is as frightening as any class of experience. A citizen who hears rapid footsteps behind him as he walks down a dark and otherwise deserted street cannot be expected to calculate that the chance of those foot steps having a sinister meaning is only one in a hundred or in a thousand or if he does make such a calculation to be calmed by its resuSl. Any chance at all is frightening. Historically, urban areas have been seen as fostering interaction diversity and social justice. Jacobs (1961) also affirms that encounter with different people and intermingling with strangers in urban centres enrich our experience as well as give rise to a set of unconscious and voluntary controls that help in keeping the public peace.

The first studies on fear of crime began in the 1960s in the USA (Biderman *et al.*, 1967) where the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice conducted research on crime-related fear for the first time. The initial idea was to register more accurately and in detail victimisation among the population, as a way to complete police statistics which experience the so-called “dark number”. These surveys, however, showed that a significant proportion of the population experienced fear of crime. Based on this, it was noticed in the 1970s that there had been a shift in research, from mapping the actual level of crime (Keith,1999) towards the impact of crime on victims , the “costs” of crime and fear of crime (Mathew *et al* 2018). It was then noted that crime and fear of crime are societal problem. Since the 1980s, there has been an expansion of these large-scale victim surveys across other English-speaking countries. For example, The British Crime Survey and the International Crime Survey in the USA have occurred since then on a regular basis (Vanderveen, 2006).

In the history of fear of crime research, three areas are typically examined: some studies focus on conceptualisation and measurement, other studies discuss best ways to reduce fear and, at the centre of attention, is the discovery of accurate predictors. Indeed, concern over the measurement of fear of crime is de-emphasized and researchers focus on search for related independent variables (Hale, 1996). On the one hand, a lot of quantitative studies aim at identifying fearful populations and, on the other hand, researchers attempt to assess models which could predict the occurrence of fear of crime (Ferraro, 1995). The models, however, are mainly built on empirical

grounds which are often constructed a posteriori but without attempts at cross validation on other samples (Tulloch, 2000).

According to Soeze (2006), change in African value is one of the major causes of crime in Africa. He stresses further that, before colonialism, character was the basis by which people were respected. In recent times, however, material wealth such as money and houses are the basis of respect. These are some of the reasons why crime rate is on the increase.

Fear of Crime

Fear of crime, being a contemporary issue, has gained attention from geographers like Pain (2000) and Thomas and Bromley (2000), social psychologists like Farrel et al (2000), Van der Wutt *et al*, 1989); social ecologists like Wilson and Doenges (2000) and Tailor and Convington (1993) and, currently, physical planners are employing the role of environment on fear of crime. In a public opinion poll conducted by Furstenberg (1971), high ratio fear of crime is common in both areas where crimes are recorded and where they are not recorded.

Fear of crime, in the opinion of Gabriel and Greve (2003) is taken to mean an individual's fear of becoming a victim. Elchardus *et al* (2002) consider fear of crime through two paradigms. To the rationalist, it is seen as a personal feature which is as a result of risk, vulnerability and victimisation. They also note from the symbolic paradigm that fear of crime is a sign of broader community problems and conductor of disorders. Fear of crime is defined as a set of empirically-distinct but related construct that combine emotion, risk perception and vulnerability, and can only be measured by environmental perception confirmatory factor analysis (Jackson, 2014).

Fear of crime shows disapproval for the way society seems to have loosened its moral standards and the way society has dampened its expectation to conform to a set of traditionally-understood rules. Furedi (2006) argues that fear of crime is a distinctive failure of a society where the influence of informal relations are admonished. It is a fertile terrain where perception of threats can flourish. Fear of crime has been seen as a problem in its own right. This is because it constrains people's lifestyles as well as restricts the use of public spaces and public amenities. In the case of children, parental over - protectiveness has the potential to undermine their ability to become coping competent adults (Hale, 1996).

Ferraro and LaGrange (1987) divide fear of crime into six categories, which are: general judgment, general values, general emotions, personal judgments, personal values, and personal emotion. Ferraro and LaGrange (1994) define fear of crime as emotional responses of dreaded or anxiety to crime or symbol that a person associates with crime.

In a study carried out by Boers (1993; 2002) on the fear of crime in Germany, he observed that the fear of being a victim is one of the major causes of fear. It was emphasised that the fear of crime depends on personal factors such as gender, age and social status all of which can influence vulnerability to crime. Added to these, the prevailing situation in residential areas actually has impact on the fear of crime. Developments in society produce measurable rise and fall in one subjective sense of security without any necessary relation to objective trends in crime (Remband, 1999). In a study carried out by Remband in 2002 in East and West Germany, satisfaction of the masses with state and public security reduces the fear of crime, but in cases where majority are not satisfied, it increases fear of crime. In the same view Boers (2002) notes that where people are accustomed to crime and upheavals, there is usually less fear of crime. It is further revealed that the fear of crime depends on the way the mass media which is the key informant of the masses, presents it.

Morris *et al* (2003) conducted a survey in New Zealand linking numerous demographic factors to crime victimisation. They found that gender has significant effect on the perception of safety or fear of crime. McGarrel, *et al* (1992) also found that when one had been a victim of crime in the past, chances were that they would depict greater fear of the same in the future. Hale (1996) adds that some disparities exist among people who have never been victimised before and those who are at greater risk.

Akers *et al* (1987) examine the link between victimisation and fear of crime. The outcomes are not very convincing because the relationship is quite weak. Bennet and Flavin (1994) also come up with weak conclusions on the link between victimisation and fear of crime. Other researchers have equally come up with links relating to fear of

crime and victimisation. For instance, Stiles et al (2003) confirm a strong link between victimisation and crime. The finding is affirmed by Acierno et al (2004) and Moore and Shepherd (2007). It is therefore evident that there are mixed perceptions about the effects of victimisation on fear of crime.

In order to establish a relationship between fear of crime and other factors, it is necessary to understand what kind of indicators denote fear of crime. This allows better and more proficient measurement. Surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 2006 considered how safe people felt when at home, when travelling or when walking alone within specific communities. Conversely, Ferraro and LaGrange (1990) argue that these factors are invalid. They believe that these factors are not directly linked to crime or fear. For instance, by asking people about their feelings of safety when walking home, researchers tend to include other issues such as the fear of an accident or a heart attack. These factors are ambiguous and lack direct relation to crime and fear of crime. Ferraro and La Grange (1987) also contend that most of the issues indicate quality of life rather than fear of crime. This is because they indicate the kind of risk present in certain communities or how safe particular individuals really are. These individuals base their understanding of safety on their feelings of uncertainty, concern and anxiousness. In the light of these arguments, some authors came up with better indicators of fear of crime. War (1984) asked people about their fear of crime in relation to a number of crimes. Figgie (1983) agrees with this by affirming that questions should directly talk about the fear of crime in order to depict accurate results.

The fear of crime, according to Skogan (1990), has been identified as a widespread social problem that can influence individuals' health and well-being, and at a broader level, it can influence the quality of life in local communities by limiting interaction and trust among residents. In another study carried out in American cities by Sampson (1999), the reasons advanced for fear of crime are the effects of social and economic conditions of neighbourhoods which he directly related to individuals' behaviours and perception, regardless of people's personal characteristics and individuals' perception of level of crime and social disorder in the neighbourhood.

Various studies on fear of crime have revealed that all human beings are fearful of crime at one point or the other. The role or magnitude of fear may vary according to wealth, income or social status within every liveable environment. The least of fear

displayed in various communities of the world and Nigeria in particular is a product of personal and household vulnerability, city of residence, neighbourhood condition, media exposure, victimisation experience, personal communication network and social outcome (Garofalo, 1981).

Fear of Crime as a Product of Media

Media exacerbates perception of fear of crime and thereby induces fear of crime. The media has employed various methods for this. These are cultivation, substitution, resource, social comparison and interpersonal diffusion (Lane and Mecker, 2003).

The cultivation perspective reveals that media portrays an unrealistic perception of events, thereby provoking fear of crime. However, media coverage of crime has a uniform effect on the audience (Romer *et al*, 2003; Weitzer and Kubrui, 2004). Substitution concept is based on the ideology that media exposure has a greater influence on fear of crime experienced by non-victim than victim.

The position of resonance is that crime experience and media influence reinforce fear of crime. It states that reported crime in a neighbourhood generates fear in another neighbourhood. Interpersonal difference is of the view that where local sources of information are amplified by mass media report, it increases fear of crime (Chiricos *et al*, 2000).

2.2.2 Causes and Effect of Fear of Crime

Fear of crime has multiple causal factors. In the opinion of Walklate (2007), fear of crime is caused by economic changes, changes in social structure, migration through improper urbanisation that leads to poor health, unemployment and globalisation. He adds that the causes of fear of crime among the elderly is current crime rate in the area (where they live), nature of crime prior to victimisation, incivility, vulnerability and ability to defend oneself. Whitzman (2007) identifies social, economic, powerlessness and exclusion as the causes of fear of crime. Pain ((2000) and Baghel and Mayr (2000) list attractiveness, evil intent, power of self-assurance, feeling of control that a person has with respect to threat and assault by another person and criminalisable space are causes of fear of crime. Other factors advanced are perception and use of land, presence of streets that are populated by low-income earners, dark and desolate places and streets with features that promote escape of criminals.

In a study carried out in Istanbul by Eglem and Ebru (2013), physical instability such as places that promote concealment, limited opportunity and blocked escape route contribute greatly to fear of crime. Naser and Fisher (1993) reiterate that fear is caused by the extent to which an environment provides a wide vista and opportunity to escape. Gray et al (2011) declare that presence of danger and situation that promote fear such as traversing alleys at night creates fear of crime. Susan Smith (1984) opines that presence of physical cues such as abandoned decaying building contributes to fear of crime. Added to these, living space designed in a way to foster crime promotes potential fear of crime. Clark (2003) notes that the perception of fear of crime is based on nature, seriousness of offence in question which is usually based on community context, social group and individual.

In another study carried out by Liska *et al* (1982), fear of whites and non-whites is caused by property crime ratio and interracial victimization. They add that non-white fear of crime is influenced by population size, segregation and the population ratio. According to Garofalo (1981), personal and household vulnerability, city of residence, neighbourhood condition, media exposure victimisation experience, personal communication network, attitude, beliefs, mediating factor, social factor and image of crime in relation to fear of crime are contributing factors to its causality. A study carried out by Pain et al (2006), noted that presence of physical measures such as use of locks, fencing, presence of excessive security measures and poorly lit areas, unmaintained and neglected land or building, high level of violence, poor economic uncertainty, weak institutional performance, ecological condition and individual characteristics cause fear of crime (Amenzas Barometer Insights, 2009).

Landman (2012) noted that the major causes of fear of crime are uncontrolled urbanization, poor planning and inadequate support for police both by the individuals and the government. Alekiba (2015) in his study on Tamale, Ghana opined that fear of crime is higher in high density area than low density areas and this is why people move from one local government to the other more friendly environment. In his study he noted that poverty, unemployment, neighbourhood decay, residential instability and breakdown of formal and informal control, among others, cause fear of crime.

Gender

Gender has been found as a strong prediction of fear in studies (Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Ferraro, 1996); in fact, women have a much greater fear of crime than men, but experience less victimisation. This is because they are vulnerable to sexual aggression and assault than men. The fear of crime of crime displayed by women, according to Gilchrist *et al* (1998), is informed by their irrationality; few coping skills when it comes to victimisation, great concern for their children and less control of public and private spaces. On the other hand, the fear of high level of victimisation of men makes them more fearful of crime.

Age

Age is a powerful predictor of fear. It is customary to assume that the elderly are most fearful of mugging and burglary. This is because they feel vulnerable as a result of limited physical and social limitation to defend themselves. In terms of crimes like rape, sexual assault, and strangers' attack, young people both male and female tend to be more fearful. In study carried out by Crabosky (1995) in Auburn city, he identified that gender, age, socio-economic status, poor victimization, prior victimization, ethnicity, media, neighbourhood factors, lack of neighbourhood cohesion, specific locations in the community and global insecurity co-exist to ignite fear of crime.

Past Experience

Some crimes generate more fear to victims than the other. Being a victim of armed robbery generates a high fear of crime because it contains elements that have greater fear (trauma). It usually involves a stranger, weapons, physical assault and, in some cases, loss of life and property. When burglary is weighed with the amount of property lost and invasion of privacy, a high fear of crime is exhibited.

Effect of Fear of Crime and Victimization

Literature has established that fear of crime and victimisation has great impact on the quality of life of those affected (Bannister and Fyfe 2001; Green *et al*, 2002). The effect of fear of crime ranges from physiological changes to psychological reactions, behavioural adaptations and physical agitation. Physiologically, fear of crime is associated with increased heart beat rate, rapid breathing, decreased salivating, emotional loss, shock, helplessness, depression, and galvanic responses (Warr, 2000). Endocrimic responses include release of adrenaline into the blood stream or flight response (Skogan and Maxfield (1981). According to Kovceses (1990), it could result

in lapses in heartbeat, shrinking of skin, drop in body temperature, inability to move, speak well or breath, sweating, involuntary release of bowels, nervousness, drying of the mouth, crying, shaking, weeping and trembling. Psychologically, it produces negative feeling of anger, outrage, frustration, violation and helplessness (Warr, 2000; Ferraro and LaGrange, 2000).

According to Bard and Sangrey (1979) and Lindermann, (1944), fear of crime and victimisation result in numbness, tightness of throat, lack of muscle power, physical and emotional pain, depression, sleep disturbances and loss of appetite; others are feeling ashamed and embarrassed. There are also instances of obsessional fear and extreme anger. All these in most cases are reactions to of crime. Victims are faced with economic hardship and depression. Where victims attach importance to property stolen, it leads to unhappiness, nervousness and anxiety. Ross (1969) identifies exhaustion, loneliness, shock and depression in victims who lose their property.

Lymet and David (2007) affirm that fear of crime has destructive effect on individuals; or communities, mental well-being, social functioning, and reduced quality of life. Physical functioning, according to Skogan (1986), indicates that fear of crime could lead to physical withdrawal from community life as well as weakens the social organisation and informal social control within the community. Another study carried out by Stafford, Chandola and Marmost (2007) in Australia notes that fear of crime affects social intercourse and general erosion of trust. In the contribution of Susan Smith (1989), fear of crime prevents people from using their environment profitably; it changes their habit, and their daily routine. Walklate (2007) observes that it causes loss of cohesion, constraint of free movement, increased security expenditure, reduced property price and increased out-migration.

However, fear of crime affects people in various realms of life at different stages of their lives. For example, an older person who feels nervous about walking home or parents who feel anxious about sending their children on an errand can be affected because it can have a devastating effect on their quality of life.

Effect of Fear of Crime on Community Life

The consequence of fear on the community is enormous. It works in conjunction with other factors to stimulate more neighbourhood decline. The spread of fear provides a form of positive feedback that can further increase the levels of crime. These feedback

processes include (a) physical and psychological withdrawal from community life; (b) weakening of the informal social control processes that inhibit crime and disorder; (c) a decline in the organisational life and mobilisation capacity of the neighbourhood; (d) deteriorating business condition; (e) importation and domestic production of delinquency and deviance, and (f) further dramatic changes in the composition of the population. All these could lead to characterized demographic collapse.

In the opinion of Valentine (1989), Airey (2003) and Crime Concern (2004), fear of crime causes psychological stress, limitation of peoples' social and cultural activities, reduction in outdoor activities, such as cycling and walking and social stigmatization within their neighbourhood. Added to these are depression, poor self reported health and low quality of life. On the other hand, fear of crime encourages responsible behaviour, police and politicians used it as a tool to promote their personal interest and purpose and it encourages risk-adverse behaviour (Corduer, 2010; Jackson et al 2012).

The impact of crime and fear of crime is multidimensional, and it manifests in most cases in the form of general dissatisfaction, stress, deprivation of sleep, physical injury and shock. It increases feeling of social isolation where more time is spent inside the home than outside. Amerio (1999) in his study in Italy, he identified effect of fear of crime as feeling of anxiety, distrust, alienation, dissatisfaction with life, mental illness, buying of weapons and moving to the suburbs.

2.2.3 Nature and Dimension of fear of crime

Fear of Crime and Local Distribution of Crime

In most cities of the world, fear of crime is more in urban centres than in rural areas. Elsner (1997) observed that the size and fear of crime show that the subject's sense of security follows spatial distribution of crime. In the United States, crime and fear of crime is relatively evenly distributed across all communities. Kuryelal (2004) asserts that those who feel insecure are residents that are socially deprived, unemployed and welfare recipients. This is corroborated by the study carried out in Cologne where fear of crime shifted from the city centres to socially-deprived residential areas as a result of the increasing population composition and structure.

In another study carried out by Beutterwege and Klundt (2002) on the fear of crime in Germany, fear of crime is strongly determined by social problems prevailing in

peoples' immediate environment. These are generalized mistrust of the others, negative experience with low social question and lack of social order in anybody's life. It is worthy of note that the fear of crime is affected by the rate of welfare benefactors among children and adults. Eyster *et al* (1998), in their study in California reveal that fear of crime is more prominent among women than men. Thus, to them, when income and vehicle ownership are controlled, women are expected to walk less than men because of fear for their safety. Studies also show that women are more likely to avoid walking after dark for reasons of personal safety (Ross 2000). In another study of fear of crime by women in England, it was found that women anticipated being at risk in several specific settings such as multi-storey parking structures, public transport stations and bus stops, open spaces and underground passages (Valentine, 1990). Avoidance of these places by women redistributes crime between them and men.

In a survey of Illinois's residents, Ross (2000) indicates that residents of poor neighbourhoods have higher levels of fear of being victimised and injured. Nevertheless, despite their fear, they walk more than residents of affluent neighbourhoods for utilitarian purposes. Added to this, recreational walk in low-income neighbourhoods is often impeded by fear for perceived lack of personal and traffic safety. An Australian cross-sectional survey in 1993 found that respondents in low-income neighbourhoods were less likely to use available recreational facilities in their domain because streets are not safe due to crime and traffic (Giles-Corti and Donovan, 2000).

Another studies carried out by British Crime Survey in 2003/04 indicated that 3.2% of households in England and Wales were once or twice victims of burglary and 41% of adults were victims of violent crime while about 29% were worried about becoming victim of the crime. This, therefore, is an evidence that fear of crime is related to levels of crime. If concern about crime curtails crime to a level beyond that appropriate to the actual risk of victimisation, this will make "fear of crime" a problem in its own right.

Fear of crime can be categorised into three models, which are: social control, vulnerability and victimisation. Social control or absence of social control can become source of fear where it is compared with other issues. For instance, objective risk of victimisation concerns and the perceived inactivity by those in authority leading to neighbourhood decline can enhance fear of crime. Personal characteristics and fear

makes some people regard themselves as physically vulnerable and unable to resist attack on their property or personality. Also, in situation where high crime rate leads to high number of victims, the fear of crime in anticipation of being victimised increases. Attempt to tackle fear of crime can also have some unexpected outcomes. For instance, lighting in dark area may reduce fear, but this may also illuminate such an area better, thereby leading to an increase in attacks. Similarly, it encourages people to move into the city centre, thus creating more opportunities for crime. The new arrivals are constrained to narrate their fear experience but the old residents remain in situ.

Notably, factors that can reduce fear of crime are initiating policies to regenerate the neighbourhood, improve local environmental quality, increase social cohesion and promote neighbourhood renewal. Crime matrix has also been designed to help reduce crime and disorder. Partnership between communities and cities on local fear issues can indicate the approach best suited to particular area (Fear of Crime Team, 2005).

Fear of crime is an element of growing crime discourse that was triggered by a dramatic growth of offences as revealed in police statistics and victimisation in USA during the 1760s. Fear of crime is as a result of real threats and the basis for extending law enforcement. It is also considered a given social problem that falls directly within the field of criminology (Lee, 2001, pp. 480-481). Hollway and Jeffusion (1997) note that fear of crime is linked to risk as the central feature of a society. The more secure a society feels, the more fearful it is of new and unforeseen challenges and the more highly it is to turn them into risk (Scott, 2000).

Nature and Dimension of Fear of Crime in Nigeria

The fear of crime has been on increase since the oil boom started in Nigeria in the 1970s. The effect of the oil boom led to mismanagement of proceeds which created some millionaires and a pool of urban poor who were unemployed. The hopelessness of this group of people manifested in hooliganism and violent crimes. Added to this was massive construction of housing units and private estates by individuals which led to high rate of influx of rural migrants to the cities. All these transformed city neighbourhoods to multicultural and multi-ethnic urban settlements.

Nigeria is one of the most turbulent and challenging societies in the world today (Okolo, 2005). In Nigeria, urban security cuts across infrastructural security, job

security, housing security, crime security, electoral violence, religious and ethnic violence as well as rising incidence of kidnapping. Nigerians and foreigners alike have acknowledged this fact. Crime and fear of crime of all types, ranging from political to economic have become entrenched in the country. The most contemporary of all these is what is commonly known as 419, called four – one - nine (obtaining money and property under false pretense and via internet fraud).

This has become a major concern because it has spread the fear across the domestic economic scene and damaged the image of Nigeria on the international economic scene. In the streets, at workplaces, in homes and elsewhere in the country, crime is noticeable by Nigerians, the police in particular and other entire law enforcement agents in general. In Nigeria, there are as many crimes as there are criminals. The main categories of crimes perpetrated in Nigeria, as in most societies, are those against persons or properties, sex crime and victimless crimes. There are crimes which are considered special and which are tried under special tribunals. These crimes include armed robbery, drug trafficking, illegal oil bunkering, smuggling, mutiny or coup d'état, and they are collectively grouped under the heading "Miscellaneous Offences". Crimes against persons are those committed against individuals or groups and which may result in physical or psychological trauma to the victim. These crimes include murder, manslaughter, ritual killings, assault and kidnapping. Armed robbery is also a crime against persons because it is usually characterised by injury, particularly when one thinks of the activities of notorious armed robbers in Nigeria such as Oyenusi, Anini and Shina Rambo.

A major element of crimes against persons is the potential for physical injury which may be referred to as bodily harm of the victim. Murder and manslaughter are crimes against persons, usually referred to as homicides. Rape falls into the categories of sex crime as well as crime against person.

Crime against property includes embezzlement, fraud and willful damage. The crimes are committed with the intention to permanently deprive or destroy or damage the property of another, either as individuals or group. Crimes without victims include prostitution, drug abuse and gaming. In victimless crimes, everybody involved in illegal activities is a willing participant in such crimes. It is argued that the person who violates the law does not inflict harm or injury on other persons, rather the basis for

making such acts crimes lies on the harm an individual does to himself or his failure to conform with the society's moral standard of behaviour. Included in the list of victimless crimes are drunkenness, drug abuse, prostitution, incest, homosexuality, gambling, and fornication. All these create fear of varying degrees.

All these categories of crimes have been perfected in Nigeria and they have become a daily occurrence. Awareness of crime situation and the attendant result has grown considerably in the last five years in Nigeria and in most African countries. Consequently, interest has been aroused in the academic circle, industries, private organisations and international bodies such as the United Nations, to conduct researches for various areas of crime, especially for the appreciation of the source and eventual reduction of fear created by these crimes. All the aforementioned crimes promote a great deal of fear in different neighbourhoods in Ibadan region. In recent times, the issue of Boko Haram has aggravated fear of crime in different parts of the federation. Mere reports about it have generated high fear of crime among Nigerians and created the notion that some areas are to be avoided. Contrarily, people are still living very close to these areas and the fear of crime exhibited by them is lower than the fear exhibited by those people living afar, especially people living in the southern part of the country. The current increase in kidnapping for ransome and rituals is becoming endemic in different part of the country thereby promoting high fear of crime in different towns and cities.

2.2.4 Measure of Fear of crime

Global Measure of Fear of Crime

Basically from literature, there are various ways of measuring fear of crime; while some are based on perception (Ansolabehere et al 2013), others are based on the use of questions (Fisher and May, 2009). The most common and widespread approach to fear of crime measurement is not tied to a particular crime. Questions like: "how safe do you feel?" or "would you feel?" are often asked and responses such as, "I feel very safe" or "safe" are given. The use of these measures is ascertained by Ditton and Farrell (2000); Borooah and Carcach (1997), Pantezis (2000); Mawby et al (2000); and ABS (2006).

The limitation of this method is that it addresses perceived risk in one's neighbourhood which, according to Pantazis (2000), cannot be used to measure fear of crime. Rountru and Land (1996) and Wilson and Kelling (1982) also affirm that this measurement is vague. The measurement lacks specificity in terms of spatial and neighbourhood coverage.

Value or Concerned Based Measurement

This measurement is targeted towards emotional fear of crime instead of evaluating people's opinion and level of crime in their neighbourhood. In general, cognitive approaches on fear of crime measurement is based on people's judgment on how safe they feel in their neighbourhood.

On the other hand, in the opinion of Scott (2003), affective approach has a different view. Under this approach is emotion-based measurement. This measure makes explicit reference to a specific crime, which is meant to source personal and emotional reaction from respondents. For example, asking question on "how fearful are you of becoming a victim?", such respondents are just being subjected to what they visualise as victims of crime, and War (2000) observes that adjudging the responses of different respondents within a geographical area is invariably another setback of this measurement mode.

Behavioural Approach to Measuring Fear of Crime

This measurement is based on people's response to fear of crime by modifying their behaviour. This was an improvement on the setback of cognitive and affective method. According to War (2000), behaviour is a more reliable technique to fear level than statement on fear of crime. This approach is based on protective action and avoidance strategies to reducing fear of crime. This position is also corroborated by the works of Samuel and Juld (2002) and Gabriel and Greve (2003).

Protection Based Measurement

This measurement method is based on respondents whose fear of crime usually employs self-protection apparatus in their home or neighbourhood (Musteine, 2003). Protective action generally taken includes target hardening effort such as locking the door, installation of extra security light system and the use of dogs to watch the house (Vacha and Mchaughlia, 2004; Tewksbury and Mustaine, 2003; Carvalho and Lewis 2003). Other psychological barriers employed are installation of alarm in cars and homes, leaving radio and timed light on at home, use of police, property identification

system, engraving names or security code on properties and the use of theft and vandalism insurance (Reid *et al*, 1998; Warr and Ellison, 2000). Personal coping strategies adopted are use of whistles, walking faster in moments of fear, refusal to open door for strangers and organisation of neighbourhood watch. The limitation of these strategies is that the socio-demographic variables and the probability of offenders are not taken into consideration (Tewksbury and Mustaine, 2003).

Emotion Based Measurements of fear of crime

This method is based on level of worry of victims or respondents in their neighbourhood. However, it was debunked that this method measures level of safety, risk, concern and worry which are not reactions that are prone to fear of crime alone.

Risk Based Measured of fear of crime

This measurement is based on those who are at risk when it comes to crime. Men could have more fear of crim than female because they do not report while in most studies risk of fear may be as a result of age, gender and status.

Avoidance Based Measure

This approach refers to avoidance or action taken to avoid victimisation resulting from being a victim of crime that creates fear of crime. This involves avoidance of places that are prone to fear of crime. This is based on routine activities. The weakness of this measure is that in situation when one is not having a car, and there is need to go to work, it becomes a constraint to adopt this measure in totality.

Analysing Fear of Crime Data

According to Mirrlees –Black and Allen (1998) and Wilson Doenges (2000), bi-variate analysis such as Pearson’s correlation co-efficient, r, spearman’s rank and chi-square analysis have been in use. In the view of Doran and Lees (2005), few researchers have ventured into the world of spatial analysis of fear of crime and the use of GIS to investigate the link between fear of crime and neighbourhood.

Methods of Measuring Fear of Crime

Batteries of methods are needed in measuring fear of crime, for a simple method is not adequate to measure fear of crime. In UN working paper (1975), the method comprises the following:

Opinion Survey: This method requires the general opinion of people and record available by victims. The level and accuracy of opinion and record of victims available is, to a certain extent, a limitation to the study.

Victimization Survey is further used in USA as a sort of overcoming the defect of opinion survey. This method depends on reliable survey technique and data (Gaofalo, 1977). This data produce knowledge about perceptions of crime trends, fear of crime, attitudes about crime and evaluation of effectiveness of local police.

Use of Questions and Examination of Respondents' Replies: Some of the questions here are proved to identify areas within their neighbourhood where they have reason to go or would not go during the day or night or both. This method was used by Furstenberg (1972), Wilson and Brown (1973) and Nangione (1974). The centre for Urban Affairs Review advanced this method by using multiple sets of questions to measure fear of crime.

Use of Behavioural Probes: This method emphasizes the frequency of use of streets, the presence or absence of burglar alarm as a sort of emotional response to fear of crime (Watson, 1913). His instrument is used mostly by psychologists who have no skill or knowledge of observing mind, sensation nor emotion but only behaviour.

Self-reporting is also considered a better alternative. This method is faulted by Eysenek (1995) who notes that self-reporting could be a factor of individual differences in personality. He however supports self-reporting of emotions.

Fear Scale. This thermometer-like scale is calibrated in tens from 10 to 100, with high, medium and low marked at appropriate places. This scale was invented and used by Sundeen and Mathieu (1976), Ferraro (1995) and Alemika (2014). On this scale, respondents are asked to indicate the strength of their feelings by indicating or touching the scale at corresponding level. They are asked to indicate how much they fear burglary, robbery, car theft and rape among others (Appendix 111).

Physiological Method: This method is suitable in laboratories. Levitt (1977:19) affirms that the method has produced disappointing results.

The use of behavioural reactions as a measure of fear has, over the years, been the most popular method of researcher. Title (1970: 163) opines that this method has a less than one-to-one relationship.

Ender's S –R (Stimulus – Response): Invented in 1962, it states that this method comprises 11 situations that could generate fear, 14 physiological response tendencies and subjective answers that carry five-point scale on different situations. This method is clumsy and not clearly stated. As a result of this, Levitte argues that this method is questionable.

In another vein, affective adjective checklist is another method where a series of self-evaluating statements were marked. It is only the predictive adjective that is being changed. This is also one of the few instruments used to measure fear of crime. The problem of this approach is that it involves vocabulary, for example “I am frightened”, “I am fearful” if this is used on some literate and illiterate respondents, the results would not be the same.

In pursuit of a better instrument, “linear analogue chart” was discovered by medical practitioners. It is essentially a vertical scale on hardboard that resembles household temperature thermometer. This is similar to what Sundeen and Mathew (1976) used. Their calibration was a substitute of “fear thermometer”.

Hinderlang (1978) uses questioning that really reflects the level of perceived fear of crime. In his write up questions like “how safe do you feel?” or “would you feel being out alone in your neighbourhood during the day or night?” with responses such as “very safe”, “fairly safe”, “somewhat safe”, “fairly unsafe” and “not safe” are given as options. Hinderlang *et al* (1978) use socio-economic characteristics to calculate the relationship between fear of crime as well as specified and common crimes; it is a good attempt at quantitative measure of fear of crime. However, the difficulty they encounter is that they cannot find a suitable statistical strategy to explore the data they had. They experiment traditional tabular procedures, multiple regression, discriminate function, path log-linear and predictive attribute analysis, but each of these techniques weakens their data. In all, fear thermometer is easy to use and understand by all age groups in the world, and it is therefore preferred among all other approaches on fear scale discussed so far.

Skogan (1999) uses 7-item scale to measure fear of crime. He uses questions demanding to know how victims would feel when they experience stated crimes. The responses given are “worried”, “not worried at all” and “very worried”. Factor analysis is used for this work. In Greece, UK, USA and The Netherlands, victimisation

experienced is used to measure fear of crime according to Vanderveen (2011) and National Survey method is used.

Other methods use in literature are asking questions on spatial and temporal context, US, National crime survey, general social survey, use of crime specific indicators, use of multi-item index and use of international crime victim survey (Broadhurst et al., 2010).

2.2.5 Fear of crime prevention approach

Crime prevention through Environmental Design

This is a concept that is targeted towards improving quality of life by reducing fear of crime. The principle consists of major concepts.

One of the concepts is Human Surveillance: People are usually less fearful if they have the knowledge that people are watching them and if they need help such can be offered by such people. This can be achieved by locating windows and doorways to overlook streets and other public spaces, locating facilities such as shops and offices in front of buildings, using low or see-through fences between private and public spaces, avoiding corners or blind bends within neighbourhoods, ensuring that trees or shrubs do not grow to provide hiding places for offenders, illuminating public and private areas within different neighbourhoods, designing roads and walking in a way that would promote safety and encouraging mix land use to encourage activities both in the day and night. Other things are putting up of clear signage to prevent potential entrapment spots, proper maintenance of neighbourhoods, having proprietary interest in personal property and provision of alternative routes from places that are unsafe.

In Liska *et al* (1982), fear of whites and non-whites is influenced by property crime rates, interracial victimisation while that of the non-whites is influenced by population size, segregation and the population ratio. The world, according to Warr (1990), is potentially frightening. This is because people master a small portion of their environment or neighbourhood, where they work or school; when people think of fear of crime, it stirs in them the danger of being victimised. There is variation in the rate of fear generated as a result of different crimes.

Fear of Crime Prevention Approaches

In the literature, three approaches to crime prevention are identified. These are: crime justice system, crime prevention through social development and crime prevention through environmental design.

Crime Justice System

Criminal justice system is as old as man himself. It is the first crime prevention strategy that was introduced by man. Criminal justice system is the conventional and most pervasive approach to crime prevention (Yongcho, 1974; Bowker, 1981). This approach presents the entire array of governmental institutions that function as the instrument of a society, to enforce its standards of conduct necessary for the protection of the safety and freedom of individual citizens, and for the maintenance of order (Youngoho, 1974). This task is performed by means of detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, adjudicating and sanctioning those members of the society who violate the established rules and laws of society.

In Nigeria, the government has devised and employed several crime justice measures aimed at curbing adolescent delinquency in the society (Okorodudu, 2010; Smahi 2014). For instance, the pillar of the Nigerian justice system is the establishment and administration of juvenile justice, promulgation of juvenile laws and courts, establishment of remand homes, establishment of security and law enforcement agencies such as the police, courts and prisons. There are many other quasi-police and judicial institutions in the country which complement the role and function of the main judicial justice system. The juvenile justice system can be said to be an integral part of the nation's criminal justice system.

Juvenile justice system may be regarded as a track within the criminal justice system of a society. The criminal justice consists of several tracks-adult and juvenile process, and the rich and poor tracks of justice. Adult and juvenile tracks of justice administration were purposively designed and officially recognised. However, the differential tracks for the poor and wealthy are invisible and formally unrecognised, or indeed denied, because to recognise class-based tracks of justice, will negate the ideology of equality of all (poor and rich) before the law. But in all societies, the poor are more likely to be arrested, detained, denied bail, convicted and sentenced to severe or harsh term of punishment more than their wealthy and politically-influential counterparts. The

juvenile justice system is guided by a philosophy of concern, care and reformation. Young offenders are deemed immature and should not be treated as adult offenders and on the contrary juvenile delinquents should be considered “misguided” and therefore rescued or subjected to treatment, or reformation and rehabilitation programme within correctional institutions (Alemika, 2003).

Therefore, Yongcho (1974) and Bowker (1981) conclude that the main thrust of the criminal justice system is directed towards the control of crime, delinquency and criminal offenders after the crime has been committed, a palliative role on crime prevention, or preventive role are needed. The performance of this role makes crime a symptom rather than a cause of violence and other deviant behaviours. It is on these grounds that the criminal justice system is faulted.

Fear of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (FCPTED)

FCPTED is an acronym for crime prevention through environmental design which asserts that “proper design and effective use of built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime and an improvement in the quality of life” (Crowe, 2000, p. 46). Considering crime prevention through environmental design, Poyner and Webb (1989), in their major work on crime-free housing, proclaim that the layout of an area plays an important role in protection from residential crime and burglary. Therefore, the current strategy on crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) has been receiving attention from various authors. Crime prevention through environmental design is basically concerned with the manipulation of the physical environment in order to deter crime; it is not intended to create an impregnable fortress, but to make penetration more difficult and time consuming (Agbola, 1997).

At the forefront of this approach is Jacobs (1961), who promote the notion that the physical environment and criminal behaviour are related in architectural content. He notes that streets and this mechanism of natural surveillance can work effectively against crime. Jacobs believes that the development of activities areas in the city such as commercial, industrial, financial, and educational would lead to reduction of surveillance of streets and other public areas and, consequently, the reduction of community cohesion, the feeling of insecurity and territoriality. This brings about the classic statement “streets with eyes are safe streets”. Added to these, Newman (1972) identifies four principles that are useful contributions to design for safety debate:

Territoriality which refers to the capacity of the physical environment to create a sense of neighbourhood which was to encourage rigid to exercise surveillance over their defensible space also involves the subdivision of communal space around residential building surveillance which refers to the capacity of physical design to enable resistant to casually and continually survey a public area. Image refers to design to improve the image of buildings, and to lessen or eliminate any stigma that may be attached to a given building or types of building. Environment refers to the influence of a neighbourhood's geographical juxtaposition with safe and unsafe area.

Gardner (1995), Andy (1995), and Mckay (1996) have further widened the scope of the CPTED concept beyond mere improvement in environmental infrastructural design, security hardware and site designs to an increased knowledge of psychology in crime prevention. The elements of CPTED advocated by these writers, as cited in Agbola (1997) are: territorial behaviour strategy, surveillance, barriers, lighting, landscaping and scare tactics. More detailed information on these elements is provided in sequential order below:

Territorial Behaviour Strategy

This is an element of CPTED which involves an individual perception of, and relationship to, his environment. It is based on the premise that a strong sense of territoriality is fostered by architectural design that allows easy identification of certain areas as the exclusive domain of a particular individual or group. The feeling is enhanced when the area involved is one to which the individual can relate with a sense of pride and ownership or proprietorship. It is not enough for a person to simply be able to define his environment; he must also have the desire to defend it. This desire results from territorial feelings of pride and ownership.

The term, ownership, when used in this context, does not necessarily mean actual legal ownership. It can be, and very often is, a perceived ownership resulting from an individual's relationship to his environment (Agbola, 1997). For instance, office workers may feel a sense of ownership of the office in which they work. In physical design, territoriality is achieved or supported by the construction of fence, buffer zone or wall round one's property. Within the micro-boundary, the property owner

maintains ownership by familiarity and he is prepared to defend it from all forms of attack.

Surveillance Strategy

Surveillance strategy, as an element of CPTED, refers to the ability of legitimate occupants of an area to exercise a high degree of visual control over the entire area. This is a principal weapon in the protection of a defensible space where criminals are least likely to act when there is a high risk of their actions being witnessed. There are two forms of surveillance. These are formal or natural and artificial or informal.

Artificial surveillance refers to the uses of various security devices/personnel to ensure visual control over space (Agbola, 1997). The strategies in this category include the use of fixed guard or human guard posts, organised security patrols, such as vigilante group and the use of trained animals such as guard dogs and security dogs. The primary intention of the three strategies above is not necessarily as a physical defence against intruders but to forestall fear of crime. The intention is to alert the residents of any strange occurrence or intruder within the guarded space and quickly contact the police. Also, Artificial Surveillance is Electronic Monitoring which is the use of electronic gadgets like cameras which are positioned in a concealed environment outside the building to record all activities that take place within viewing range and send signals into a terminal located within the building. The most sophisticated of these electronic monitoring devices is Closed Circuit Television (CCTV).

The CCTV uses a powerful video recording that transmits image onto the screen. It is a reliable method of surveillance though it is very costly and effective in crime prevention. However, its reliability depends on the ability of the person monitoring the screen and the speed with which help can be summoned from the police when the need arises. The ability to survey without follow-up is useless. The use of the artificial surveillance method is effective in elevators, interior corridors, parking lots and exterior pedestrian. Bannister et al (1998) however argues that CCTV should not be regarded as the latest fad in crime prevention but it should be regarded as a symbol of current urban malaise. Buronan (1997) notes that the introduction of CCTV system is cited by many politicians and practitioners as effective ways of reducing crime and the widespread “fear of crime” while many writers believe that it is adding to fear and insecurity brought about by deregulation and privatisation.

In the study by Fabiyi (2004) in Ibadan, he observes that night watchmen, vigilante groups who are mostly youths from the neighbourhood and combination of night watchmen, iron pipe placed across two iron stumps with locks and street gates are used for fear reduction and also serve as security measures. Agbola (1997) observes that methods used in Nigeria as reaction to insecurity are stop-and-search, use of checkpoints, mobile patrols, foot patrols, joint police-military patrols, plain surveillance, police community relations committee, use of private night watchmen, vigilante groups, construction of high wall around residence, construction of massive gates with strong locks, use of burglary proofs, installation of lighting facilities and the use of charms to prevent invaders from getting into communities. In another study carried out in Uganda, it was revealed that urban security can take the form of armed responses, gated communities, the use of private security firms, vigilante groups and paramilitary outfits.

Myhill (2004) in New Jersey notes that crime prevention measures employed in the state are use of locks, alarms, CCTV, dog and guns, police patrol, community policing rapid response, and motorised patrol. Farrington and Welsh (2004) in their study on public transport, recommend improved street lighting, which, according to them, reduces women perceptions of safety at night, increases pedestrians' use of public space after dark, as it turns night-time to daytime.

According to Rateliffe, (2006), CCTV and other electronic surveillance devices is one of the modern techniques that fits into environmental design. The fact that this electronic devices captures pictures of happenings of the area where it is located, prevents and reduces crimes especially if residents and visitors have the fore knowledge of CCTV installation in the area. It was further reiterated by Welsh and Farrington, (2004) that installation of CCTV reduces fear of crime as a result of additional measure of reassurance of its collective efficacy.

Lighting Strategy

Lighting as an element of CPTED refers to devices that could be used to illuminate a sphere of space. Under this are flood lights, search lights which could rotate at intervals to aid surveillance and other electric devices that aid external monitoring for security purposes. Strategic location and functioning of the lighting system will ensure that all

areas within the guarded space is unlit. It should be noted that these lights should expose the criminals and shield the victims by not exposing them to be seen by intruder.

The importance of this CPTED cannot be underestimated because it reduces fear and restores confidence in residents. It also promotes feelings of ownership and sense of belonging of the environment of the user. Hence if lighting is adequately used, it could enhance security by preventing environmental activities effectively when it is combined with other CPTED elements.

Security Barriers

Barriers as it is seen in most places restrict human and vehicular movements in and out of areas where they are found. These have greatly reduced crime. Agboola (1977) noted that there are two types of barriers, these are; the physical and the symbolic. Physical barriers according to him are substantial in nature and prevent movement/access physically. Examples of these are fencing, burglary proofs, heavy metal doors and some forms of landscaping to mention a few.

Symbolic barriers according to him are less tangible. They are hedges, shrubs and plants that are used to define boundary and in most cases prevent unguided physical movement. Added to these are use of universal signs such as “No Trespassing” and “Beware”. A good use of security barriers could enhance the territoriality of legitimate occupants.

Landscaping

Landscaping is an element of CPTED that is wide. It can be used in multidimensional ways as a compendium for design function. These elements complement symbolic barriers that ensure a protected environment. It can be used to mark the transition between one zone to another. Under these elements are hard and soft landscapes such as decorative fencing, varied pattern of cement work, ground cover and evergreen hedges among others. These can be used to create more formidable obstacles. All these need to be strategically positioned and done to promote surveillance.

In view of promoting surveillance, the growth and characteristics of plants, age of maturity, and height of the plants are to be taken into consideration. The placement of plants in relation to visual corridors of potentially vulnerable areas are highly important.

Natural surveillance could be promoted through architectural design that reduces visual obstruction, elimination of crime hotspot and hideout for potential assailant. Therefore landscape planners as architects should ensure that their design and implementation of landscape projects through the use of trees, shrubs, hedges, climbers and flower beds do not obstruct vision of the legitimate users of property and do not create areas of hideout where criminals could perform nefarious activities. It should be ensured that physical gardjets that could aid climbing are avoided while seeing through windows or openings are recommended to eliminate blind spots or hideout in the environment.

Fear of Crime Prevention in United Kingdom

Drawing on (CPTED), Thomson (2008) in his study on The United Kingdom advances four design principles that can enhance public safety; these are surveillance, access control territorial reinforcement; management and maintenance surveillance. Thomson declares that provision of good sight lines enhances passive surveillance. Sight lines can be thought of as both internal and external. Internally, it is proposed that clear sight be provided between 0.5 and 2m above ground level. Thus, dense shielding vegetation should be avoided where possible. This needs not compromise vegetation as tree planting provides suitable shade and visual attractiveness while providing good lines of sight. External surveillance can be enhanced by internal areas being visible from outside spaces such as roads and footpaths.

Access control: Public open spaces can be designed to direct and control peoples direction of movement. This could be done by providing fascinating and attractive entry points and simple connectivity that helps to reduce entry points that are artificial. However, this is not a proposal to reduce the number of entry and exit points which could hinder opportunities to escape danger when and where necessary. Thomson (2008) opined that provision of adequate signage could be provided to assist in directing movement in public space. This would provide a sense of function of users of public space as well.

Territorial Reinforcement: Delineation of open space through physical features and use of hedges should be encouraged to distinguish between public and private spaces. This as noted could promote appropriate activities and behavior of people in the public realm. Reinforcement as a principle of surveillance need be given adequate attention.

Management and Maintenance: Management and maintenance is key to crime prevention. Efficient management coordinated and timely maintenance are keys and effective tool. Prompt maintenance of both green and non green enhances passive surveillance. Ensuring that green areas are left uncared for by allowing it to be overgrown which on the other hand could harbour rodents, and reduce sight line which could also become a self created entrapment zones with time.

Furthermore, the provision of adequate light is important, clear visibility during daylight hours is known to be component of good surveillance and management while night time illumination through lighting reduces hideout and concealment zones. Therefore a well lighted public open spaces is of high importance to communities at night times. This can hinder any social behavior that people could engage in as a result of passive surveillance that lighting promotes.

An Overview of Fear of Crime Prevention Approach

In Ghana, prevention of fear of crime is based majorly on formal and informal strategies. Fear of crime prevention under formal are police and court while informal includes local religious organisation like churches and mosques, district assemblies, schools, voluntary and non-governmental organization (Alekibi, 2015). Fear of crime prevention strategies in South Africa is based on four pillars. The first is the use of criminal justice process which aims to make the criminal justice system more effective and efficient. This needs more proactive measures to provide a sure and clear deterrent for criminals and reduce the risks of re-offending. The second pillar is reducing crime through environmental design which is aimed at reducing the opportunity for crime and increase the ease of detection and identification of criminals. The third is the use of public values and education which concerns initiatives at changing the way communities react to crime and violence. It also involves programmes which utilise public education and facilitate meaningful citizen participation in crime prevention. The fourth is transnational crime programmes which aim at improving the controls of cross-border traffic-related crime and reducing the access of offenders to international criminal syndicates. In another study carried out by South African Government in 1996, natural surveillance, urban structure, land use mix activity generators, building design including boundary definition, lighting, landscape, management and maintenance,

sightlines, way finding and use of signage to predicate routes and spaces from entrapment were found to be employed in Southern Africa.

In the United States of America, the major fields of fear of crime prevention include social intervention mechanism, individual treatment mechanism, situational mechanism as well as policing and criminal justice mechanisms (Tilley *et al*, 2004). Crime prevention through social development involves different aspects of social, educational, health and training programmes that could provide support for children. Developmental crime prevention is also aimed at children and young people who are at risk within their domain. According to UN (2002), the prevention programmes are expected to promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic and health educational measures with particular emphasis on children and youths, and a focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime prevention. Also, community or locally-based crime prevention strategy is to increase the sense of safety and security for resilience in particular communities. According to UN Guidelines of 2002, this strategy is aimed at changing the conditions that influence offending, victimisation and the insecurity that results from crime in neighbourhoods by building on the initiatives expertise and commitment of the members of the community.

Situational crime prevention aims at reducing to the barest minimum, the opportunities for people to commit crimes by increasing the risk of being apprehended and minimising benefits through environmental design. It is specifically directed at highly-specific forms of crime. Crime prevention through reintegration is a form of programmes enlisting people who have been involved in criminal justice system, and those in custody that would return to the community. It is to prevent discrimination by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms.

In a study carried out in Australia by Crowe (2000), the major fear of crime prevention strategies employed in Australia are environmental design, where the key components are natural surveillance, eye on the street, territorial reinforcement, access control and space management. Other strategies adopted are regulation of licensed venue to limited hotels to prevent alcohol-related crime, and involvement of agencies like police, customs, protective services and Australian Crime Commission and setting up of crime prevention policy by the Federal Government.

In Czech Republic, crime and fear of crime prevention began in 1966. The strategies employed in Czech Republic included technical assistance by Britain to the Czech Ministry of Interior by establishing Crime Prevention College in Easing-World. The technical assistance focused on police activities and policy formation through formulation of criminal intelligence units.

In a study carried out by Becker (1968) in Western Europe and New World on fear of crime prevention strategy at the household level, Becker states that deterrence is put in place to create physical or psychological barrier between the offender and the target. This is in form of burglar alarm, keeping a watch dog, making house look occupied while away by leaving curtains and shades in their normal position or keeping lights on, asking a caretaker to look after the house, the use of door locks, window grills and fences. Other methods employed include establishment of community-based initiatives involving police, schools, municipal authorities and the citizens in general.

Fear of crime prevention in Jamaica operates at the grassroots level where the common citizen can see, feel and react to issues. The common needs are assessed through consultations with key stakeholders on implementation of infrastructure to accommodate mainstreaming of policing and programme, engagement of community structures at all levels of planning as well as development and investing on human capital follow up by continued evaluation. The strategies adopted in Jamaica are as follows: Fixing broken windows, facilitating eyes on the street, lighting the way, eliminating bad neighbours, creating safe territories, protecting access routes and destination and complementarity of strategies.

Gated Communities

Gated communities are residential areas with restricted access where public spaces have been privatised (Blean Suydor, 1998). Fear of crime is growing all over the world due to high rate of violence and crime leading to high level of insecurity. This is evidenced by Matlott (1995) who declares that many suburban whites live in jail-like homes guarded by vicious dogs, razor wire and armed security guards which are all regarded as panic buttons. All these means are inadequate. That is why people tend to imbibe the culture of closing the entire neighbourhoods whereby such neighbourhoods are fenced off and controlled by private security outfit.

The idea of gated neighbourhood started in Rome around 300BC. The essence of such wall was to protect the occupants from external invaders because that was the time when tribes often rebelled against their master (Blakely and Snyder, 1997). The main reason behind gated communities is security and the fear of crime which in most cases reflect anxiety levels which are higher than crime rate, a phenomenon known as crime complex. While Blakely and Snyder (1998) affirm that gated communities reduce crimes like car thefts, it also helps to conceal offenders' action.

In the view of Goldstein and Elliot ((1994), medieval walled cities were built as a result of urbanisation and haphazard growth of neighbourhoods with tangles of trees. Despite high level of urbanisation and walled cities, defensible terrains are still found in those areas these days. The walled cities displayed an enclosure of the entire cities and these walls provided and emphasized a sense of unity.

In the 12th century, almost all cities in England were defended by fortified walls for self-protection from crime and fear of crime (Blakely and Snyder, 1997). The same was also noted in the USA. The 1970s marked the emergence of gated communities in the USA at leisure places, resorts and country club communities as a result of increasing violent crimes and fear of crime. Since 1980, gates have become common in Canada, Brazil, Chile, Russia, India, Spain, Malaysia, U.K., Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Nigeria to mention a few.

Habitat Global Report on Human Settlements (1996) shows that in Sao Paulo, increase in violence, insecurity and fear make people to live in fortified enclaves, where they no longer make use of streets or public spaces. Such areas are now abandoned to the homeless and street children. In Istanbul, fortress spaces are built to separate the growing middle class from the surrounding landscapes of self-constructed squatter settlement.

In South Africa, the fear of crime is growing and this informed increasing gated communities or enclosed neighbourhood. In Lagos, as observed by Agbola (1997), residents are designing and redesigning their physical environment for greater security from the unknown and what could be attached to the unknown. The resultant violence, fear and insecurity in Nigerian major cities is prompting individuals and communities to continually make effort to embark on construction of high-wall fence around properties, the use of burglary-proof, construction of massive gates, the use of night

watchmen on streets, introduction of bumps to reduce speed and the use of '*African power*' called '*juju*' among others. All these are as a result of fear of incursion by robbers. In a study carried out by Olaniyi (2005) on Sabongari Kano, vigilante groups and other informal security outfits complement the police in combating crime. Akinyele (1994) in his own study in Southwestern Nigeria claims that grass-roots security initiatives like Odu'a People's Congress (OPC) are used to combat crime. In the 1960s and 1970s, according to Akinyele, Owerri planning schemes recommended dwarf wall fences with iron burglary proof top around individual plots. These lower fences were not useful over time due to incidence of armed robbery.

It is noteworthy that gated communities have become a living reality in many cities of the world and regarded by many as the only secure and reasonable way to live in an urban environment. It is the solution adopted by people in order to enjoy safe, peaceful and controlled life.

Types of Gated Communities

There are three major types of gated communities; these are lifestyle communities, prestige communities and security zone communities.

Lifestyle Communities: No lifestyle can be regimented, hence this type of gated community houses country clubs and resources for retirees, where extensive recreational amenities are key elements

Prestige Communities: As the name implies, it has an element of high prestige. It has standard sub-division of layout, but in most cases such gates are not standard.

Security Zone Communities: These gates are built by residents. In this area, residents add gates and fences to their neighbourhoods to control crime and traffic through road closures or monitor access points in and out.

Gated and Fenced Communities

Newman (1996) suggest that, to prevent crimes in a house and small neighbourhoods, gate should be positioned at the entrance of such neighbourhood. This is to control traffic passing through the site. The magnitude of burglary is synonymous to housing type and fear of crime. For example, private houses are mostly attractive target to criminals due to greater reward they envisaged and the difficulty, it entails to secure such because of multiple access points to such housing types: Burglary are in most cases not likely to be seen in houses that offers greater privacy. Porous accessibility to

this housing type is usually an opportunity for offenders. On the contrary, private home owners that are resident in their personal apartment use their own initiatives and wealth to secure their houses from offenders. In most cases they do not depend on community security apparatus that in some cases may be inactive due to failure in financial obligation of the community to them. Most police offence reports are connected to a premise code that help them distinguish between private homes from others.

Although burglaries of multi-family houses are the most numerous, some studies demonstrate that private houses are at higher risk and are prone to high fear of crime (Bottoms, Mawby and Walker, 2007). According to Brantingham and Brantingham (2004), this is why we see prevalence of burglaries of private houses in urban areas, especially in high income earner communities. The proportion of burglaries of private houses will vary from one jurisdiction to another, based on the jurisdiction's housing types, overall burglary rates, neighbourhood homogeneity—especially economic homogeneity, proximity to offenders and other factors.

The Effect of Gated Communities

Gated communities reduce crime and vandalism within the areas where they are prevalent. It has both positive and negative effects on human activities. Among the positive effects are that it fosters unity through the promotion of sense of identity and security which is vital to communal welfare and well-being. Psychologically, it provides some sort of relief from fear of criminal invasion. This is achievable by checking of pedestrians and motorists at entry and exit points of such communities. It also succeeds in empowering some communities at the expense of other larger cities; it offers some quality of life to residents because fear of crime is paramount reason for gating (Lagerfield, 1988). Added to these, it increases the value of property, especially when good access is provided. The access in most cases leads to change of property use from residential to commercial. It also promotes privatisation of public space or reservation of certain places for exclusive use by homogenous social groups.

On the other hand, gated communities encourage withdrawal of some people from large-scale public discussion. It slows down responses to call during distress and succeeds in increasing social fragmentation between the gated and non-gated communities. The issue of gated communities has become a development to be taken seriously by residents and urban planners when the cost-and-benefit analysis is considered.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section deals with the procedure of data collection, sources of information, sampling method, statistical techniques and testing of formulated hypothesis among others.

3.2 Types and Sources of Data

The data used for this study were sourced from secondary and primary sources.

3.3 Secondary Data

Data on types of common crimes and crime rates in Ibadan region were collected from police records at Iyaganku Police Command and, the Crime Department of Divisional Police Stations in all the local government areas in the study area. Information on number of houses within the five urban local governments were collected from Oyo State Valuation Office at the State Secretariat Ibadan while information on number of houses within the six semi-urban local governments were collected from National Population Commission. This was complemented by physical count on Google Earth. Information on the classes and number of roads in each of the LGAs was collected from Ministry of Works and Transport while the map of Oyo State was collected from the State Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Oyo State Secretariat, Ibadan. Relevant textbooks, Journals, Seminar papers and online information were also consulted.

3.4 Primary Data

3.3.1 Research Design and Instrument for Data Collection

The types of primary data used include; socio- economic/ demographic characteristics of the respondents; perceived fear of crime; housing characteristics and physical planning attributes; availability of roads and road design; perception of fear of crime; way of life and the effect of fear of crime on the social well- being of respondents. Information on peculiarities of common fear, its distribution within the study area alongside relationship that existed between and within the local government areas in general. The above were collected with the aid of structured questionnaire.

The research design adopted in collecting primary data for this study was survey method. Questionnaire and interview guides were the major instruments used for data collection. **(Appendix I).**

Interview guide was used to elicit information from Landlords/Tenants' Associations on causes of fear in their local government areas, environmental visual audit of fear hot spots in the local government; security apparatus put in place in their local government and areas of collaboration with formal and informal security actors in their local government. Information on crime-combating modalities and the role of police in security matters within their areas of jurisdiction was also collected through interview with security organisations within the local government areas in Ibadan region. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and personal observation checklist were also employed in the study.

Focus Group Discussion was conducted with stakeholders on security issues in two of all the local government areas. These stakeholders were divisional crime officers in each of the two local government areas, divisional crime officer in each main police station, investigation police officer in each main station, chairmen and key security officers of selected community associations in different neighbourhoods in the study area, representatives of formal (Police, civil defence, man O War) and informal Odu'a People's Congress (OPC) and vigilante groups, security agents, heads of organised private security outfits, the Baale or his representative where available, some community leaders, youth organisations, women groups and ethnic representatives. A structured discussion guide, addressing issues such as causes of fear, types of fear, fear of crime hotspots, community efforts in promoting security and the role of police in promoting security was used. In all cases, FGD were constituted for the study in two local government Ibadan North (Urban) and Egbeda (semi-urban) with each group comprising a maximum of ten people who met only once for 40 minutes.

Observational checklist was used to collect information on physical features like types of fence, magnitude of burglary proof, door materials, presence of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) and presence of street light among others within selected and sampled buildings in the study area.

3.4 Sampling Methodology, Sample frame and Sample Size

A multi stage random sampling technique was adopted in this research. Ibadan region is made up of 11 Local Government Areas (LGAs) out of which five are urban and the remaining six are semi-urban. Therefore, the survey sample frame was drawn from selected localities in the 11 LGAs. These are Ibadan North (IBN), Ibadan North-East (IBNE), Ibadan South- East (IBSE), Ibadan North-West (IBNW), and Ibadan South-West (IBSW), Akinyele, Egbeda, Ido, Lagelu, Ona Ara and Oluyole local government areas (Table 3. 1). The total number of the houses in the selected localities in the 11 local government areas form the sample frame for this study (Table 3.1). The five urban local government areas according to Oyo state valuation report of 1998 has 109 localities. As at the time of conducting this survey there is no known categorization of residential areas in the six semi urban local government areas in Ibadan region. However information on settlements in these local governments were sourced from National Population Commission and ranked in order of population and number of houses. These localities were imputed into online randomizer out of which three residential localities were randomly selected from each of the local government areas. The thirty-three localities that were selected in the eleven LGAs were informed by high number of fear of crime hotspot in the study area. This was to give room for indept study. The roads in the selected localities were classified into distributor, minor and access. Three from each of these classes of roads were randomly selected. Therefore, the survey sample frame of 63,080 was drawn from residential buildings within distributor (100m), minor (50m) and access (25m) cordon of the selected roads identified and confirmed by the Ministry of Works and Transport, Secretariat, Ibadan.

A stratified random sampling technique was adopted in selecting samples from the study area. Details of the sampling techniques are provided below: For precision and adequate representation, residential localities three (3) were randomly selected from each of the 11 local government areas. This was done to get adequate and accurate information on spatial pattern of fear of crime from all the local governments in Ibadan metropolis. This was also done to get a sample size that gives a true representation of each of the local governments in the metropolis which can thus be generalised for the entire Ibadan region. The list of the selected residential localities is presented in Appendix III.

Table 3.1: Residential Buildings within 100 metres, 50metres and 25metres Cordon along selected roads in Ibadan Region

	Sample Frame	Sample Size	Urban
Ibadan South-West	4720	118	
Ibadan South-East	6240	156	
Ibadan North-West	2760	69	
Ibadan North-East	6240	156	
Ibadan North	7880	197	
			696
			Semi-urban
Akinyele	3880	97	
Egbeda	8520	213	
Ido	7840	196	
Lagelu	6680	167	
Ona-Ara	5680	142	
Oluyole	2640	66	
Total	63080	1,577	
			881

Source: Field Survey (2014).

The table above shows 2.5% of the sample frame

In determining the sample size, Yaro Yamane's (1967) sample size formula was used, the total sample size of 1,577 buildings were randomly selected. Out of this sample size, 696 were from urban while 811 from semi-urban LGAs representing 2.5% of the housing stock, was selected (Table 3.1).

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

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = Degree of precision

Yaro Yamane (1967)

According to the study carried out by Singleton et al. (1989), he suggested that 0.05 percent is a good proportion for sample survey of large population, but 2.5% was used in this case. The decision for the choice of the number of buildings was based on the assertion of Newman (1974) that a larger population permits smaller sampling ratio and good samples, according to him as population size grows, the return in accuracy for sample size shrinks. This assertion was adopted to take care of the variation in the number of buildings and respondents in all the LGA's in the study area. By this, the selected sample size gives a true presentation of the entire region.

In each of the selected buildings in the local government areas the first adult resident or head of household was sort and any adult willing to participate in the exercise was sampled for the required information irrespective of his/ her gender or residential status.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis and Presentation

The data collected were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software. Descriptive statistics such as frequency table and cross tabulation were used to present the data. In addition, inferential statistics were employed in analysing the data generated, especially in testing the hypotheses formulated for the study.

The first hypothesis which states that there is relationship between fear of crime and social economic characteristics of the respondents was tested by using logit regression.

The second hypothesis which states that there is variation in fear of crime across the local government areas in the study area was tested by using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) within the study area.

The third hypothesis which states that there is a relationship between fear of crime and housing characteristics among local government areas in the study area; was tested by using Phi or Gramer'V correlation. This was used because the variables are in nominal scale.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND PATTERN T OF RESPONDENTS FEAR OF CRIME

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of socio-economic characteristics of respondents in Ibadan region. This section focuses on socio-economic characteristics of respondents in relation to fear of crime, causes and effect of fear of crime, the effects of socio-economic characteristics on fear of crime, analysis of physical characteristics and fear of crime, proximity of social amenities and fear of crime, environmental characteristics of fear of crime, duration of fear of crime, the state of fear in relationship between fear of crime and building facilities and crimes that create fear in Ibadan region.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Selected Households in Ibadan Region.

The study revealed that out of 1,577 respondents selected in this study, 118 (7.5%) were from Ibadan South-West; 156 (9.9%) were from Ibadan South-East; 69 (4.4%) were from Ibadan North-West; 156 (9.9%) were from Ibadan North-East; 197 (12.5%) were from Ibadan North; 97 (6.2%) were from Akinyele LGA; 213 (13.5%) from Egbeda; 196 (12.4%) were from Ido; 167 (10.6%) were from Lagelu; 142 (9.0%) from Ona-Ara; and 66 (4.2%) were from Oluyole local government areas respectively (Table 4.1). This reveals that the questionnaire for the study was proportionally distributed in all the sampled local Government areas in Ibadan region.

Table 4.1: Sampled Respondents in Local Government Areas in Ibadan Region

Name of Local Government Area	Frequency	Percentage
Ibadan South-West	118	7.5
Ibadan South-East	156	9.9
Ibadan North-West	69	4.4
Ibadan North-East	156	9.9
Ibadan North	197	12.5
Akinyele	97	6.2
Egbeda	213	13.5
Ido	196	12.4
Lagelu	167	10.6
Ona-Ara	142	9.0
Oluyole	66	4.2
Total	1,577	100.0

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.2.1 Gender

The study revealed that out of 1,577 respondents in the study area (Table 4.2), 845 (53.5%) were males while 732 (46.5%) were females. This shows dominance of male respondents over females. However, there is no much variation in the proportion of male to female. This forms the basis to adjudge the fear of crime of crime between males and females

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

Age distribution and classification is a factor that could affect fear of crime. 174 (11.1%) of the respondents were below 20 years of age, 597 (37.9%) were between 21-30 years, 283 (18.0%) were between 41-50 years while 10 (0.6%) were above 70 years of age. That close to 90% of the sampled population were aged above 20years indicente that they were adults that could provide reliable information for the study.

4.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital status is an attribute of fear of crime, and it increases or reduces the fear of crime of crime. The study, as shown by Table 4.2, reveals that 599 (38.1%) were single, 917 (58.1%) were married, 35 (2.2%) were widows, 8 (0.5%) widowers while 8 (0.5%) and 10 (0.6%) were either divorced or separated respectively.

4.2.4 Level of Education of Respondents

Level of education informs level of awareness, and this may influence the degree of fear exhibited by individuals. There are marked variations in the level of educational attainment in Ibadan region. The study reveals that 579 (36.7%) were school certificate holders, 270 (17.1%) were holders of Diploma certificate, 121 (7.8%) were illiterate, 83 (5.3%) had of primary school certificate and 140 (8.1%) had post graduate certificates. The diversity in the level of educational attainment would be a pivot to spatial distribution of fear of crime in the study. However, those that could read and write are dominant in the study area (Table.4.2).

4.2.5 Religion of Respondents

Various types of religion are practised in the study area. These include Christianity, Islam and African traditional religions. Findings from the survey revealed that 866 (55%) of the respondents were Christians, 698 (44.2%) were Muslims while 13 (0.8%) were adherents of African traditional religions. Religion also plays a big role in fear of crime.

4.2.6 Ethnic Group of the Respondents

The major ethnic groups that dominate the study areas are Yoruba, Ibo and Hausa. Out of about 1,577 respondents, 1415 (89.8%) are Yoruba, 111 (6.9%) are Ibo while 51 (3.3%) are Hausa. It was observed that the Yoruba are dominant in the study area. The variability in ethnic groups found in Ibadan region is expected to disclose the level, pattern and distribution of fear of crime between and within the groups (Table 4.2).

4.2.7 Primary Occupation of the Respondents

The study shows that semi-skilled workers constitute 297 (18.8%), 282 (18%) are engaged in general labour, 271 (17.2%) are unemployed, 313 (19.8%) are professionals, 168 (10.6%) are students, 71 (4.5%) are administrative staff while 12 (0.8%) are in the armed forces (Table 4.2). Occupational status is a product of income which could be a factor that could predict higher or lower fear of crime.

4.2.8 Average Monthly Income of the Respondents

Average monthly income of households in all the neighbourhoods reveals that 672 (42.6%) earn less than ₦20,000, 325 (20.6%) earn ₦21,000-30,000, 182 (11.5%) ₦31,000 – ₦40,000, 89 (5.6%) earn ₦41,000-₦50,000, 46 (2.9%) ₦51,000 – ₦60,000, 45 (2.9%) earn ₦61,000-70,000, 42 (2.7%) earn ₦71,000- N80,000, 52 (3.3%) earn ₦81,000 – ₦90,000, 42 (2.7%) earn ₦101,000-₦150,000 while about 21 (2.7%) earn above ₦200,000. Average income of respondents is a major determinant of where one lives. This shows that the fear of crime could be determined by residential density and status in the community. This is likely to influence financial empowerment to reinforce the family against fear of crime (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents in Ibadan Region

Sex	Male	845	53.5
	Female	732	46.5
	Total	1577	100
Age	Below 20	174	11.0
	21-30yr	597	37.9
	31-40yr	335	21.2
	41-50yr	283	18.0
	51-60yr	132	8.4
	61-70yr	46	2.9
	Above 70yr	10	0.6
	Total	1577	100
Marital Status	Single	599	38.1
	Married	917	58.1
	Widowed	35	2.2
	Divorced	8	0.5
	Separated	10	0.6
	Widower	8	0.5
	Total	1577	100
Ethnic Group	Yoruba	1415	89.8
	Ibo	111	6.9
	Hausa	51	3.3
	Total	1577	100
Educational Qualification	No formal education	121	7.7
	Koranic school	36	2.3
	Primary six	83	5.3
	Secondary	579	36.7
	Diploma	270	17.1
	University	318	20.2
	Post graduate	140	8.9
Total	1577	100	
Present	Unemployed	271	17.2

Primary	General labourer	282	18
Occupation	Semi-skilled labourer	297	18.8
	Professional worker	313	19.8
	Administrative	71	4.5
	Student or Scholar	168	10.6
	Armed forces	12	0.8
	Civil servant	163	10.3
	Total	1577	100
Religion	Christianity	866	55
	Muslem	698	44.2
	Traditional worshiper	13	0.8
	Total	1577	100
Average Income per month.	Less than N20,000	672	42.6
	N21,000-N30,000	325	20.6
	N31,000-N40,000	182	11.5
	N41,000-N50,000	89	5.6
	N51,000-N60,000	46	2.9
	N61,000-N70,000	45	2.9
	N71,000-N80,000	42	2.7
	N81,000-N90,000	52	3.3
	N91,000-N100,000	32	2.0
	N101,000-N150,000	42	2.7
	N151,000-N200,000	41	2.7
Above N200,000	8	0.5	
Total	1577	100	

Source: Author's Field Survey 2014.

4.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents in Relation to Perceived Fear of Crime

4.3.1 Sex of Respondents and Perceived Fear of Crime

Results of investigations on spatial variations in association between gender and fear of crime in the study area are contained in Table 4.3. The result revealed great variations among the local government areas covered by the study. For instance, while 70.3% of the respondents in Ibadan South West were afraid of crime, the break down of the figures revealed higher proportion of females (71.2%) than of males (69.2%). Of the eleven local government areas covered by the study. The proportion of males that feared crime was higher than that of females in five local government areas; Ibadan South East (78.2% : 76.9%); Ibadan North East (83.3% : 72.2%), Akinyele (49% : 47.8%); Egbeda (82.9% : 78.7%); and Ona-Ara (76.5% : 75.4%); while proportion of females that feared crime was higher than the proportion of males in six local government areas: Ibadan South West (71.2% : 69.2%); Ibadan North West (65.7% : 61.8%); Ibadan North (69.2% : 58.8%); Ido (78.8% : 69%); Lagelu (62.4% : 57.3%) and Oluyole (75.9% : 70.3%).

The study revealed that more LGAs recorded higher proportion of the females than males fearing crimes. Observed higher proportion of females fearing crime in the LGA's might not be unconnected with the general tendency of females to be more involved in home making while males spend higher proportion of their working hours outside their residential areas. Observed general lower proportion of males fearing crimes might owe much to the general tendency of males to associate confessing fearing crime to being classified a 'coward' hence, trying to maintain their ego. The findings of the study corroborate findings from earlier studies carried out by Morries et al (2003), Eyler et al (1998) and Valentine (1990).

Table 4.3: Sex of Respondents and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Male		Female		Total %	
		F	%	F	%		
Ibadan South West	Afraid	36	69.2%	47	71.2%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	16	30.8%	19	28.8%	35	29.7%
	Total	52	100	66	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	61	78.2%	60	76.9%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	17	21.8%	18	23.1%	35	22.4%
	Total	78	100	78	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	21	61.8%	23	65.7%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	13	38.2%	12	34.3%	25	36.2%
	Total	34	100	35	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	75	83.3%	49	72.2%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	15	16.7%	17	25.8%	32	20.5%
	Total	90	100	66	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	70	58.8%	54	69.2%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	49	41.2%	24	30.8%	73	37.1%
	Total	119	100	78	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	25	49%	22	47.8%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	26	51%	24	52.1%	50	51.5%
	Total	51	100	46	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	87	82.9%	85	78.7%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	18	17.1%	23	21.3%	41	19.2%
	Total	105	100	108	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	80	69%	63	78.8%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	36	31%	17	21.3%	53	27.0%
	Total	116	100	80	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	47	57.3%	53	62.4%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	35	42.7%	32	37.6%	67	40.1%
	Total	82	100	85	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	62	76.5%	46	75.4%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	19	23.5%	15	24.6%	34	23.9%
	Total	81	100	61	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	26	70.3%	22	75.9%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	11	29.7%	7	24.1%	18	27.3%
	Total	37	100	29	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.2 Age of Respondents and Perceived Fear of Crime

Spatial variation is observed in the distribution of respondents' age and their status in fear of crime is presented in Table 4.4. The Table revealed Egbeda as the LGA with highest proportion of the respondents (80.8%) fearing crime, irrespective of their ages. Distribution of remaining LGAs in terms of the proportion of respondents that fear crime, in descending order are: Ibadan North East (79.5%); Ibadan South East (77.6%); Ona-Ara (76.1%). Ido (73.0%); Oluyole (72.7%); Ibadan South West (70.3%); Ibadan North West (63.8%), Ibadan North (62.9%); Lagelu (59.0%) and Akinyele (48.5%).

Considering the proportion of different cohorts of age-group that fear crime revealed great variations in the age groups that 'feared' most in the LGAs. For instance, in Ibadan South West, respondents aged 41-50years recorded the highest proportion (80%) fearing crime. Proportion of corresponding age groups fearing crimes in the remaining LGAs are: Ibadan South East (100% in ≤ 20 years); Ibadan North West (77.3% in 21 – 30years); Ibadan North East [100% (>70 years), 88% (41 – 50years)]; Egbeda [100% (>50 years), 89.2% (31 – 40years)]; Ido [100% (61 – 70years), 85% (≤ 20 years)]; Lagelu [85.7% (51- 60years)]; Ona-Ara [100% (41-50years), 78.6% (31-40years)] and Oluyole [85.7% (41-50years); 81.8% (≤ 20 years)].

The study has thus established the fact that no age-group is totally free from fear of crime in the study area, and that the age-group with highest proportion that fear crime only varies from one LGA to the other.

Table 4.4: Age of Respondents and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	20 Years and Below		21-30 Years		31-40 Years		41-50 Years		51-60 Years		61-70 Years		Above 70 Years		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
IBSW	Afraid	11	73.3%	36	73.5%	20	66.7%	12	80%	4	57%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	4	26.7%	13	26.5%	10	33.3%	3	20%	3	43%	1	100%	1	100%	35	29.7%
	Total	15	100	49	100	30	100	15	100	7	100	1	100	1	100	118	100
IBSE	Afraid	13	100%	48	84.2%	25	83.3%	15	55.6%	9	90%	9	60%	2	50%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	0	0.0%	9	15.8%	5	16.7%	12	44.5%	1	10%	6	40%	2	50%	35	22.4%
	Total	13	100	57	100	30	100	27	100	10	100	15	100	4	100	156	100
IBNW	Afraid	4	57.1%	17	77.3%	15	68.2%	5	41.7%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	3	42.9%	5	22.7%	7	31.8%	7	58.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	25	36.2%
	Total	7	100	22	100	22	100	12	100	3	100	3	100	0	0	69	100
BNE	Afraid	17	73.9%	41	74.5%	24	82.8%	22	88%	14	82.4%	4	80%	2	100%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	6	26.1%	14	25.5%	5	17.2%	3	12%	3	17.6%	1	20%	0	0.0%	32	20.5%
	Total	23	100	55	100	29	100	25	100	17	100	5	100	2	100	156	100
IBIBN	Afraid	7	53.8%	30	57.7%	25	58.1%	34	72.3%	13	52%	12	85.7%	3	100%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	6	46.2%	22	42.3%	18	41.9%	13	27.7%	12	48%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	73	37.1%
	Total	13	100	52	100	43	100	47	100	25	100	14	100	3	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	7	87.5%	14	50%	9	47.4%	9	36%	8	47.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	1	12.5%	14	50%	10	52.6%	16	64%	9	52.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	51.5%
	Total	8	100	28	100	19	100	25	100	17	100	0	0	0	0	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	29	82.3%	65	73.9%	33	89.2%	36	80%	7	100%	2	100%	0	0.0%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	5	14.7%	23	26.1%	4	10.8%	9	20%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	41	19.2%
	Total	34	100	88	100	37	100	45	100	7	100	2	100	0	0.0	213	100
Ido	Afraid	17	85%	48	81.4%	23	62.2%	35	64.8%	16	72.7%	4	100%	0	0.0%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	3	15%	11	18.6%	14	37.8%	19	35.2%	6	27.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	53	27.0%
	Total	20	100	59	100	37	100	54	100	22	100	4	100	0	0.0	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	2	50%	44	68.8%	28	47.5%	13	52%	13	86.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	2	50%	20	31.3%	31	52.5%	12	48%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	67	40.1%
	Total	4	100	64	100	59	100	25	100	15	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	20	76.9%	73	75.3%	11	78.6%	1	100%	3	75%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	6	23.1%	24	24.7%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	1	25%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	34	23.9%
	Total	26	100	97	100	14	100	1	100	4	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	9	81.8%	18	69.2%	10	66.7%	6	85.7%	4	80%	1	50%	0	0.0%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	2	18.2%	8	30.8%	5	33.3%	1	14.3%	1	20%	1	50%	0	0.0%	18	27.3%
	Total	11	100	26	100	15	100	7	100	5	100	2	100	0	0.0	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014

4.3.3 Marital Status and Perceived Fear of Crime

Result of investigations on spatial variation in association between marital status and fear of crime in the study area is contained in Table 4.5. The result revealed great variations among the LGA' covered by the study. For example, while (80.8%) of the respondents in Egbeda were afraid of crime, the breakdown of the figure revealed higher proportion of married (84.3%) than that of single and widowed (75.6% : 66.7%). Out of all the eleven LGAs covered by the study, the proportion of singles that feared crime was higher than that of the married in six LGAs: Ibadan South East (93.3% : 74.5%); Ido (83.5% : 65.2%); Ibadan North West (76.2% : 60.9%); Ibadan South West (72.0% : 68.9%); Lagelu (64.6% : 58.6%); while the proportion of married that feared crime was higher in five LGAs: Egbeda (84.3% : 75.6%); Ona-Ara (81.3% : 74.5%); Ibadan North East (80.8% : 77.0%); Oluyole (76.5% : 68.8%); and Ibadan North (63.7% : 59.6%). Added to these the proportion of divorced and widower are higher than that widowed and separated in three local government areas: Ibadan South East (100%: 63.6%); Ibadan North (100%: 66.7%) and Ibadan South West (100% : 50.0%).

The study revealed that more LGAs recorded higher proportion of singles than married, widowed, divorced, separated and widower perspective fearing crimes. Observed higher proportion of singles fearing crime in the local government areas might not be unconnected with the apprehension of danger that could cumulatively affect their present and future life style and structure and their rational fear. The apprehension of danger that could affect the lifestyle and structure of the singles is not far from the rationale for fear of crime among those that are married.

Added to these, the desire of singles to make it and be prominent in life, and the need to take adequate and good care of their own nuclear family members to avoid raising touts as children were reasons advanced for high fear of crime of crime by the singles. However, the burden of single parent and fear of raising orphans and need to reap the fruit of thier labour on children are reasons why married, divorced, separated and widower displayed high fear of crime of crime in few local government areas.

Table 4.5: Marital Status and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Widower		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	36	72	42	68.9	1	50	2	100	1	50	1	100	83	70.3
	Not Afraid	14	28	19	31.1	1	50	0	0.0	1	50	0	0.0	35	29.7
	Total	50	100	61	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	1	100	120	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	28	93.3	82	74.5	7	63.6	2	100	0	0.0	2	66.7	121	77.6
	Not Afraid	2	6.7	28	24.3	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	35	22.4
	Total	30	100	110	100	11	100	2	100	0	0.0	3	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	16	76.2	28	60.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	63.8
	Not Afraid	5	23.8	18	39.1	2	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	36.2
	Total	21	100	46	100	2	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	57	77	59	80.8	4	100	2	100	1	100	1	50	124	79.5
	Not Afraid	17	23	14	19.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50	32	20.5
	Total	74	100	73	100	4	100	2	100	1	100	2	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	28	59.6	86	63.7	5	55.6	2	100	2	66.7	1	100	124	62.9
	Not Afraid	19	40.4	49	36.3	4	44.4	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	73	37.1
	Total	47	100	135	100	9	100	2	100	3	100	1	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	14	53.8	33	46.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	48.5
	Not Afraid	12	46.2	38	53.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	51.5
	Total	26	100	71	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	62	75.6	107	84.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	172	80.8
	Not Afraid	20	24.4	20	15.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	19.2
	Total	82	100	127	100	3	100	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	213	100
Ido	Afraid	66	83.5	73	65.2	1	100	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	100	143	73.0
	Not Afraid	13	16.5	39	34.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	53	27.0
	Total	79	100	112	100	1	100	0	0.0	3	100	1	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	31	64.6	68	58.6	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	59.9
	Not Afraid	17	35.5	48	41.4	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	40.1
	Total	48	100	116	100	3	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	82	74.5	26	81.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	108	76.1
	Not Afraid	28	24.5	6	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	23.9
	Total	110	100	32	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	22	68.8	26	76.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	72.7
	Not Afraid	10	31.3	8	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	27.3
	Total	32	100	34	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	100

4.3.4 Ethnic Group and Perceived Fear of Crime

Observed spatial distribution of people in the study area revealed that the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria were sampled. The Yorubas are the dominant ethnic groups in Ibadan region, other ethnic groups are clustered at some locations within the region. For example Ibo are found majorly at Dugbe, Alesinloye, Mokola, Gate, Iwo road, Sango and Ojo to mention a few, while Hausas are found around Sabo in Mokola, Apata, Apete, Ojo, Shasha and Akinyele among others.

Spatial variations in association between ethnic group and fear of crime is observed in the study area as contained in Table 4.6. The table revealed that Hausa respondents have the highest proportion (of 100%) in local government areas like (Ibadan South-West, Ibadan South- East, Ibadan North- West, Ibadan North and Ona-Ara) while Ibo's have the highest proportion (of 100%) that feared crime in four LGAs (Ibadan South East, Akinyele, Lagelu and Ona-Ara). The study also revealed that higher proportion of Ibo respondents than Yorubas respondents feared crime in seven LGAs: Ona-Ara (100% : 75.5%); Ibadan South East (100% : 75.4%); Lagelu (100% : 56.3%), Akinyele (100.0% : 47.3%) Ibadan South West (85.7% : 67.3%), Ido (80.8% :70.6%) and Ibadan North (75.0% :59.8%).

Generally, Hausas and Igbo exhibit the highest fear of crime amongst the ethnic groups in seven local government areas of the study area, followed by Ibos in seven local government areas and Yorubas in four local government areas respectively. Where each of these ethnic groups discovered that they are minority, bound by the same cultural ties, ways of life, levels of cohesion and low determination for peaceful co-existence with less combact ability in terms of number, spatial spread and armory to confront crime that create fear, the fear of crime they display is usually high. This is what make the Hausa and Igbo to be afraid of crime more than the Yorubas. This fact was complemented by observation and interaction with respondents during the survey . In the literature, the general concensus is that blacks had higher fear of crime than whites in developed countries where they are minority. The works of Fisher *et al* (1995), Chiricos *et al* (1997), Parker *et al* (1993), and Skogan and Maxfield (1981) , confirm this result. All the sampled ethnic groups in one way or the other feared crime. In another study, Mayhew (1989) affirms that minority ethnic groups always have fear of crime than majority ethnic groups, validating observations of this study (See Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Ethnic Group and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Yoruba		Ibo		Hausa		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	68	67.3%	12	85.7%	3	100%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	33	32.7%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	35	29.7%
	Total	101	100	14	100	3	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	107	75.4%	12	100%	2	100%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	35	24.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	35	22.4%
	Total	142	100	12	100	2	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	40	63.5%	2	50%	2	100%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	23	36.5%	2	50%	0	0.0%	25	36.2%
	Total	63	100	4	100	2	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	119	81%	4	80%	1	25%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	28	19%	1	20%	3	75%	32	20.5%
	Total	147	100	5	100	4	100	156	100
Ibadan North Akinyele	Afraid	101	59.8%	15	75%	8	100%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	68	40.2%	5	25%	0	0.0%	73	37.1%
	Total	169	100	20	100	8	100	197	100
Egbeda	Afraid	44	47.3%	3	100%	0	0.0%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	49	52.7%	0	0.0%	1	100%	50	51.5%
	Total	93	100	3	100	1	100	97	100
Ido	Afraid	161	81.7%	6	66.7%	5	71.4%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	36	18.3%	3	33.3%	2	28.6%	41	19.2%
	Total	197	100	9	100	7	100	213	100
Lagelu	Afraid	108	70.6%	21	80.8%	14	82.4%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	45	29.4%	5	19.2%	3	17.6%	53	27.0%
	Total	153	100	26	100	17	100	196	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	85	56.3%	13	100%	2	66.7%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	66	43.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	67	40.1%
	Total	151	100	13	100	3	100	167	100
Oluyole	Afraid	105	75.5%	2	100%	1	100%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	34	24.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	34	23.9%
	Total	139	100	2	100	1	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	44	73.3%	1	33.3%	3	100%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	16	26.7%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	18	27.3%
	Total	60	100	3		3	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.5 Educational Qualification and Perceived Fear of Crime

Education qualification and spatial distribution of respondents that feared crime is contained in Table 4.7. The table revealed Akinyele as the LGA with the lowest proportion of respondents (48.5%) fearing crime irrespective of their level of educational qualifications. The distribution of the remaining LGAs in terms of the proportion of respondents that feared crime, in ascending order are: Lagelu (59.9%); Ibadan North (62.9%); Ibadan North West (63.8%); Ibadan South West (70.3%); Oluyole (72.7%); Ido (73.0%); Ona-Ara (76.1%); Ibadan South East (77.6%); Ibadan North East (79.5%); and Egbeda (80.8%).

Observed reasons advanced for these responses include dominant landuse type, caliber of residents in the area, level of awareness, available information, financial capability to cope with fear of crime and the level of income of respondents based on the type of work they do.

Considering the proportion of different educational background that feared crime, great variations in the LGAs was revealed. For example in Oluyole where we have high income earners and an Industrial Estate, the highest proportion (87.7%) of respondents that have post graduate degree fear crime. The proportion of corresponding respondents on educational qualification fearing crime in the remaining LGAs are: Ibadan South West (81.5% with Diploma); Ibadan South East [(100% : with postgraduate and Koranic school), (82.9%) with secondary school certificate]; Ibadan North West [(86.4% with Diploma), (80.0% with no formal education)], Ibadan North East [100% with No formal education), (90.9, primary six]; Ibadan North (83.3% with Koranic education), (71.7% with secondary school)]. Akinyele [100% with Koranic education), (73.3% with Diploma)]. Egbeda [(88.0% with Diploma), (80.0% with no formal education)]; Ido [(83.3% with no formal education), (76.4% with University First degree)]; Lagelu [100%, with Diploma); (86.2% with (University First degree)]; Ona-Ara [(100%, with no formal education), (88.9% with (post graduate degree)] and Oluyole [(87.7% with post graduate certificate), and 75.0% with primary six certificate)].

The study has thus established the fact that both literate and illiterate are not totally free from fear of crime in the study area and that the proportion of respondents with highest educational qualification that fear crime varies across all the LGA's. The reasons advanced for variance in responses to fear of crime had to do with the fact that those

with low level of education fear losing their lives without achieving anything in life, while those that are well lettered fear losing the property they have worked for over the years, and fear of exposing their family members to danger and difficult live if they are swept away by zenophobia.

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Table 4.7: Educational Qualification and perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	No formal education		Koranic school		Primary six		Secondary		Diploma		University		Post graduate		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	1	14.3%	3	60%	5	71.4%	38	71.7%	22	81.5%	13	76.5%	1	100%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	7	85.7%	2	40%	2	28.6%	15	28.3%	5	18.5%	4	23.52%	0	0.0%	35	29.7%
	Total	8	100	5	100	7	100	53	100	27	100	17	100	1	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	15	60%	3	100%	8	66.7%	63	82.9%	18	78.3%	10	76.9%	4	100%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	10	40%	0	0.0%	4	33.3%	13	17.1%	5	21.7%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	35	22.4%
	Total	25	100	3	100	12	100	76	100	23	100	13	100	4	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	4	80%	0	0.0%	4	50%	18	69.2%	11	86.4%	7	58.3%	0	0.0%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	1	20%	1	100%	4	50%	8	30.8%	2	15.4%	5	41.7%	4	100%	25	36.2%
	Total	5	100	1	100	8	100	26	100	13	100	12	100	4	100	68	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	8	100%	1	100%	10	90.9%	54	74%	18	78.3%	23	82.1%	10	83.3%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	19	26%	5	21.8%	5	17.9%	2	16.7%	32	20.5%
	Total	8	100	1	100	11	100	73	100	23	100	28	100	12	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	20	71.4%	10	83.3%	3	60%	43	71.7%	25	55.6%	18	50%	5	45.5%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	8	28.6%	2	16.7%	2	40%	17	28.3%	20	44.4%	18	50%	6	54.5%	73	37.1%
	Total	28	100	12	100	5	100	60	100	45	100	36	100	11	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	0	0.0%	1	100%	2	66.7%	5	35.7%	11	73.3%	19	45.2%	9	45%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	2	100%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	9	64.3%	4	26.7%	23	54.8%	11	55%	50	51.5%
	Total	2	100	1	100	3	100	14	100	15	100	42	100	20	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	8	80%	6	85.7%	5	71.4%	98	80.3%	22	88%	25	78.1%	8	80%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	2	20%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	24	19.7%	3	12%	7	21.9%	2	20%	41	19.2%
	Total	10	100	7	100	7	100	122	100	25	100	32	100	10	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	5	83.3%	1	50%	3	75%	32	71.1%	23	74.2%	55	76.4%	24	66.7%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	1	16.7%	1	50%	1	25%	13	28.9%	8	25.8%	17	23.6%	12	33.3%	53	27.0%
	Total	6	100	2	100	4	100	45	100	31	100	72	100	36	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	4	20%	12	40%	8	100%	56	86.2%	17	65.4%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	15	83.3%	0	0.0%	16	80%	18	60%	0	0.0%	9	13.8%	9	34.6%	67	40.1%
	Total	18	100	0	0.0	20	100	30	100	8	8	65	100	26	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	6	100%	3	75%	1	50%	39	68.2%	35	76.1%	16	88.9%	8	88.9%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	0	0.0%	1	25%	1	50%	18	31.6%	11	23.9%	2	11.1%	1	11.1%	34	23.9%
	Total	6	100	4	100	2	100	57	100	46	100	18	100	9	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	3	60%	0	0.0%	3	75%	17	73.9%	10	71.4%	9	69.2%	6	87.7%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	2	40%	0	0.0%	1	25%	6	26.1%	4	28.6%	4	30.8%	1	14.3%	18	27.3%
	Total	5	100	0	0.0	4	100	23	100	14	100	13	100	7	100	66	100
Total	Afraid	73	60.3%	28	77.8%	48	57.8%	419	72.4%	203	75.2%	251	72.1%	92	65.7%	1114	70.6%
	Not Afraid	48	39.7%	8	22.2%	35	42.2%	160	27.6%	67	24.8%	97	27.9%	48	34.3%	463	29.4%
	Total	121	100	36	100	83	100	579	100	270	100	348	100	140	100	1577	100

Source: Authors Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.6 Employment Status in Relation to Perceived Fear of Crime

Results of investigations on spatial variation in relationship between employment status and fear of crime in the study area is captured in Table 4.8. The study revealed spatial variations among respondents in all the LGAs covered by this research. For instance, while 79.9% of the respondents in Ibadan North East were afraid of crime, the breakdown of the figures revealed higher proportion (89.3%) of respondents in general labour; 83.3% of those in civil service and 80.8% of professional workers. The reasons that might lead to this observation was level of employment security and benefit like pension that is accruable to different status. Respondents with good gratuity based on their employment status displayed higher fear of crime than others. Categories of people that are not under any labour union exhibit's lower fear than those that are under labour union.

Considering the different employment status with highest proportion fearing crime in the LGAs revealed the followings; Egbeda [(100% that are Administrators); 91.3% that are semi-skilled labourers)]; Ibadan South East [100% that are civil servants), (90.9% that are students /scholars)]; Oluyole [(100% that belong to the armed force), (77.8% that are scholars)]; Ona-Ara [(100% that belong to the Armed forces), (75% that are civil servants)]; Ibadan North West [(100% that belong to the armed forces), (75.0% that are semi-skilled labourers)]; Lagelu [(94.0% that are Administrators), (78.3% are professional workers)]; Ibadan South West [(90.0% that are administrators); (87.5% that are unemployed)]; Ibadan North East [(89.3% that are general labourers), (80.8% that are professionals)]. Ibadan North [(81.1% that are unemployed), (69.1% that are general labourers)]. Akinyele [(80.0% that are general labourer); (70.0% that are unemployed)]; and Ido [(81.3% that are scholars), (65.0% that are professionals)].

Observed general high proportion of fear exhibited by salary earning employees owes much to the fear of losing one's income, wealth, property, life and fear of thieves breaking through their fences and security apparatus that they relied on for protection in case of any event that might create fear. On the other hand, the higher proportion of fear observed within unemployed, general labour and semi-skilled was due to the fact that, they are most vulnerable, target, and they would lose most when the eventuality happens.

The study has also established the fact that higher proportion of respondents in all employment status fear crime, which varies from one LGA to the other.

Table 4.8: Employment Status in Relation to Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Unemployed		General labourer		Semi-skilled labourer		Professional worker		Administrative		Student or Scholar		Armed forces		Civil servant		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	14	87.5%	11	73.3%	18	50%	21	80.8%	9	90%	8	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	83	60.2
	Not Afraid	2	12.5%	4	26.7%	18	50%	5	19.2%	1	10%	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	35	39.8
	Total	16	100	15	100	36	100	26	100	10	100	12	100	0	0.0	3	100	138	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	15	71.4%	31	75.6%	41	71.9%	7	87.5%	2	100%	10	90.9%	5	83.3%	10	100%	121	77.6
	Not Afraid	6	28.6%	10	24.4%	16	28.1%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	35	22.4
	Total	21	100	41	100	57	100	8	100	2	100	11	100	6	100	10	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	4	100%	6	46.2%	15	75%	13	56.5%	2	100%	3	100%	1	100%	0	0.0%	44	63.8
	Not Afraid	0	0.0%	7	53.8%	5	25%	11	43.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100%	25	36.2
	Total	4	100	13	100	20	100	23	100	2	100	3	100	1	100	2	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	23	76.7%	25	89.3%	21	70%	21	80.8%	8	100%	16	72.7%	0	0.0%	10	83.3%	124	79.9
	Not Afraid	7	23.3%	3	10.7%	9	30%	5	19.2%	0	0.0%	6	27.3%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	32	20.5
	Total	30	100	28	100	30	100	26	100	8	100	22	100	0	0.0	12	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	30	81.1%	29	69.1%	19	67.9%	12	41.4%	1	20%	7	46.7%	1	50%	25	64.1%	124	62.9
	Not Afraid	7	18.9%	13	30.9%	9	32.2%	17	58.6%	4	80%	8	53.3%	1	50%	14	35.9%	73	37.1
	Total	37	100	42	100	28	100	29	100	5	100	15	100	2	100	39	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	14	70%	4	80%	1	11.1%	25	47.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	47	48.5
	Not Afraid	6	30%	1	20%	8	88.9%	28	52.8%	0	0.0%	2	100%	0	0.0%	5	62.5%	50	51.5
	Total	20	100	5	100	9	100	53	100	0	0.0	2	100	0	0.0	8	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	38	79.2%	40	74.1%	42	91.3%	15	71.4%	5	100%	25	80.6%	0	0.0%	7	87.5%	172	80.8
	Not Afraid	10	20.8%	14	25.9%	4	8.7%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	6	19.4%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	41	19.2
	Total	48	100	54	100	46	100	21	100	5	100	31	100	0	0.0	8	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	21	80.8%	9	60%	11	61.1%	26	65%	9	75%	26	81.3%	0	0.0%	41	77.4%	143	73
	Not Afraid	5	19.2%	6	40%	7	38.9%	14	35%	3	25%	6	18.8%	0	0.0%	12	22.6%	53	27
	Total	26	100	15	100	18	100	40	100	12	100	32	100	0	0.0	53	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	14	60.9%	4	19%	4	18.2%	47	78.3%	16	94%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	14	66.7%	100	59.9
	Not Afraid	9	39.1%	17	81%	18	81.8%	13	21.7%	1	6%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	7	33.3%	67	40.1
	Total	23	100	21	100	22	100	60	100	17	100	3	100	0	0.0	21	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	25	71.4%	18	75%	16	72.7%	15	83.3%	8	88.9%	21	75%	2	100%	3	75%	108	76.1
	Not Afraid	10	28.6%	6	25%	6	27.2%	3	16.7%	1	11.1%	7	25%	0	0.0%	1	25%	34	23.9
	Total	35	100	24	100	22	100	18	100	9	100	28	100	2	100	4	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	7	63.6%	21	87.5%	5	55.6%	5	62.5%	1	100%	7	77.8%	1	100%	1	33.3%	48	72.7
	Not Afraid	4	36.4%	3	12.5%	4	44.4%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	18	27.3
	Total	11	100	24	100	9	100	8	100	1	100	9	100	1	100	3	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.7 Religion and Perceived Fear of Crime

The three major types of religion practised and captured in this research are Christianity, Islam and Traditional belief. The result on spatial variation in relation to religion and fear of crime in the study area is contained in Table 4.9. The table shows that Ibadan North East LGA had the highest proportion of respondents (79.5%) fearing crime both among the Christians and Muslims. Irrespective of their location of residence within the LGA.

Out of all the eleven local government area covered by the study, the proportion of respondents that fear crime among Muslims and traditional worshippers are higher in four LGAs while that of Christian are higher in three LGA's. The distribution among the Muslims in terms of respondents in ascending order, are: Akinyele (57.1%); Ibadan North West (64.3%); Ona-Ara (79.4%) and Ibadan North East (97.5%). The distribution among respondents that were traditional worshippers are: 100% in each of Ibadan South East, Egbeda, Ido and Oluyole LGAs. On the other hand, the proportion of respondents that feared crime among the Christians in three LGAs are: Lagelu (65.3%); Ibadan North (64.0%) and Ibadan North East (66.4%). Observed general higher proportion of traditional worshippers fearing crime owes much to their being fewer in number and their dispersed spatial distribution in the study area. Added to these, the use of African power (Juju) in most cases failed to combat fear in the face of murder and advanced technology that are employed to promote fear by criminals. On the other hand, the role of religion on fear of crime is spiritual and it is supported by personal faith and injunctions of the books of faith. An indept study also revealed that Christians are afraid of crime when it comes to confronting criminals face to face. This is because of the indoctrination they have gone through which have disarmed them morally, physically and spiritually, while Muslim, are braver to cope with fear. There is no known study that has considered religion and fear of crime. This study serves as pioneer in this regard.

This study has established the fact that no religious belief is totally free from fear of crime in the study area and the highest proportion of respondents that fear crime varies across all the LGA's.

Table 4.9: Religion and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Christianity		Muslem		Traditional worshiper		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadayn South West	Afraid	47	75.9%	35	64.8%	1	50%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	15	24.2%	19	35.2%	1	50%	35	29.7%
	Total	62	100	54	100	2	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	51	78.5%	69	76.7%	1	100%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	14	21.5%	21	23.3%	0	0.0%	35	22.4%
	Total	65	100	90	100	1	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	26	63.4%	18	64.3%	0	0.0%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	15	36.6%	10	35.7%	0	0.0%	25	36.2%
	Total	41	100	28	100	0	0.0	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	62	79.5%	62	79.5%	0	0.0%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	16	20.5%	16	20.5%	0	0.0%	32	20.5%
	Total	78	100	78	100	0	0.0	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	75	66.4%	48	58.5%	1	50%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	38	33.6%	34	41.5%	1	50%	73	37.1%
	Total	113	100	82	100	2	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	35	46.1%	12	57.1%	0	0.0%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	41	53.9%	9	42.9%	0	0.0%	50	51.5%
	Total	76	100	21	100	0	0.0	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	80	81.6%	91	79.8%	1	100%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	18	18.4%	23	20.2%	0	0.0%	41	19.2%
	Total	98	100	114	100	1	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	94	74%	47	70%	2	100%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	33	26%	20	30%	0	0.0%	53	27.0%
	Total	127	100	67	100	2	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	62	65.3%	38	52.8%	0	0.0%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	33	34.7%	34	47.2%	0	0.0%	67	40.1%
	Total	95	100	72	100	0	0.0	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	55	73.3%	50	79.4%	3	75%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	20	26.7%	13	20.6%	1	25%	34	23.9%
	Total	75	100	63	100	4	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	27	75%	20	69%	1	100%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	9	25%	9	31%	0	0.0%	18	27.3%
	Total	36	100	29	100	1	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.8 Average Income per Month of Respondents and Perceived Fear of Crime

Result of survey on spatial variations in conjunction with average income per month and fear of crime is revealed in Table 4.10. Findings from the study shows Ibadan North East as the local government area with the second highest proportion of respondents (79.5%) that feared crime not minding their average income per month. Distribution of the other LGAs in terms of the proportion that fear crime in ascending order are: Egbeda (80.8%); Ibadan South East (77.6%); Ona-Ara (76.1%); Ido (73.0%); Oluyole (72.7%); Ibadan South West (70.3%); Ibadan North West (63.8%); Ibadan North (62.9%); Lagelu (59.9%) and Akinyele (48.5%).

The reason that might account to this observation was variation in employment status, level of education and attached salary when one is employed either in the public or private sector, individual drive to make extra money based on individual skill and opportunities that are available to people coupled with political appointment and work placement at the three tiers of government and the private sector.

Considering the proportion of respondents in different levels of average income per month, great variation are displayed on fear of crime in all the LGAs. In Ibadan South West 100% of respondents that earned between N5,000 – N60,000 recorded the highest proportion fearing crime. The proportion of respondents in the monthly income cohort with highest proportion fearing crime in other LGAs are; Ibadan South East (85.7%) of those that earned between N61,000 – N70,000); Ibadan North West (87.5%) of those that earned less than N40,000); Ibadan North East [(90.0%) of those that earned between N41,000 – N60,000) and (100% that earned between N71,000 – N150,000)]; Akinyele (70.0% that earned between N21,000 – N30,000); Egbeda [(85.7% that earned between N21,000 – N30,000), (100%) of those that earned between N51,000 – N100,000)]; Ido (80.0%) of those that earned between N81,000 – N90,000); Lagelu (83.3%) of those that earned about N70,000) and (100%) of those that earned above N71,000)]; Ona-Ara (100%) of those that earned between N51,000 – N60,000); and Oluyole (81.8%) of those that earned between N21,000- N30,000).

The reasons advanced for high fear of crime of crime by low income earners include their poor access to police protection, inability to afford paying for Vigilante from their meagre income, fear of losing their hard earned income, absence of pension scheme or compensation programmes when affected by crime, inadequate accessibility to public assistance due to class dichotomy, inability to operate account where some of

their income can be kept, high level of poverty and poor government policies. However reasons advanced for mixed reaction within high income earners include their having enough economic power to employ and deploy adequate security that can match any type of crime both during the day and night, such as erection of high fence, use of burglary proof, use of strong padlocks and in some cases, employment of paid vigilante group in communities. Homogeneity of population structure is also identified as giving room for improper identification of criminals and proper civil measures that are capable to curb the nefarious activities that could involk fear of crime.

Reasons advanced for high fear of crime of some high income earners in some local government areas like Ibadan South-West, Ibadan North-East, Egbeda and Oluyole among other, include old age that limited their capacity to defend themselves, fewer number of residents in the buildings and lack of Police patrol in deserted areas during the day that promote criminality are some of the indept findings.

Table 4.10: Average Income per Month of Respondents and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Less than N20,000		N21,000- N30,000		N31,000- N40,000		N41,000- N50,000		N51,000- N60,000		N61,000- N70,000		N71,000- N80,000		N81,000- N90,000		N91,000- N100,000		N101,000- N150,000		N151,000- N200,000		Above N200,000		Total					
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
IBSW	Afraid	34	66.7	24	82.8	10	52.6	7	77.8	3	100	1	0.1	2	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	1	100	1	100	83	70.3
	N/Afraid	17	33.3	5	12.2	9	47.4	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	29.7		
	Total	51	100	29	100	19	100	9	100	30	100	1	100	2	100	1	100	0	0.0	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	118	100		
IBSE	Afraid	52	82.5	40	72.7	13	76.5	5	71.4	3	100	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	121	77.6
	N/Afraid	11	17.5	15	27.3	4	23.5	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	22.4		
	Total	63	100	55	100	17	100	7	100	3	100	7	100	0	0.0	3	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	156	100		
IBNW	Afraid	13	65	16	76.2	7	87.5	3	60	1	100	1	100	1	25	1	50	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	63.8		
	N/Afraid	7	35	5	23.8	1	12.5	2	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75	1	50	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100	25	36.2		
	Total	20	100	21	100	8	100	5	100	1	100	1	100	4	100	2	100	3	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100	69	100		
IBNE	Afraid	52	80	31	79.5	17	81	8	80	4	80	4	57.1	4	100	2	66.7	1	100	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	79.5		
	N/Afraid	13	20	8	20.5	4	19	2	20	1	20	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	20.5		
	Total	65	100	39	100	21	100	10	100	5	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	1	100	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	156	100		
IBN	Afraid	40	63.5	29	69	22	73.3	9	75	1	50	3	30	3	60	3	42.9	2	28.6	5	62.5	7	63.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	62.9		
	N/Afraid	23	36.5	13	31	8	26.7	3	25	1	50	7	70	2	40	4	57.1	5	71.4	3	37.5	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	73	37.1		
	Total	63	100	42	100	30	100	12	100	2	100	10	100	5	100	7	100	7	100	8	100	11	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	100		
Akinyele	Afraid	17	56.6	7	70	0	0.0	3	42.9	5	50	1	50	0	0.0	6	46.2	2	33.3	5	45.5	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	48.5		
	N/Afraid	12	41.4	3	30	5	100	4	57.1	5	50	1	50	3	100	7	53.8	4	66.7	6	54.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	51.5		
	Total	29	100	10	100	5	100	7	100	10	100	2	100	3	100	13	100	6	100	11	100	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	100		
Egbeda	Afraid	92	82.1	36	85.7	18	69.2	7	77.8	1	100	1	100	7	58.3	9	100	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	172	80.8		
	N/Afraid	20	17.9	6	14.3	8	30.8	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	41.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	19.2		
	Total	112	100	42	100	26	100	9	100	1	100	1	100	12	100	9	100	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	213	100		
Ido	Afraid	59	79.7	18	50.1	15	75	11	73.3	13	72.2	4	57.1	1	50	4	80	7	100	5	50	4	100	2	100	143	73				
	N/Afraid	15	20.3	13	41.9	5	25	5	26.7	5	27.8	3	42.9	1	50	1	20	0	0.0	5	50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	27		
	Total	74	100	31	100	20	100	16	100	18	100	7	100	2	100	5	100	7	100	10	100	4	100	2	100	196	100				
Lagelu	Afraid	22	40.7	19	61.3	10	62.5	9	64.3	5	35.7	5	83.3	7	100	7	100	5	100	9	75	2	100	0	0.0	100	59.9				
	N/Afraid	32	59.3	12	38.7	6	37.5	5	35.7	9	64.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	40.1				
	Total	54	100	31	100	16	100	14	100	14	100	6	100	7	100	7	100	5	100	7	100	2	100	0	0.0	167	100				
Ona-Ara	Afraid	79	55.6	8	57.1	14	93.3	6	85.7	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	108	76.1		
	N/Afraid	25	17.6	6	42.9	1	6.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	23.9		
	Total	104	100	14	100	15	100	7	100	1	100	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	100		
Oluyole	Afraid	27	73	9	81.8	2	40	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	100	1	50	2	100	1	50	0	0.0	1	100	1	100	48	72.7				
	N/Afraid	10	27	2	18.8	3	60	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50	0	0.0	1	50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	27.3				
	Total	37	100	11	100	5	100	3	100	0	0.0	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	0	0.0	1	100	1	100	66	100				

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.9 Effect of Socio-Economic Characteristics on Fear of Crime

To examine whether the socio-economic attributes of respondents influence fear of crime, binary logit regression analysis was conducted. Eight independent variables (gender, marital status, ethnicity, level of education, occupation, religion, income and age) were entered into the binary logit model to predict the outcome or dependent variable (fear of crime). The classification table shows that overall 70.6% were correctly classified. What this means is that number of cases where observed values of the dependent variable (Fear of crime) were Yes or No (i.e 1 or 0) respectively have been correctly predicted.

Table 4.11: Social Economic Table

Observed		Predicted		
		Fear of crime		Percentage
		No	Yes	Correct
Fear of crime	No	0	463	.0
	Yes	0	1114	100.0
Overall Percentage				70.6

The next stage is to examine the extent to which each independent variable in the model influences the odds ratio. In logit regression, odds ratio shows how the independent variables influence the chances of the outcome (dependent variable). This expression ($\text{Exp}(B)$) in Table 4.12 shows the extent to which raising a corresponding measure by one unit influences the odd ratio. $\text{Exp}(B)$ is thus, interpreted in terms of change in odds. When $\text{Exp}(B)$ value is greater than 1 the odds of an outcome increases (positive) and if less than 1 the odds decreases (negative). Wald statistic and the associated significance p value (sig) give an index of significance of each predictor variable in the model. It is against this backdrop that the results in Table 4.12 is interpreted.

The result shows that there is a significant relationship between fear of crime and ethnicity (Wald = 9.288, $\text{Exp}(B) = 1.613$, $p < 0.05$). In the data coding, ethnicity was coded as Yoruba 1 otherwise 0. What this result suggests is that respondents from Yoruba ethnic extraction in the study area are 1.6 times more likely to be in fear of crime than those from other ethnic nationalities (Igbo, Hausa, others).

Again results revealed that there is an inverse relationship between income and fear of crime (Wald = 7.766, $\text{Exp}(B) = .931$, $p < 0.05$). What this result has shown is that higher income respondents in the study area are 0.9 times less likely to be living in fear of crime. In other words, as income increases the probability of being afraid of crime in the neighbourhood decreases. This is not surprising because the rich in the society live in gated neighbourhood, have security guards, surveillance cameras and high perimeter fences, hence they tend to be somewhat secured in comparison to the low income group that are exposed to all forms danger in their neighbourhood.

Lastly, the results reveal that a positive relationship exists between educational qualification and fear of crime (Wald = 5.645, $\text{Exp}(B) = 1.104$, $p < 0.05$). In other words, those with higher level of education are 1.1 times more likely to live in fear of crime than those with lower level of education. This findings corroborate the work of Crabosky 1995 while the work of Crosswell and Burgess, 1996; Ferraro, 1966; and Gilchrist et al 1998 contradict the outcome of age in this study.

Table 4.12: Variable in the Equation

Socio- Economic characteristics	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Gender	.053	.113	.218	1	.640	1.054
Marital Status	.061	.104	.341	1	.559	1.063
ethnicity	.478	.157	9.288	1	.002**	1.613
Educational level	.099	.042	5.645	1	.018**	1.104
Occupation	.007	.029	.053	1	.818	1.007
Religion	.007	.111	.004	1	.951	1.007
Age	-.005	.006	.792	1	.373	.995
Income	-.071	.026	7.766	1	.005**	.931
Constant	.076	.413	.034	1	.854	1.079

Note Statistics is significant at .05

4.3.10 Respondents' Housing Types and Perceived Fear of Crime

Result from the field survey shows spatial variations of fear of crime in relation to housing types among the local government areas covered by the study as contained in Table 4.13. For instance while about 73.0% of the respondents in Ido were afraid of crime the breakdown of the figures in relation to the proportion in each housing type revealed higher proportion of 81.3% in Duplex, 75.0% in flats (71.2%) in Brazilian building types. In all the LGAs covered by this study, the proportion of those that feared crime based on housing types are as follow: Oluyole (85.7% in Duplex, 100% in simplex; Ona-Ara, 79.7% in Flat, 80.0% in Duplex; Lagelu 87.5% in Duplex, 100% in simplex; Egbeda 81.3% in Brazilian buildings, 82.4% in flats; Akinyele 75.0% in Duplex, 100% in Boy's quarters; Ibadan North 60.0% in Boys Quarters, 72.2% in Brazilian building; Ibadan North East 85.7% in Duplex, 87.2% in flats; Ibadan North West 50.0% in Boy's Quarters, 71.1% in Brazilian building; Ibadan South East, 77.6% in Brazilian building, 85.7% in Boy's quarters; and Ibadan South West, 73.7% in flats and 75.0% in Boy's quarters. The study revealed that more LGA's recorded higher proportion of respondents that feared crime in flats and duplex than the proportion in Brazilian building and boy's quarters. The reasons advanced for this was that fewer number of people resides in flat unlike Brazillian building where higher number residents and communal living reduces fear of crime.

The reasons advanced for spatial variation in fear of crime in urban local government areas might be because these LGAs are in the core area of the metropolis that are not planned, where indigenes lived in communal houses that accommodate large extended families. Other notable reasons include observed gradual conversion and injection of modern building to the areas as a result of modernization, urbanization and the dualization of roads by the government in these areas which attracts high income earners that prefer staying closer to their people. Another factor is the attachment of people to their family which make some residents to build duplexes in some areas to display wealth and promote sense of belonging.

The fear of crime exhibited by those that are in the rural LGAs as revealed by indept interviews are anchored by availability of land, low cost of land that promote haphazard development and lots of vacant and bushy plots/buildings; absence of development control and landuses that could separate houses based on types; proximity of higher institutions (The Polytechnic Ibadan and Lead City University)

among others that prompted people to build their dream houses close to their place of work; and promotion of informal houses based on level of income.

In general, the fear of crime displayed in the study area is exacerbated by porous security measures, uncoordinated night watch, heterogenous population structure, exposition of those areas to new migrant, weak land use decree, absence of adequate development control, poor access, absence of development plan and uncoordinated development in various areas. The presence of fence, dogs, employment of charms and presence of security personnel all contribute both positively or negatively to fear of crime in the study area.

Table 4.13: Respondents Housing Types and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of the Local Government	Fear Status	Brazilian(face to face)		Flat		Duplex		Simplex		Boys Quarters		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	34	66.7%	42	73.7%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	3	75%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	17	33.3%	15	26.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	25%	35	29.7%
	Total	51	100	57	100	3	100	3	100	4	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	97	77.6%	17	77.3%	1	50%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	28	22.4%	5	22.7%	1	50%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	35	22.4%
	Total	125	100	22	100	2	100	0	0.0	7	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	27	71.1%	15	71.4%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	50%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	11	28.9%	6	28.6%	6	83.3%	1	100%	1	50%	25	36.2%
	Total	38	100	21	100	7	100	1	100	2	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	70	76.1%	41	87.2%	6	85.7%	1	50%	6	75%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	22	23.9%	6	12.8%	1	14.3%	1	50%	2	25%	32	20.5%
	Total	92	100	47	100	7	100	2	100	8	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	78	72.2%	37	54.4%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	60%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	30	27.8%	31	45.6%	6	66.7%	2	100%	4	40%	73	37.1%
	Total	108	100	68	100	9	100	2	100	10	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	8	57.1%	33	45.2%	3	75%	2	40%	1	100%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	6	42.9%	40	54.8%	1	25%	3	60%	0	0.0%	50	51.5%
	Total	14	100	73	100	4	100	5	100	0	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	65	81.3%	84	82.4%	12	80%	2	50%	9	75%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	15	19.7%	18	17.6%	3	20%	2	50%	3	25%	41	19.2%
	Total	80	100	102	100	15	100	4	100	12	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	37	71.2%	78	75%	13	81.3%	5	71.4%	10	58.8%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	15	28.8%	26	25%	3	18.8%	2	28.6%	7	41.2%	53	27.0%
	Total	52	100	104	100	16	100	7	100	17	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	26	36.1%	55	74.3%	14	87.5%	2	100%	3	100%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	46	63.9%	19	25.7%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	67	40.1%
	Total	72	100	74	100	16	100	2	100	3	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	43	74.1%	59	79.7%	4	80%	0	0.0%	2	40%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	15	25.9%	15	20.3%	1	20%	0	0.0%	3	60%	34	23.9%
	Total	58	100	74	100	5	100	0	0.0	5	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	10	76.9%	28	70%	6	85.7%	2	100%	2	50%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	3	23.1%	12	30%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	50%	18	27.3%
	Total	13	100	40	100	7	100	2	100	4	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.3.11 Number of People in Household and Perceived Fear of Crime

Finding from the survey revealed the average number of people in households or households. The average number of people in household is a factor of size of the building/apartment, passion for children, type of family, cultural value attached to family, the nature of work of the head of the household, the general environment and at times the level of education and status. However, the number of persons in household determines presence or absence of fear of crime. This is dependent on the age and sex of those in the household.

Findings from the survey as summarized in Table 4.14 revealed spatial variation in connection to fear of crime in all the LGAs. Egbeda is observed to be the LGA with the highest proportion of respondents (80.8%) fearing crime, without minding the number of people in household. The spatial distribution in the remaining LGA's in terms of the proportion of respondents that fear crime are: Ibadan North East (79.5%); Ibadan South East (77.6%); Ona-Ara (76.1%); Ido (73.0%); Oluyole (72.7%). Ibadan South West (70.3%); Ibadan North West (63.8%); Ibadan North (62.9%); Lagelu (59.0%); and Akinyele (48.5%). The proportion of the highest respondents that feared crime in all the LGA's are: Ibadan North (67.3%) with average of four people in household; Ibadan North East (89.5%) with average of four people; Ibadan North West (81.8%) with average of two people; Akinyele (73.7%) with average of three people; Egbeda (90.5%) with more than five people; Ido (84.2%) with average of three people; Lagelu (64.3%) with average of four people; Ona-Ara [(91.7%) with average of two people; (75.8%) with more than five people], and Oluyole (100%) with average of two people in a household.

The study revealed that every category of household size ,ranging from average of two to more than five, had higher proportion that feared crime in their various LGAs. The cultural tie and way of life of different ethnic groups are contributory factor to spatial variations in the number of people and fear of crime in household. However, Western education and economic recession affect the number of households in each housing types and sampled communities within the study area.

Table 4.14: Number of People in Household and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Only one		Two		Three		Four		Five or more		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	11	84.6%	15	93.8%	16	64%	19	70.4%	22	59.5%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	2	15.4%	1	6.3%	9	36%	8	29.6%	15	40.5%	35	29.7%
	Total	13	100	16	100	25	100	27	100	37	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	6	85.7%	18	85.7%	17	68%	26	78.8%	54	77.1%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	1	14.3%	3	14.3%	8	32%	7	21.2%	16	22.9%	35	22.4%
	Total	7	100	21	100	25	100	33	100	70	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	4	100%	9	81.8%	8	61.5%	6	46.2%	17	60.7%	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	5	38.5%	7	53.8%	11	39.3%	25	36.2%
	Total	4	100	11	100	13	100	13	100	28	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	4	57.1%	14	73.7%	12	80%	34	89.5%	60	77.9%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	3	42.9%	5	26.3%	3	20%	4	10.5%	17	22.1%	32	20.5%
	Total	7	100	19	100	15	100	38	100	77	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	7	53.8%	6	50%	19	57.6%	35	67.3%	57	65.5%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	6	46.2%	6	50%	14	42.4%	17	32.7%	30	34.5%	73	37.1%
	Total	13	100	12	100	33	100	52	100	87	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	1	50%	2	28.6%	14	73.7%	11	61.1%	19	37.3%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	1	50%	5	71.4%	5	26.3%	7	38.9%	32	62.7%	50	51.5%
	Total	2	100	7	100	19	100	18	100	51	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	11	68.8%	15	65.2%	43	72.9%	46	88.5%	57	90.5%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	5	31.3%	8	34.8%	16	27.1%	6	11.5%	6	9.5%	41	19.2%
	Total	16	100	23	100	59	100	52	100	63	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	7	58.3%	22	73.3%	16	84.2%	39	78.0%	59	69.4%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	5	41.7%	8	26.7%	3	15.8%	11	22.0%	26	30.6%	53	27.0%
	Total	12	100	30	100	19	100	50	100	85	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	2	40%	19	59.4%	16	61.5%	36	64.3%	27	56.25%	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	3	60%	13	40.6%	10	38.5%	20	35.7%	21	43.75%	67	40.1%
	Total	5	100	32	100	26	100	56	100	48	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	13	72.2%	11	91.7%	14	73.7%	23	74.2%	47	75.8%	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	5	27.8%	1	8.3%	5	26.3%	8	25.8%	15	24.2%	34	23.9%
	Total	18	100	12	100	19	100	31	100	62	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	4	57.1%	6	100%	5	71.4%	15	75.0%	18	69.2%	48	72.7%
	Not afraid	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	5	25.0%	8	30.8%	18	27.3%
	Total	7	100	6	100	7	100	20	100	26	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.4 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF FEAR OF CRIME

4.4.1 Causes of Fear of Crime

Fear of crime does not take place in a vacuum neither is it an abstraction. It is found in the domain of human environment. It does not just evolve without causal factors. The result of investigation as contained in Table 4.15 and FGD revealed that the causes of fear varies among the LGAs covered by the study. For instance among the respondents that attributed the causes of fear of crime to 'lack of co-operation' are Ibadan South West 21.7%, Lagelu 16.0% and Ibadan North East 13.7%. These owes much to different types of houses and household size, level of income and perception of fear of crime in these LGAs. Among the respondents that identified presence of criminals as a major cause of fear of crime, 17.0% were in Akinjide, 13.3% were in Ido, and more than 11.0% were in Ona-Ara and Ibadan North West respectively. Added to these, out of respondents that opined that absence of security personnel as the cause of their fear were Ibadan North 17.0% Ibadan South East 16.5%, Akinyele 14.9% and Lagelu 14.0%. Indepth study revealed that large landuse and inadequate public and private security personnel that can cope with security challenges are probable reasons for their responses.

More so, the proportion of respondents that are of the view that deserted areas during the day cause fear in descending orders are Ibadan North West 15.9%, Ido 14.7%, Ibadan North East, 12.1% and Ibadan North 4.0%. Observed reasons had to do with inadequate security measures to keep surveillance of deserted access during the day and bushy underdeveloped landed property owned by private and public establishment in their LGAs.

In addition, the proportion of respondents that attributed the cause of their fear to inadequate provision of infrastructural facilities were Oluyole 14.6%, Ibadan South East 14.0%, Lagelu 13.0% and Ibadan South West 6.0%. These outcome owes much to absence of motorable roads, regular power supply and provision of police post at minimum distance which exposes residents to fear and anxiety in the study area. Other causes of fear of crime in the study area are loss of moral authority, general breakdown of civility and social capital, poor physical planning decision and urban physical planning deficiencies. This result confirms the work of Eglem and Ebru (2013) and Smith (1994).

On the other hand, the causes of fear of crime during FGD are traumatic experience that happen to people early in life, hearing of strange noise, brain disfigure perception of what could happen when in dark environment and action of area boys that could leads to breakdown of peace in the LGAs.

Table 4.15: Causes of Fear of Crime

Causes of Fear of Crime	Name of Local Government																					
	Southwest		Syouth East		North West		North East		North		Akinyele		Egbeda		Ido		Lagelu		Ona-Ara		Oluyole	
presence of criminal	8	7.6	12	9.9	5	11.4	8	6.5	13	10.5	8	17.0	9.9	19	13.3	9	9.0	12	11.1	6	12.5	
proximity of beer parlor	14	11.6	11	9.1	4	11.1	10	8.1	10	8.1	3	6.4	8	4.7	15	10.5	10	10.0	9	8.3	7	14.6
absence of security personnel	6	7.2	20	16.5	6	13.6	9	7.3	21	17.0	7	14.9	20	11.6	13	9.1	14	14.0	11	10.2	8	6.3
inadequate provision of infrastrutural facilities	5	6.0	17	14.0	3	6.8	14	11.3	16	12.9	4	8.5	16	9.3	9	6.3	13	13.0	10	9.3	7	14.6
Deserted area during the day	8	9.6	13	10.7	7	15.9	15	12.1	5	4.0	1	2.1	18	10.5	21	14.7	8	8.0	6	5.6	1	2.1
absence of police patrol	7	8.4	12	9.9	5	11.4	13	10.5	13	10.5	7	14.9	23	13.4	14	9.8	14	14.0	14	13.0	6	12.5
lack of cooperation	28	21.7	15	12.4	4	7.1	17	13.7	20	16.1	6	12.8	19	11.0	16	11.2	16	16.0	8	7.4	5	11.9
absence of recreation centre	3	3.6	7	5.8	2	4.5	16	12.9	4	3.3	4	8.5	10	5.8	6	4.2	1	1.0	5	4.6	7	12.5
no support from the state and local government	6	7.2	10	8.3	3	6.8	9	7.3	11	8.9	2	4.3	17	9.9	7	4.9	0	0.0	13	12.0	4	8.3
presence of vacant land	3	3.6	2	1.7	2	4.5	7	5.6	4	3.2	3	6.4	9	5.3	12	8.4	7	7.0	12	11.1	1	2.1
uncompleted building	5	6.0	2	1.7	3	6.8	6	4.8	7	5.6	2	4.3	15	8.7	11	7.7	8	8.0	8	7.4	1	2.1

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.4.2 Effect of Fear of Crime

The result of investigations revealed that effects of fear of crime are multidimensional. Findings from the survey as summarized in Table 4.16 reveals the proportion of respondents that stated that fear of crime erodes the well-being of the people are Ido 22.4%, Oluyole 18.8%, Ibadan South East 17.4% and Ibadan North 12.7%. The distribution of respondents that noted that fear of crime promotes precaution are Lagelu 20.0%, Ibadan North East 19.4%, Egbeda 13.4% and Ibadan South West 10.6%. The proportion of those that opined that fear of crime restrains environmental interaction in the LGAs are Ibadan South East 31.4%, Ido 23.8%, Oluyole 16.7% and Akinyele 6.4%. The proportion of respondents that asserted that fear of crime reduces social trust are Ona-Ara 16.7%, Lagelu 14.0%, Ibadan North West 9.1% and Ibadan North East 8.1%. The proportion of respondents that said that it encourages movement from deprived area are Ibadan South West 17.0%, Ibadan South East 19.8%, Egbeda 5.8% and Ido 4.2%. Among the proportion of respondents that noted that it affect the choice of infrastructure in ascending order are Oluyole 8.3%, Lagelu 10.0%, Ibadan North 12.9%, and Ibadan South East 23.1%. The distribution of respondents that stated that it affects life style are Ibadan South East 22.3%, Ibadan North 12.1%, Egbeda 9.9% and Ona-Ara 7.4%. While the proportion of respondents that opined that fear of crime promotes residential segregation are Akinyele 19.11%, Ibadan South East 18.2%, Ibadan South West 7.7%, Lagelu 3.0%, other proportion of respondents that observed that not disturb business activities in descending order are Ibadan South East 15.7%, Ona-Ara 13.9%, Ibadan South West 10.8% and Oluyole 6.3%. These findings confirm the works of Airey, 2003, Valentine, 1989 and Jackson et al. 2012.

Table 4.16: Effect of Fear of Crime

Effect of Fear of Crime	Name of Local Government																					
	South		South East		North West		North East		North		Akinyele		Egbeda		Ido		Lagelu		Ona-Ara		Oluyole	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
it erodes well-being of the people	10	12.0	21	17.4	8	18.2	12	9.7	15	12.1	4	8.5	24	14.0	32	22.4	16	16.0	10	9.3	9	18.8
it promotes precaution	9	10.8	26	21.5	9	20.0	24	19.4	24	19.4	2	4.3	23	13.4	28	19.6	20	20.0	16	14.8	7	14.6
it restrains environmental interaction	8	9.6	38	31.4	7	16.0	18	14.5	17	13.7	3	6.4	28	22.1	34	23.8	16	16.0	14	13.0	8	16.7
it reduces social trust	6	7.2	16	13.2	4	9.1	10	8.1	17	13.7	6	12.8	24	14.0	18	12.6	14	14.0	18	16.7	2	4.2
it encourages movement from deprived area	14	17.0	24	19.8	6	13.6	11	8.9	5	4.0	8	17.0	10	5.8	6	4.2	9	9.0	7	6.5	2	4.2
it affects the choice of infrastructure	4	4.8	28	23.1	2	4.5	8	6.5	16	12.9	1	2.1	19	11.0	5	3.5	10	10.0	6	5.6	4	8.3
it affects life style	11	13.3	27	22.3	2	4.5	15	12.1	10	8.1	6	12.8	17	9.9	4	2.8	6	6.0	8	7.4	3	6.3
it affects maintenance of public facilities like toilet	2	2.4	15	12.4	2	4.5	6	4.3	5	4.0	3	6.4	1	0.6	4	2.8	0	0.0	2	1.9	2	4.2
it promotes residential segregation	6	7.2	22	18.2	1	2.3	9	7.3	2	1.6	9	19.1	1	0.6	3	2.1	3	3.0	3	2.8	8	16.7
it disturb business activities	9	10.8	19	15.7	2	4.5	6	4.3	10	8.1	4	8.5	5	1.6	1	0.7	3	3.0	15	13.9	3	6.3
Other factors	4	4.8	20	18.2	1	2.3	5	4.0	3	2.4	1	2.1	10	5.8	8	5.6	3	3.0	9	8.3	0	0.0

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.4.3 Common Crime that Create Fear

All form of crimes considered in this study manifest and are spatially distributed in all the LGAs as contained in table 4.59. A detailed account of investigation revealed that the two topmost most crime in each of the LGA distribution are as follows: in Ibadan South West, 33.9% noted armed robbery, 17.8% stated kidnapping, Ibadan South East, 28.8% identified armed robbery, 23.7% identified burglary, Ibadan North West, 20.3% close armed robbery, 18.8% noted armed robbery, 21.8% noted burglary, Akinyele 41.2% said burglary, 25.8% said armed robbery, Egbeda 24.9% asserted burglary, 19.2% asserted theft, Ido 28.6% opined burglary, 26.0% opined theft, Lagelu 30.0% picked burglary, 21.6% picked armed robbery, Lagelu 30.0% noted burglary, 21.6% noted armed robbery, Ona-Ara 17.6% said armed robbery, 16.2% said burglary, and in Oluyole 24.2% of respondent noted that the common crime is armed robbery while 15.2% noted burglary.

The study revealed that most of the LGAs recorded higher proportion of responses in burglary and armed robbery. All these might be as a result of differences in precaution taken by each LGA and quick means of carrying away property that could be turned to money by criminal and crimes that create fear.

Table 4.59: Common Crimes that Create Fear in the Study Area

Name of Government	Local Burglary		Armed robbery		Rape		Murder		Assault		Kidnapping		Man Slaughter		Theft		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South-West	15	12.7	40	33.9	9	7.6	8	6.8	12	10.2	2	17.8	3	2.5	10	8.5	118	100
Ibadan South-East	37	23.7	45	28.8	17	10.9	1	0.6	20	14.1	4	2.6	3	1.9	27	17.3	156	100
Ibadan North-West	13	18.8	14	20.3	12	7.4	10	14.5	5	7.2	7	10.1	4	5.8	4	5.8	69	100
Ibadan North-East	8	5.1	31	19.8	14	8.9	12	7.7	34	21.8	11	7.1	10	6.4	36	23.1	156	100
Ibadan North	43	21.8	50	25.4	20	10.2	13	6.6	21	10.7	12	6.0	7	3.6	31	15.7	197	100
Akinyele	40	41.2	5	25.8	16	10.5	2	2.1	1	1.0	10	10.3	0	0.0	3	3.1	97	100
Egbeda	53	24.9	23	10.8	31	14.6	17	8.0	12	5.6	26	12.2	10	4.7	41	19.2	213	100
Ido	56	28.6	42	21.4	14	7.1	10	5.1	11	5.6	7	3.6	5	2.6	51	26.0	196	100
Lagelu	51	30.0	36	21.6	22	13.2	10	6.0	2	1.2	20	12.0	14	8.4	12	7.2	167	100
Ona-Ara	23	16.2	25	17.6	20	14.1	18	12.7	6	4.2	14	9.9	10	7.0	26	18.3	142	100
Oluyole	10	15.2	16	24.2	9	13.6	7	10.6	5	7.6	8	12.1	2	3.0	9	13.6	66	100

Source Field Survey, 2014.

4.5 Proximity of Social Amenities to Respondents and Fear of Crime

4.5.1 Event Centres and Percieved Fear of Crime

Investigations revealed inverse relationship between the distance from event centres and the proportion of the population that feared crime (Table 4.17). For instance in Ibadan South West LG, proportion of the respondents that fear crime decreased from 44(53.0%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 2(2.4%) at a distance of between 601-1000m but increased to 20.9% at distance of more than 1km to event centres. In the same way proportion of respondents that feared crime in Ibadan North LG decreases from 49(39.5%) at a distance of less than 200m to an event centre to 11(8.9%) at a distance between 601m and 800m, to just 3(3.2%) at a distance 800m – 1km. The case of Ona-Ara LG followed similar pattern: proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreased from 48(44.4%) at a distance of less than 200m from an event centre to 11(10.2%) at a distance of between 601m to 1km and 12(11.1%) at a distance of more than 1km from event centres.

This pattern of proportion of the respondents that fear crime decreasing with distance up to 1000m from events centres but recording an upsurge in proportion after a distance of 1000m is reflected in all the LGAs covered in the study (Table 4.17). Observed increase in the proportion of respondents that fear crime in relation to location of event centres might be due to the more mobile medium/low income earners that readily patronize event centres far from their place of work/residence.

Table 4.17: Event Centre and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan	Afraid	44	53.0%	7	8.4%	11	13.5%	2	2.4%	2	2.4%	17	20.9%	83	100%
South West	Not Afraid	19	54.3%	4	11.4%	3	8.6%	3	8.6%	1	2.9%	5	14.3%	35	100%
Ibadan	Afraid	58	48.0%	15	12.4%	12	10.0%	2	1.7%	6	5.0%	28	23.1%	121	100%
South East	Not Afraid	13	37.1%	10	28.6%	1	2.9%	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	8	22.9%	35	100%
Ibadan	Afraid	20	45.5%	7	16.0%	5	11.4%	0	0.0%	6	13.6%	6	13.6%	44	100%
North West	Not Afraid	12	48.0%	5	20.0%	2	8.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	5	20.0%	25	100%
Ibadan	Afraid	47	38.0%	25	20.2%	21	17.0%	13	10.5%	7	5.7%	11	8.9%	124	100%
North East	Not Afraid	12	37.5%	9	28.1%	3	9.4%	6	18.8%	1	3.1%	1	3.1%	32	100%
Ibadan	Afraid	49	39.5%	24	19.4%	27	21.8%	11	8.9%	4	3.2%	9	7.2%	124	100%
North	Not Afraid	26	35.6%	19	26.0%	16	21.9%	2	2.7%	3	4.1%	7	9.6%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	15	32.0%	7	14.9%	8	17.0%	4	8.5%	4	8.5%	9	19.1%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	19	38.0%	7	14.0%	8	16.0%	3	6.0%	4	8.0%	9	18.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	74	43.0%	28	16.3%	18	10.5%	13	7.6%	18	10.5%	21	12.2%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	20	48.8%	11	26.8%	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	5	12.2%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	43	30.1%	19	13.3%	21	14.7%	15	10.5%	26	18.2%	19	13.3%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	15	28.3%	4	7.5%	7	13.2%	0	0.0%	19	35.8%	8	15.1%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	48	48.0%	16	16.0%	14	14.0%	4	4.0%	6	6.0%	12	12.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	23	34.3%	18	26.9%	9	24.3%	5	7.5%	4	6.0%	8	12.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	48	44.4%	9	8.3%	17	15.7%	11	10.2%	11	10.2%	12	11.1%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	12	35.3%	4	11.8%	8	23.5%	5	14.7%	1	2.9%	4	11.8%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	14	29.2%	4	8.3%	9	18.8%	5	10.4%	6	12.5%	10	20.8%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	3	16.7%	4	22.2%	1	5.6%	2	11.9%	3	16.7%	5	27.7%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014

4.5.2 Schools and Perceived Fear of Crime

The result of survey revealed contrary relationship between the distance from school and the proportion of the population that fear crime boyh in urban and semi-urban LGA's (Table 4.18). For example in Ibadan South-East LG, the proportion of the respondents that fear crime reduces from 76(62.8%) at a distance less than 200m, to 1(2.7%) at a distance of more than 1km to school. In the same way the proportion of respondents that feared crime in Akinyele LG decreases from 23(49.0%) at a distance of less than 200m to school, to 1(2.1%) at a distance more than 1km. The case of Egbeda LG follow similar pattern: proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreased from 84(48.8%) at a distance of less than 200m from school to 5(3.0%) at a distance of between 601-800m but increase to 8(4.7%) at distance more than 1km from school.

This pattern of proportion of the respondents that feared crime reduces with distance up to a distance of 1000m from school but recording an upsurge in population after a distance of 1000m as reflected in Ibadan North East, Ido and Ona-Ara LGAs in the study. Observed increase in the proportion of respondents that fear crime in relation to location of schools owes to criminal activities that takes place at night when the school is dark, absence of fence to restrict pedestrian movement in and around the school, absence of light to illuminate the school at night, poor police patrol around schools, presence of dilapidated building and large expanse of bushy land around the schools.

Table 4.18: Schools and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	48	57.8%	20	24.1%	8	9.6%	5	6.0%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	83	100%
	Not Afraid	18	51.4%	12	34.3%	3	8.6%	0	0.0%	2	5.7%	0	0.0%	35	100%
Ibadan South East	Afraid	76	62.8%	32	26.4%	10	8.3%	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	121	100%
	Not Afraid	19	54.3%	10	28.6%	5	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	2.9%	35	100%
Ibadan North West	Afraid	24	54.5%	18	41.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	44	100%
	Not Afraid	13	52.0%	10	40.8%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North East	Afraid	65	52.4%	29	23.4%	15	12.1%	6	4.8%	4	3.2%	5	4.0%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	18	56.3%	9	28.1%	3	9.4%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	32	100%
Ibadan North Akinyele	Afraid	52	42.0%	24	19.4%	31	25.0%	10	8.1%	5	4.0%	2	1.6%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	28	38.4%	16	22.0%	19	26.0%	4	5.5%	4	5.5%	2	2.7%	73	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	23	49.0%	11	23.4%	6	12.8%	3	6.4%	3	6.4%	1	2.1%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	17	34.0%	12	24.0%	12	24.0%	3	6.0%	2	4.0%	4	4.0%	50	100%
Ido	Afraid	84	48.8%	40	23.3%	22	12.8%	5	3.0%	13	7.6%	8	4.7%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	23	56.1%	8	19.5%	4	9.8%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	5	12.2%	41	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	72	50.3%	29	20.3%	18	12.6%	6	4.2%	5	3.5%	13	9.1%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	25	47.2%	11	20.8%	8	15.1%	3	5.7%	3	5.7%	3	5.7%	53	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	43	43.0%	35	35.0%	15	15.0%	5	5.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	32	67.8%	15	22.4%	12	18.0%	3	4.5%	1	1.5%	4	6.0%	67	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	60	55.6%	23	21.3%	9	8.3%	9	8.3%	1	0.9%	6	5.6%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	13	38.2%	10	29.4%	4	11.8%	3	8.8%	2	5.9%	2	5.9%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	24	50.0%	10	20.8%	6	12.5%	3	6.3%	3	6.3%	2	4.2%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	7	38.9%	4	22.2%	5	22.8%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.5.3 Recreation Area and Perceived Fear of Crime

Investigations revealed a converse relationship between the distance from recreation area and the proportion of the population that fear crime (Table 4.19). For instance in Ibadan South West LG, proportion of the respondents that fear crime reduces from 30(36.1%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 6(7.2%) at a distance of between 601-800m but increased to 11(13.3%) at a distance of more than 1km to recreation centres. In the same way, proportion of residents that feared crime in Ibadan North East LG decreases from 30(24.2%) at a distance of less than 200m to recreation centres to just 13(10.5%) at a distance of more than 1km. The case of Ona-Ara LG followed similar pattern; proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreased from 23(21.3%) at a distance of between 401-600m to recreation centres to 5(4.6%) at a distance of between 801-1000m from recreation centres but increased to 28 (26.0%) at a distance of more than 1 km.

This pattern of proportion of the respondents that fear crime decreases to about 1000m to recreation centres but recorded an upsurge in population after a distance of 1000m in some LGAs covered by the study. Observed trend in the proportion of respondents that fear crime in relation to location of recreation centres had to do with lack of appreciation for rest and relaxation, high cost of land that could discourage leaving land for recreation, poor landuse planning that does not give consideration to all landuses in organized manner, poor maintenance of available ones within the study area, absence of electricity needed to power and illuminate such area, poor level of infrastructure, absence of a body or ministry to take adequate care of existing recreation centres, absence of social ties and cohesion and inadequate fund to design the recreation centres for maximum benefit of the residents and the local government areas in general.

Table 4.19: Recreation Area and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of	Fear Status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Local															
Government															
Ibadan South	Afraid	30	36.1%	16	19.3%	13	15.7%	6	7.2%	7	8.4	11	13.3%	83	100%
West	Not Afraid	12	37.5%	4	11.4%	9	25.7%	3	8.6%	4	11.4	3	8.6%	35	100%
Ibadan South	Afraid	37	30.6%	34	28.1%	16	13.2%	14	11.6%	12	11.4	8	8.6%	121	100%
East	Not Afraid	9	25.7%	9	25.7%	9	25.7%	1	2.9%	4	11.4	3	8.6%	35	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	9	20.5%	14	31.8%	9	20.5%	2	4.6%	3	6.8%	7	16.0%	44	100%
West	Not Afraid	6	24.0%	5	20.0%	7	28.0%	1	4.0%	2	8.0%	4	16.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	30	24.2%	26	21.0%	26	21.0%	19	15.3%	10	8.1%	13	10.5%	124	100%
East	Not Afraid	8	25.0%	8	25.0%	6	18.8%	8	2.50%	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	36	29.0%	19	15.3%	34	21.4%	18	14.5%	8	6.5%	9	7.3%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	15	20.5%	17	23.3%	19	26.8%	12	16.4%	7	9.6%	3	4.9%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	8	17.0%	7	14.9%	14	30.0%	7	14.9%	4	8.5	7	14.9%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	12	24.0%	11	22.0%	9	18.0%	2	4.0%	5	10.0	11	22.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	54	31.4%	41	23.8%	20	11.6%	23	13.4%	10	5.8%	24	14.0%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	17	41.5%	6	14.6%	11	26.8%	1	2.4%	2	4.9	4	10.0%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	26	18.2%	18	12.6%	31	21.7%	20	14.0%	17	11.9	31	21.7%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	8	16.0%	11	20.8%	9	17.0%	7	13.2%	3	5.7%	15	28.3%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	30	30.0%	16	16.0%	21	21.0%	12	12.0%	11	11.0	10	10.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	18	26.9%	16	23.9%	8	12.0%	5	7.5%	7	10.4	13	19.4%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	23	21.3%	22	20.4%	23	21.3%	7	6.5%	5	4.6%	28	26.0%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	5	14.7%	6	17.6%	4	11.8%	2	5.9%	5	14.7	12	35.3%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	8	10.7%	9	18.8%	5	10.4%	8	16.7%	6	12.5	12	25.0%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	2	11.1%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	6	33.3%	3	16.7	5	27.8%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014

4.5.4 Commercial Centres and Perceived Fear of Crime

Investigations in urban and semi-urban revealed transposed correlation between the distance from commercial centres and the proportion of the population that fear crime (Table 4.20). For example, in Ibadan South West LG, the proportion of respondents that fear crime reduces from 30(36.1%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 4(4.8%) at distance of between 601-800m but increased to 10(12.0%) at a distance between 801-1000m. In the same direction proportion of respondents that feared crime, in Ibadan South-East decreases from 36(20.0%) at distance between 201-400m to commercial centres to 6(5.0%) at distance between 801-1000m to just 24(19.8%) at a distance of less than 200m. In Lagelu LG the proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreased from 31(31.0%) at distance between 201-400m from commercial centre to 5(5.0%) at distance between 801-1000m and 21(21.0%) at a distance of less than 200m.

The pattern of proportion of the respondents that feared crime is lower in a distance of less than 200m in three LGAs, Ibadan South East 24(19.8%), Akinyele 11(23.4%) and Lagelu 21(21.0%) from commercial centres while there is an upsurge in population at distance of between 601 and 801m in other LGAs captured by the study area. Observed pattern in the proportion of respondents that fear crime in relation to the location of commercial centres might be attributed to high crime rate in these areas during the day and night, weak security guards resulting from poor pay, absence of adequate light that could aid night watch, absence of surveillance camera that could deter criminals, absence of fences round the commercial areas to control pedestrian and vehicular movement, non-compliance to specified time for closing that encourage criminals to act as workers, inadequate policemen to comb these centres. Use of local tools by security personnel, lack of co-operation by commercial centres to involve adequate police patrol and absence of insurance for victims in cases of occurrence of crime that could create fear in these local government areas, misplaced priority by the local government areas in collection of money on property than security of lives and property.

Table 4.20: Commercial Centres and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South	Afraid	30	36.1%	26	31.3%	10	12.0%	4	4.8%	10	12.0%	3	3.6%	83	100%
West	Not Afraid	13	37.1%	9	25.7%	5	14.3%	3	8.6%	3	8.6%	2	5.7%	35	100%
Ibadan South	Afraid	24	19.8%	36	20.0%	29	24.0%	19	15.7%	6	5.0%	7	5.8%	121	100%
East	Not Afraid	11	31.4%	7	20.6%	8	22.9%	4	11.4%	2	5.7%	3	8.6%	35	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	16	36.4%	8	18.2%	12	27.3%	3	6.8%	3	6.8%	2	4.6%	44	100%
West	Not Afraid	9	36%	5	20.0%	7	28.0%	2	8.0%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	32	25.8%	21	17.0%	32	25.8%	20	16.1%	8	6.5%	11	8.9%	124	100%
-East	Not Afraid	11	34.4%	4	12.5%	8	25.0%	8	25.0%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	38	30.6%	21	17.0%	20	16.1%	24	19.4%	14	11.3%	7	5.6%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	19	26.0%	8	11.0%	7	9.6%	11	15.1%	10	13.7%	18	24.4%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	11	23.4%	13	27.7%	7	14.9%	5	71.4%	5	10.6%	6	12.8%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	13	26.0%	8	16.0%	6	12.0%	7	14.0%	7	14.0%	9	18.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	54	31.4%	26	15.1%	33	19.7%	28	16.3%	15	8.7%	16	9.3%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	11	26.8%	12	29.3%	6	14.6%	4	9.8%	3	7.3%	5	12.2%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	33	23.1%	25	67.6%	28	73.7%	20	87.0%	24	82.8%	13	56.5%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	13	28.3%	12	32.4%	10	26.3%	3	13.0%	5	16.8%	10	7.0%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	21	21.0%	31	31.0%	19	19.0%	14	14.0%	5	5.0%	10	10.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	24	35.8%	10	14.9%	13	19.4%	8	11.4%	6	9.0%	6	9.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	27	25.0%	24	22.2%	15	13.9%	9	8.3%	11	10.2%	22	20.4%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	10	20.4%	6	17.6%	3	8.8%	2	5.9%	8	23.5%	5	14.7%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	14	29.2%	9	18.8%	6	12.5%	5	10.4%	6	12.5%	8	16.7%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	2	11.1%	2	11.1%	3	16.7%	4	22.2%	4	22.2%	3	16.3%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.5.5 Open Spaces and Perceived Fear of Crime

The result of investigation revealed converse relationship between the distance from open space and the proportion of the population that fear crime. In Ibadan North East LG, proportion of the respondents that fear crime decreased from 34(27.4%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 15(21.1%) at a distance of between 401-600m but increase from 21(16.9%) to 24(19.4%) at a distance between 601m to more than 1km. In the same vein, the proportion of respondents that feared crime in Ido LG decreases from 63(44.1%) at a distance of less than 200m to an open space to 5(3.5%) at a distance between 401-600m but increases from 14(9.8%) to 16(11.2%) at a distance between 801-1000m and more than 1km respectively. The scenario of Oluyole LG followed a similar pattern. The proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreased from 27(25.0%) at a distance of 201-400m from open space to 9(8.3%) at a distance of between 601-800m and increased to 19(17.6%) at a distance of more than 1km from open spaces. These pattern owes much to planned or incidental nature of spaces and presence of open spaces around residences which promote outdoor activities and make LGAs more lively. Moreover, less attention are paid to these areas by night security personnel.

Table 4.21: Open Spaces and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	16	19.3%	11	13.3%	12	14.5%	14	16.9%	13	15.7%	17	20.5%	83	100%
	Not Afraid	7	20.0%	13	37.1%	8	22.9%	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	4	13.3%	35	100%
Ibadan South East	Afraid	22	18.2%	21	17.4%	22	18.2%	17	13.2%	21	11.6%	18	14.9%	121	100%
	Not Afraid	6	17.1%	7	5.8%	8	22.9%	4	13.3%	4	13.3%	6	5.0%	35	100%
Ibadan North West	Afraid	11	25.0%	11	25.0%	6	13.6%	5	11.4%	6	13.6%	5	11.4%	44	100%
	Not Afraid	9	36.0%	2	8.0%	5	20.0%	3	12.0%	2	8.0%	4	16.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North East	Afraid	34	27.4%	19	15.3%	15	12.1%	24	19.4%	11	8.9%	21	16.9%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	13	40.6%	5	15.6%	6	18.8%	5	15.6%	1	3.1%	2	6.3%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	32	25.8%	13	10.5%	17	13.7%	28	22.6%	20	16.1%	14	11.3%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	13	17.8%	16	21.9%	9	7.3%	13	17.8%	12	16.4%	10	13.7%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	12	25.5%	9	19.1%	4	8.5%	7	14.9%	8	17.0%	7	14.9%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	11	22.0%	10	20.0%	2	4.0%	8	16.0%	9	18.0%	10	20.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	51	29.7%	40	23.3%	19	11.1%	14	8.1%	17	77.3%	31	9.9%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	17	41.5%	7	17.0%	6	14.6%	1	2.4%	5	12.2%	5	12.2%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	63	44.1%	33	23.1%	5	3.5%	12	8.4%	16	11.2%	14	9.8%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	20	37.7%	18	34.0%	4	7.5%	3	5.7%	3	5.7%	5	9.4%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	30	30.0%	15	15.0%	18	18.0%	18	18.0%	14	14.0%	5	5.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	27	40.3%	12	18.0%	5	7.5%	8	11.9%	6	8.9%	9	13.4%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	23	21.3%	27	25.0%	13	12.0%	9	8.3%	17	15.7%	19	17.6%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	13	38.2%	4	11.8%	1	33.3%	3	8.8%	4	11.8%	9	26.5%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	18	37.5%	7	14.6%	3	6.3%	9	18.8%	3	6.3%	8	16.7%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	5	27.8%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%	3	16.7%	3	16.7%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.5.6 Motor Parks and Perceived Fear of Crime

Finding from the research revealed inverse relationship between the distance from motor parks and the proportion of the population that fear crime (Table 4.22). For instance in Ibadan North East LG, proportion of the respondents that fear crime increased as their distance increases from 11(8.9%) at a distance between 601-800m, to 46(37.1%) at a distance of more than 1km to motor parks. In the same perspective, the proportion of respondents that feared crime in Ido LG increases from 13(9.1%) at a distance between 601-800m, to 46(32.2%) at a distance above 1km. the case of Ona-Ara LG is not different from this pattern: proportion of the respondents that feared crime increased from 10(9.3%) at a distance between 601-800m from motor parks to 40(37.0%) at a distance of more than 1000m.

This pattern of proportion of the respondents that fear crime increases from a distance of 601-800m to more than 1000m from motor parks but recorded a decrease in population as the distance increases between less than 200m to 600m in all the LGAs. The reasons for observed trend include exaggeration of fear related crime by mass media and unconfirmed information from friends and neighbours, and the general believe that the police network arrest of criminals most often affect innocent people that have nothing to do with crime.

Table 4.22: Motor Parks and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
		Ibadan South	Afraid	15	18.1%	22	25.6%	8	9.6%	7	8.4%	13	15.7%	18	21.7%
West	Not Afraid	6	17.1%	7	20.0%	5	14.3%	6	17.1%	7	20.0%	4	11.4%	35	100%
Ibadan South	Afraid	19	15.7%	34	28.1%	22	18.2%	9	7.4%	15	12.4%	22	18.2%	121	100%
East	Not Afraid	5	14.3%	4	11.4%	11	31.4%	5	14.3%	2	5.7%	8	22.9%	35	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	14	31.8%	8	18.2%	3	6.8%	3	6.8%	8	18.2%	8	18.2%	44	100%
West	Not Afraid	5	20.5%	5	20.5%	4	16.0%	4	16.0%	3	11.0%	4	16.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	24	19.4%	22	17.7%	9	7.3%	11	8.9%	12	9.7%	46	37.1%	124	100%
East	Not Afraid	8	25.0%	6	24.0%	2	6.8%	1	3.1%	4	12.5%	11	37.4%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	21	17.0%	15	12.1%	6	4.8%	6	4.8%	20	16.1%	56	45.2%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	12	16.4%	10	13.7%	5	6.9%	5	6.9%	12	16.4%	29	39.7%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	5	10.6%	7	14.9%	5	10.6%	3	6.4%	5	10.6%	22	46.8%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	9	18.0%	10	20.0%	3	6.0%	2	4.0%	6	12.0%	20	40.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	33	19.2%	30	17.4%	21	12.2%	20	11.6%	22	12.8%	46	26.4%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	11	22.2%	6	14.6%	10	24.4%	1	2.4%	2	4.9%	11	22.2%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	27	18.9%	22	15.4%	7	4.9%	13	9.1%	28	19.6%	46	32.2%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	7	13.2%	11	20.1%	6	11.3%	4	7.5%	3	5.7%	22	41.5%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	21	21.0%	23	23.0%	9	9.0%	9	9.0%	16	16.0%	22	22.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	16	23.9%	14	20.9%	13	19.4%	7	10.4%	7	10.4%	10	15.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	18	16.7%	14	13.0%	7	6.5%	10	9.3%	19	17.6%	40	37.0%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	8	35.5%	6	17.6%	2	20.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	17	50.0%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	11	23.0%	6	12.5%	8	16.7%	5	10.4%	6	12.5%	12	25.0%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	2	11.1%	3	16.7%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	8	44.4%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.5.7 Police Station/Army Barracks and Perceived Fear of Crime

Investigation from the survey revealed an undulating relationship between urban and semi-urban LGAs the distance from police/Army barracks and the proportion of the residents that feared crime. For example in Ibadan South West LG, proportion of the respondents that feared crime varies from 10(12.0%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 15(18.1%) at a distance between 401-600m and 14(16.9%) at a distance between 801-1000m but increased to 20(24.1%) at distance more than 1km. In the same way the proportion of respondents that feared crime in Ibadan North East LG varies from 30(24.2%) at a distance of less than 200m from police/army barracks to 17(13.7%) at a distance between 601-800m and 25(20.2%) at a distance of between 801-1000m. The case of Lagelu LG is not different. The proportion of the respondents that feared crime ranges from 16(16.0%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 14(14.0%) and 17(17.0%) at distance of between 801-1000m from police/army barracks.

This pattern of proportion of the respondents that fear crime varies as distance either increased or decreased in all the LGAs covered by this research. Observed spatial pattern in the frequency and percentage of respondents that fear crime in relation to police/army barracks according to indepth findings are unexpected sound of gun during the day and night, inability to differentiate between gun short by armed forces and armed robbers, sporadic effect of gun short during military training, and presence of large expanse of undeveloped land owned by the police/army that could harbour people of the underworld to perpetuate evil that has negative impact on the residents that are far from the barracks and fear of stray bullets. In general the nearer the Police Station/ army barracks, the lower the fear of crime.

Table 4.23: Police Station/Army Barracks and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	10	12.0%	12	14.5%	15	18.1%	12	14.5%	14	16.9%	20	24.1%	83	100%
	Not Afraid	6	19.1%	7	20.0%	7	20.0%	5	14.3%	7	20.4%	3	8.6%	35	100%
Ibadan South East	Afraid	17	14.0%	28	23.1%	21	17.4%	16	13.2%	14	11.6%	25	20.7%	121	100%
	Not Afraid	4	11.4%	6	17.1%	11	31.4%	5	14.3%	4	11.4%	5	14.3%	35	100%
Ibadan North West	Afraid	11	25.0%	7	16.0%	4	9.1%	8	18.2%	10	22.7%	4	9.1%	44	100%
	Not Afraid	7	28.0%	6	24.0%	3	11.0%	3	12.0%	1	4.0%	5	20.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North East	Afraid	30	24.2%	11	8.9%	20	16.1%	17	13.7%	25	20.2%	21	17.0%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	9	28.1%	4	12.5%	7	21.9%	5	15.6%	5	15.6%	2	6.3%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	18	14.5%	19	15.3%	21	17.0%	27	21.8%	22	17.7%	17	13.7%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	10	13.7%	11	15.1%	17	23.3%	9	12.3%	11	15.1%	15	20.5%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	6	12.8%	7	14.9%	6	12.8%	6	12.8%	8	17.0%	14	29.8%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	9	18.0%	7	14.0%	6	12.0%	4	8.0%	10	20.0%	14	28.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	31	18.0%	39	22.7%	27	15.7%	14	8.1%	22	12.8%	39	22.7%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	14	34.1%	9	22.0%	8	11.5%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	9	22.0%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	27	18.9%	22	15.4%	23	16.1%	19	13.3%	21	14.7%	31	21.7%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	5	9.4%	10	18.9%	9	17.0%	5	9.4%	10	18.9%	14	26.4%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	16	16.0%	24	24.0%	14	14.0%	17	17.0%	16	16.0%	13	13.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	9	12.9%	12	18.0%	15	22.3%	12	18.0%	7	10.4%	12	18.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	15	13.9%	15	13.9%	16	14.8%	13	12.0%	14	13.0%	35	32.4%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	9	26.5%	4	11.8%	4	11.8%	2	5.9%	2	15.9%	13	38.2%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	8	16.7%	5	10.4%	4	8.3%	8	16.7%	7	14.6%	16	33.3%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%	2	11.1%	11	61.1%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.5.8 Markets and Perceived Fear of Crime

Investigations revealed relationship between the distance from market and the proportion of respondents that fear crime (Table 4.24). For instance in Ibadan South East LG, proportion of the respondent that fear crime decreased from 34(28.1%) at a distance of less than 200m, to 12(9.9%) at a distance of between 601-800m but there was an upsurge to 16(13.2%) at a distance above 1km. In the same way proportion of respondents that feared crime in Akinyele LG decreases from 14(29.8%) at a distance of less than 200m from market centre, to 3(6.4%) at a distance of more than 1km. The case of Egbeda LG followed the same pattern: proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreased from 55(32.0%) at a distance of less than 200m from market to 12(7.0%) at a distance of more than 1km from market centres.

This pattern of proportion of the respondents that feared crime decreases with distance of more than 1km from market but recorded an upsurge in population between distance of between 801-1000m as reflected in the LGAs covered in the study. Observed increase in the proportion of respondents that fear crime in relation to market centres were due to size and location of the markets, the caliber of people in such market, the level of security in the area, over reporting of crimes that creates fear, and free use of ammunition by criminals that could endanger the life of people that are closer to the market.

Table 4.24: Market and Perceived Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	less than 200m		201-400m		401-600m		601-800m		801-1000m		above 1000m		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South	Afraid	21	25.3%	26	31.3%	11	13.3%	9	10.8%	8	9.6%	8	9.6%	83	100%
West	Not Afraid	13	37.1%	2	5.7%	9	25.7%	6	17.1%	2	5.7%	3	8.6%	35	100%
Ibadan South	Afraid	34	28.1%	30	24.8%	15	12.4%	12	9.9%	14	11.6%	16	13.2%	121	100%
East	Not Afraid	12	24.3%	10	28.6%	5	14.3%	3	8.6%	3	8.6%	2	5.7%	35	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	17	38.6%	7	10.0%	1	2.3%	7	16.0%	4	9.1%	8	18.2%	44	100%
West	Not Afraid	2	8.5%	8	32.0%	6	24.0%	5	20.0%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	44	81.5%	28	22.6%	16	13.0%	5	4.0%	13	10.5%	18	14.5%	124	100%
East	Not Afraid	10	31.3%	3	9.4%	6	18.8%	4	12.5%	5	15.6%	4	12.5%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	26	21.0%	16	13.0%	15	12.1%	26	20.1%	21	17.0%	20	16.1%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	20	21.4%	8	11.0%	7	9.6%	3	4.1%	9	12.3%	26	35.6%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	14	29.8%	13	27.7%	7	14.9%	3	6.4%	7	14.9%	3	6.4%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	11	22.0%	13	26.0%	5	10.0%	7	14.0%	6	12.0%	8	16.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	55	32.0%	36	21.0%	35	20.3%	14	8.1%	20	11.6%	12	7.0%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	17	41.5%	11	26.8%	5	12.2%	3	7.3%	2	4.9%	3	7.3%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	35	24.5%	32	22.4%	13	9.1%	24	16.8%	8	5.6%	31	21.7%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	12	22.6%	12	22.6%	8	15.1%	1	1.9%	5	9.4%	15	28.3%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	24	24.0%	25	25.0%	17	17.0%	17	17.0%	16	16.0%	1	1.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	18	26.9%	14	20.9%	11	16.4%	9	13.4%	15	22.4%	0	0.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	16	14.8%	26	24.1%	28	26.0%	10	9.3%	8	7.4%	20	18.5%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	6	17.6%	5	14.7%	6	17.6%	5	14.7%	3	8.8%	9	26.5%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	13	27.1%	4	8.3%	8	16.7%	6	12.5%	4	8.7%	13	27.1%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	2	11.1%	3	16.7%	3	16.7%	2	11.1%	2	11.2%	6	33.3%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.6 Environmental Characteristics of Perceived Fear of Crime

Probing questions on perceived level of safety while walking alone at night and during the day in neighbourhood was one of the methods used in literature to measure fear of crime. The higher the level of safety, the lower the fear of crime.

4.6.1 Perceived Level of safety while Walking Alone at Night

The study revealed significant variations in the proportion of the respondent that felt safe or unsafe in the various LGAs covered by the study. Generally, four of the LGAs recorded less than a half of the respondents feeling 'not safe' in their various LGAs. These are; Ibadan South East (48.7%), Ibadan North East (43.9%), Lagelu (49.2%) and Ona-Ara (43.0%), implying that Ona-Ara LG is the Lg with the least proportion of respondents feeling 'not safe' while walking alone at night in their various communities. The reason for high level of safety in the LGAs discussed above according to indepth study was because of the employment of OPC and Vigilante groups to secure the environment at night. Added to these bushes around some houses in each communities are being cleared by landlords with the agreement that when the owner show up, cumulative bill for clearing such land must be paid to the landlord association before any construction takes place on it. Indept study confirms that the spatial distribution of perceived level of safety while walking alone at night is not the same in the study area. Since crime and fear of crime are distributed in space, its concentration is not confined to a specific location. In communities where people know themselves well and where there is mutual interaction, people always feel safe walking alone at night.

On the other hand, seven LGAs recorded at least a half (50.0%) of their residents feeling 'not safe' while walking alone at night. These are: Ibadan South West (50.0%), Egbeda (50.3%), Oluyole (51.5%), Ibadan North West (56.6%), Ibadan North (57.8%), Ido (66.4%) and Akinyele (72.1%), with Akinyele LGA recording the highest proportion of residents feeling not safe while walking alone at night. Indept study revealed that general fear of darkness where identification of people and events that can endanger peoples life promotes fear and inability to escape from danger due to inadequate knowledge of such terrain were advanced. In areas where incivility and deviant behavior are common, walking alone at night promotes high level of unsafety.

Table 4.25: Perceived Level of Safety while Walking alone at Night

Name of Local Government	Safe		Not Safe		F	Total %
	F	%	F	%		
Ibadan South West	59	50	59	50	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	80	51.3	76	48.7	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	30	43.4	39	56.6	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	87	56.1	68	43.9	155	100.0%
Ibadan North	94	48.2	101	57.8	195	100.0%
Akinyele	24	27.9	70	72.1	97	100.0%
Egbeda	106	49.7	107	50.3	213	100.0%
Ido	66	33.6	130	66.4	196	100.0%
Lagelu	85	50.8	82	49.2	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	81	57.0	61	43.0	142	100.0%
Oluyole	32	48.5	24	51.5	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.6.2 Perceived Level of Safety when alone at Home during the Day

The study revealed significant variation in the proportion of the respondents that felt safe or unsafe in the various LGAs covered by the study. Generally, four of the LGAs revealed more than a half of the respondents feeling “not safe” in their various LGAs. These are Ibadan North (42.9%), Egbeda (46.5%), Ido (42.0%) and Lagelu (47.9%), implying that Ido LG is the LG with the least proportion of residents feeling ‘not safe’ while alone at home during the day in their various LGAs. The reason for safety in the LGAs discussed above according to FGD are concentration of commercial areas in specific locations within the affected LGs which promotes peace and quietness coupled with frequent human movement that enhances safety during the day.

On the other hand, seven LGAs recorded more than half in their residence feeling ‘not safe’ while alone at home during the day. These are: Ibadan North East (51.6%), Ibadan South West (52.6%), Ona-Ara (53.5%), Ibadan South East (54.5%), Oluyole (56.0%), Akinyele (58.8%) and Ibadan North West (59.5%) with Ibadan North West LGA recording the highest proportion of residents feeling not safe while alone at home during the days. The reasons advanced for these outcomes had to do with environmental characteristics such as deserted roads, poor alignment of layout cordon areas and opening of streets gate without adequate day security (Table 4.26).

Table 4.26: Perceived Level of Safety when alone at Home during the Day

Name of Local Government	Safe		Not Safe		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	56	47.4	62	52.6	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	71	45.5	85	54.5	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	28	40.5	41	59.5	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	75	48.5	79	51.6	155	100.0%
Ibadan North	112	57.1	84	42.9	196	100.0%
Akinyele	40	41.2	57	58.8	97	100.0%
Egbeda	114	53.5	99	46.5	213	100.0%
Ido	113	58.0	82	42.0	195	100.0%
Lagelu	87	52.1	80	47.9	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	66	46.5	76	53.5	142	100.0%
Oluyole	29	44.0	37	56	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.6.3 Perceived Level of Safety when at Home alone at Night

Investigation from the study revealed significant variation in the proportion of the respondent that felt unsafe in all the LGAs covered by the study. Generally all the LGAs recorded less than one-tenth of the respondents feeling 'not safe' while at home alone at night. These are: Lagelu (1.2%), Ibadan South East (1.9%), Ibadan North West (2.9%), Oluyole (3.0%), Akinyele (3.1%) and Ibadan North East (7.1%) with Ona-Ara recording the highest proportion (9.2%) of residents feeling not safe while at home alone at nights. The reasons advanced for these revelation are the population structure, nature of human activities in various LGAs, proximity of residents to commercial centres and types of buildings. Other reasons advanced for these outcomes were general precaution of people to staying at home at night, houses that are fortified beef up security at night and individuals live within the confine of their residence. The fact that LGAs are crowded with people in various houses is an added advantage. In another vein, low level of unsafety might be due to low night activities at major commercial, administrative and academic areas and occasional patrol of security outfit within the study area.

Table 4.27: Perceived Level of Safety when at Home alone at Night

Name of Local Government	Safe		Not Safe		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	112	94.9	6	5.1	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	153	98.1	3	1.9	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	67	97.1	2	2.9	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	144	92.9	11	7.1	155	100.0%
Ibadan North	186	94.3	10	5.1	196	100.0%
Akinyele	94	96.9	3	3.1	97	100.0%
Egbeda	201	94.3	12	5.7	213	100.0%
Ido	187	95.4	9	4.6	196	100.0%
Lagelu	165	98.8	2	1.2	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	129	90.8	13	9.2	142	100.0%
Oluyole	76	97.0	2	3.0	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.6.4 Perceived Level of Safety when Leaving Home at Night

The study revealed significant variations in the proportion of the respondents that felt safe or unsafe in the various LGAs covered by the study. Generally, nine of the LGAs recorded about two-fifth of the respondents feeling 'not safe' in their various LGAs. These are: Ibadan South West (46.6%), Ibadan North East (44.8%), Ona-Ara (41.5%), Akinyele and Egbeda (41.0%) respectively, Ibadan North (37.1%), Ibadan North West (36.3%), Lagelu (35.9%) and Ido (33.7%) implying that Ibadan South West LG is the LG with the highest proportion of residents feeling 'not safe' when leaving home at night.

These according to interaction and interview might be due to low proportion of respondents that engage in night duties and handful proportion of respondents that go out at night during emergency (Table 4.28).

On the other hand; two LGAs recorded more than half (52.6%) of their respondents feeling 'not safe' while leaving home at night. These are: Ibadan South East (52.6%) and Oluyole (56.0%), with Oluyole LGA recording the highest proportion of residents feeling not safe while leaving home at night.

Table 4.28: Perceived Level of Safety when Leaving Home at Night

Name of Local Government	Safe		Not Safe		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	63	53.4	55	46.6	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	74	47.4	82	52.6	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	44	63.7	25	36.3	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	86	55.2	70	44.8	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	124	62.9	73	37.1	197	100.0%
Akinyele	47	58.7	40	41.3	97	100.0%
Egbeda	124	59.0	89	41.0	213	100.0%
Ido	130	66.3	66	33.7	196	100.0%
Lagelu	107	64.1	60	35.9	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	83	58.5	59	41.5	142	100.0%
Oluyole	29	44.0	37	56.0	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.6.5 Perceived Level of Safety when Arriving Home at Night

The study revealed variations in the proportion of the respondents that felt safe or unsafe in the various LGAs covered by this study. Generally, ten of the LGAs recorded at least about one-fifth of the respondents feeling 'not safe' in their various LGAs. These are: Ibadan South West (29.7%), Ibadan South East (24.4%), Ibadan North West (34.8%), Ibadan North East (39.6%), Ibadan North (35.0%), Akinyele (27.8%), Egbeda (25.9%), Ido (47.9%), Lagelu (20.3%) and Oluyole (33.4%), implying that Lagelu LG is the LG with the least proportion of residents feeling 'not safe' while arriving home at night in the study area. The reasons for low level of safety in the LGAs discussed above according to indepth study were familiarity of respondents with their environment, avoidance of known hotspots of fear of crime, while some people are accompanied by their neighbours, children or husband and others move in convoy of people along their way at night. Added to these, the presence and proximity of these Local Government areas to dual carriage way/ express way where one can easily escape danger or link areas where one can get help when the need arises, availability of light provided by individual houses and presence of security guards along respondents route and houses coupled with high level of urbanization.

On the other hand, only Ona-Ara LGA recorded (52.8%) of residents feeling 'not safe' while arriving home at night. The reasons advanced for low level of unsafety in this LGA are bad roads, pockets of bushy undeveloped plots of land and late arrival of respondents to residents that are located in remote or developing areas of the LGAs. Those whose residence are close to places that are purely commercial with very low night population also expressed unsafety when arriving home at night (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Perceived Level of Safety when arriving Home at Night

Name of Local Government	Safe		Not Safe		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	83	70.4	35	29.7	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	118	75.6	38	24.4	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	45	65.2	24	34.8	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	102	65.4	54	39.6	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	128	65.0	69	35.0	197	100.0%
Akinyele	70	72.2	27	27.8	97	100.0%
Egbeda	158	74.1	55	25.9	213	100.0%
Ido	102	52.1	94	47.9	196	100.0%
Lagelu	133	79.7	34	20.3	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	67	47.2	75	52.8	142	100.0%
Oluyole	44	66.6	22	33.4	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7 Fear of Crime and Housing Characteristics

4.7.1 Effect of Generators and Fear of Crime

The four major sources of power found in the study area were electricity, generator and solar inverter. It was observed that the use of generator is very common due to epileptic power supply and high cost of purchasing solar inverter. Observed variation in the effect of generators and fear of crime revealed that among respondents that noted that use of generator promote fear of crime, the distribution of high proportion in descending orders are: Egbeda (89.0%); Oluyole, (85.2%); Ibadan South East, (84.0%); Ibadan North East, (80.0%); Ibadan South West and Lagelu (76.9%); Ido, (74.1%); Lagelu, (62.5%); Ibadan North, (60.5%); and Akinyele, (42.9%). The reasons advanced for these responses from indepth study owe much to the fact that residential and commercial centres and offices depend solely on use of generator to enhance their livelihood and enhance the location of their business outfit. The desire to make ends meet encourages the use of generator either throughout the night or up till twelve mid- night. The noise produced by these generator overshadow the activities of crime that create fear of crime in different neighbourhoods. Added to these noise hinderst timely help if anyone is under unpleasant situation

Proportion of respondents that feared crime among those that are of the opinion that the use of generator does not promote fear of crime in descending order in the LGAs are: Ibadan North East, (79.1%); Ibadan South East, (76.3%); Egbeda, (75.6%); Ona-Ara, (73.5%); Ido, (71.4%); Ibadan North West, (69.2%); Ibadan North, (66.7%); Ibadan South West, (65.2%); Oluyole, (64.1%) and Akinyele, (54.2%). Reasons for this observation include proximity of residential houses without generators to those that have many, high degree of noise from generators that override the call for help, nature of work and absence of law that regulate the time, level and use of generators. (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41: Effect of Generators and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Fear				Total	
		Promote fear		Do not promote fear		F	%
		F	%	F	%		
Ibadan South West	Afraid	40	76.9%	43	65.2%	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	12	23.1%	23	34.8%	35	29.7%
	Total	52	100%	66	100%	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	Afraid	21	84.0%	100	76.3%	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	4	16.0%	31	23.7%	35	22.4%
	Total	25	100%	131	100%	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	Afraid	17	56.7%	27	69.2%	44	63.7%
	Not Afraid	13	43.3%	12	30.8%	25	33.3%
	Total	30	100%	39	100%	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	Afraid	52	80.0%	72	79.1%	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	13	20.0%	19	20.9%	32	20.5%
	Total	65	100%	91	100%	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	Afraid	72	60.5%	52	66.7%	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	47	39.5%	26	33.3%	73	37.1%
	Total	119	100%	78	100%	197	100.0%
Akinyele	Afraid	21	42.9%	26	54.2%	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	28	57.1%	22	45.8%	50	51.5%
	Total	49	100%	48	100%	97	100.0%
Egbeda	Afraid	73	89.0%	99	75.6%	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	9	11.0%	32	24.4%	41	19.2%
	Total	82	100%	131	100%	213	100.0%
Ido	Afraid	83	74.1%	60	71.4%	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	29	25.9%	24	28.6%	53	27.0%
	Total	112	100%	84	100%	196	100.0%
Lagelu	Afraid	60	62.5%	40	56.3%	100	60.0%
	Not Afraid	36	37.5%	31	43.7%	67	40.0%
	Total	96	100%	71	100%	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	83	76.9%	25	73.5%	108	76.0%
	Not Afraid	25	23.1%	9	26.5%	34	24.0%
	Total	108	100%	34	100%	142	100.0%
Oluyole	Afraid	23	85.2%	25	64.1%	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	4	14.8%	14	35.9%	18	27.3%
	Total	27	100%	39	100%	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.2 Experience of (being Victim) of Fear of Crime

Being a victim of fear of crime is not dependent on any factor or personality. Findings from the survey revealed that the proportion of respondents that have been victim of crime and therefore fear crime in the LGAs are: Ibadan West East, 82.1%; Ona-Ara, 81.4; Egbeda, 80.3%; Ibadan South, East 79.3%; Oluyole, 77.8%; Ibadan South West, 68.9%; Ibadan North West, 62.5%; Lagelu, 66.1%; and Akinyele 48.4%. FGD revealed that these owe much to psychological trauma of victims' experience, and the trauma they passed through any time they hear of events that promote fear of crime. The proportion of respondents that have never been victim of crime and are afraid in the study area are: Egbeda, 80.9%; Ibadan North East, 78.6; Ido, 78.0%; Ibadan South East, 76.5%; Ona-Ara, 72.3%; Ibadan South West, 71.2%; Oluyole, 69.2%; Ibadan North, 68.5%; Ibadan North West, 64.4%; Lagelu, 56.8%; and Akinyele, 48.5%. The reasons advanced for these responses according to respondents include increase use of motorcycles to committing crime in nook and cranny of the study area, disguise of criminals as visitors, high chances of being trailed into ones residents by criminals, exaggerated information that victims passes to non victims, variation in standard of living and absence of police patrol that could promote safety (see table 4.42).

Table 4.42: Experience of being a Victim of Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Victim		None victim		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	31	68.9	52	71.2	83	70.3
	Not Afraid	14	31.1	21	28.8	35	29.7
	Total	45	100	73	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	46	79.3	75	76.5	121	77.6
	Not Afraid	12	20.7	23	23.5	35	22.4
	Total	58	100	98	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	15	62.5	29	64.4	44	63.8
	Not Afraid	9	37.5	16	35.6	25	36.2
	Total	24	100	45	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	32	82.1	92	78.6	124	79.5
	Not Afraid	7	17.9	25	21.4	32	20.5
	Total	39	100	117	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	48	55.8	76	68.5	124	62.9
	Not Afraid	38	44.2	35	31.5	73	37.1
	Total	86	100	111	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	15	48.4	32	48.5	47	48.5
	Not Afraid	16	51.6	34	51.5	50	51.5
	Total	31	100	66	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	49	80.3	123	80.9	172	80.8
	Not Afraid	12	19.7	29	19.1	41	19.2
	Total	61	100	152	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	44	63.8	99	78.0	143	73.0
	Not Afraid	25	36.2	28	22.0	53	27.0
	Total	69	100	127	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	37	66.1	63	56.8	100	59.9
	Not Afraid	19	33.9	48	43.2	67	40.1
	Total	56	100	111	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	48	81.4	60	72.3	108	76.1
	Not Afraid	11	18.6	23	27.7	34	23.9
	Total	59	100	83	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	21	77.8	27	69.2	48	72.7
	Not Afraid	6	22.2	12	30.8	18	27.3
	Total	27	100	39	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.3 Effect of Daily Routine and Fear of Crime in Ibadan

The effect of routine activities and fear of crime of respondents are not the same. It was also noted that, in all the LGAs in the study area, some people have been victims at one time or the other. Distribution of the respondents that have changed their routine that is their daily activities and movement as a result of their experience of crime in the LGAs are Ona-Ara (74.7%); Ibadan South West (82.8%); Lagelu (63.4%) and Oluyole (83.3%). The distribution of respondents in Ibadan region that have not experienced crime and have not changed their daily routine in the various LGAs are: Akinyele (49.2%), Ibadan South-East (74.1%) and Ibadan North-East (75.0%) This development is what informed increased number of iron-bar gates and barricades, increased police patrol and police check points in all Local Governments of the Region (Table 4.43).

Table 4.43: Effect of Daily Routine and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government		Change		Do not Change		Total	
	Fear Status	F	%	F	%	F	%
	Afraid	48	82.8%	35	66.0%	83	70.3%
Ibadan South West	Not Afraid	17	26.2%	18	34.0%	35	29.7%
	Total	65	100%	53	100%	118	100.0%
	Afraid	58	81.7%	63	74.1%	121	77.6%
Ibadan South East	Not Afraid	13	18.3%	22	25.9%	35	22.4%
	Total	71	100%	85	100%	156	100.0%
	Afraid	16	55.2%	28	70.0%	44	63.8%
Ibadan North West	Not Afraid	13	44.8%	12	30.0%	25	36.2%
	Total	29	100%	40	100%	69	100.0%
	Afraid	61	84.7%	63	75.0%	124	79.5%
Ibadan North East	Not Afraid	11	15.3%	21	25.0%	32	20.5%
	Total	72	100%	84	100%	156	100.0%
	Afraid	65	65.0%	59	60.8%	124	62.9%
Ibadan North	Not Afraid	35	35.0%	38	39.2%	73	37.1%
	Total	100	100%	97	100%	197	100.0%
	Afraid	16	47.1%	31	49.2%	47	48.5%
Akinyele	Not Afraid	18	52.9%	32	50.8%	50	51.5%
	Total	34	100%	63	100%	97	100.0%
	Afraid	69	81.2%	103	80.5%	172	80.8%
Egbeda	Not Afraid	16	18.8%	25	90.5%	41	19.2%
	Total	85	100%	128	100%	213	100.0%
	Afraid	70	70.0%	73	76.0%	143	73.0%
Ido	Not Afraid	30	30.0%	23	24.0%	53	27.0%
	Total	100	100%	96	100%	196	100.0%
	Afraid	52	63.4%	48	56.5%	100	59.9%
Lagelu	Not Afraid	30	36.6%	37	43.5%	67	40.1%
	Total	82	100%	85	100%	167	100.0%
	Afraid	59	74.7%	49	77.8%	108	76.1%
Ona-Ara	Not Afraid	20	25.3%	14	22.2%	34	23.9%
	Total	79	100%	63	100%	142	100.0%
	Afraid	20	83.3%	28	66.7%	48	72.7%
Oluyole	Not Afraid	4	19.7%	14	33.3%	18	27.3%
	Total	24	100%	42	100%	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.4 Gated Community

Spatial variation is observed in the proportion of respondents that feared crime in gated and non gated communities in all the LGAs as presented in Table 4.44. Investigation revealed that (62.9%) of respondents in Ibadan North LG that feared crime were in non-gated communities, while (37.1%) were in gated communities. Of all the LGAs covered by the study, the proportion of respondents that feared crime in gated communities are higher in nine LGAs. These are: Ibadan South West (77.8%: 61.8%); Ibadan North West (67.7%: 60.5%); Ibadan North (64.0%:62.2%); Akinyele (53.7%:44.6%); Egbeda (82.5%:79.3%); and Ona-Ara (77.8%:75.0%); while the proportion of respondents in non-gated communities that feared crime in two LGAs are: Ibadan South East (85.0%:72.9%) and Oluyole (86.4%:65.9%).

The variations in opinion might owe much to the level and availability of self-defence mechanism by individuals, psychological effect and mindset on presence of gated fence that serves as a barrier to being a victim of crime, level of cohesion, unity and oneness in security promotion, mutual understanding and the desire to reduce crime. The stronger and massive the gates, the more the fear of crime. This was evidenced by the respondents that stated that if their gate fence collapsed, they are sleepless and might be prone to severe incidence of fear of crime. Moreover, they might be more endangered because of exposure of their personal security apparatus to public domain exploration.

Table 4.44: Gated Community

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Gated		Non Gated		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	49	77.8	34	61.8	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	14	22.2	21	38.2	35	29.7%
	Total	63	100	55	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	70	72.9	51	85.0	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	26	27.1	9	15.0	35	22.4%
	Total	96	100	60	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	21	67.7	23	60.5	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	10	32.3	15	39.5	25	36.2%
	Total	31	100	38	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	51	79.7	73	79.3	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	13	20.0	19	20.7	32	20.5%
	Total	64	100	92	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	55	64.0	69	62.2	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	31	36.0	42	37.8	73	37.1%
	Total	86	100	111	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	22	53.7	25	44.6	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	19	46.7	31	55.4	50	51.5%
	Total	41	100	56	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	80	82.5	92	79.3	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	17	17.5	24	20.7	41	19.2%
	Total	97	100	116	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	75	76.5	68	69.4	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	23	23.5	30	30.6	53	27.0%
	Total	98	100	98	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	66	70.2	34	54.0	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	28	29.8	39	46.0	67	40.1%
	Total	94	100	63	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	42	77.8	66	75.0	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	12	22.2	22	25.0	34	23.9%
	Total	54	100	88	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	29	65.9	19	86.4	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	15	24.1	3	13.6	18	27.3%
	Total	44	100	22	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.5 House Fencing and Fear of Crime

Considering the proportion of residents that were in fenced and non fenced houses that feared crime in the LGAs, as contained in Table 4.45. The highest proportion of respondents that feared crime in fenced houses was high in Ibadan North East 81.5%. The distribution across urban and semi- urban LGAs are as follows: Egbeda 81.4%, Ona-Ara, 77.0%, Lagelu 76.9%, Ibadan South West 75.7%, Ibadan South East, 73.7%, Oluyole 72.9%, Ibadan North 57.9% and Akinyele 41.7%.

On the contrary, proportion of respondents that are not in fenced houses but feared crime in the LGAs are as follows: Ibadan South East, 84.2%, Ibadan North 69.9%, Egbeda 80.2% and Lagelu 39.5%. Inference from FGD revealed that high of fear of crime could be attributed to psychological mind set that makes residents in fenced houses feel less secure; new trend of gaining access to houses through breaking of the fence wall which were conceived as restriction that do not allow free for all access, negative effect of tall fences that hinders assistance in the face of fear and current syndrome of being the target of criminals in most cases.

Table 4.45: House Fencing and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Fenced		Not fenced		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	53	75.7	30	62.5	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	17	24.3	18	37.5	35	29.7%
	Total	70	100	48	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	73	73.7	48	84.2	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	26	26.3	9	15.8	35	22.4%
	Total	99	100	57	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	17	54.8	27	71.1	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	14	45.2	11	25.9	25	36.2%
	Total	31	100	38	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	66	81.5	58	77.3	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	15	18.5	17	22.7	32	20.5%
	Total	81	100	75	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	66	57.9	58	69.9	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	48	42.1	25	30.1	73	37.1%
	Total	114	100	83	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	20	41.7	27	50.9	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	24	58.3	26	49.8	50	51.5%
	Total	48	100	53	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	79	81.4	93	80.2	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	18	18.6	23	19.8	41	19.2%
	Total	97	100	116	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	81	70.4	62	76.5	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	35	29.6	19	23.5	53	27.0%
	Total	115	100	81	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	70	76.9	30	39.5	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	21	23.1	46	60.5	67	40.1%
	Total	91	100	76	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	47	77.0	61	75.3	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	14	23.0	20	24.7	34	23.9%
	Total	61	100	81	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	35	72.9	13	72.2	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	13	27.1	5	27.8	18	27.3%
	Total	48	100	18	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.6 Types of Fence

Research finding on house fencing and types of fences revealed that in all the LGAs in the study area, three major types of fences are found: namely massive (51.5%) dwarf (25.1%), partly fenced with iron (7.2%) and (14.6%) unclassified. The general notion was that residents with fence are less fearful when the fence is intact, but the moment the fence collapses, fear of crime sets in because such houses are exposed to criminals. On the other hand, residents without fence have nothing to fear because fence hinder's them from moving freely and access other neighborhoods.

Result of investigation on types of fence and fear of crime in the study area is contained in table 4.46. Considering the proportion of respondents that feared crime, there are great variations across all the LGAs. For example, in Ibadan South West, respondents in massive fence recorded high proportion (of 83.0%) fearing crime, proportion of corresponding respondents types of fence fearing crime in the remaining LGA's are: Ibadan South East (88.4%), Ibadan North East (85.9%) and Ibadan North (70.3%) to mention a few. Ona-Ara has the highest proportion of 87.9%) that feared crime in dwarf fences, while Akinyele has the lowest proportion of 30.4% respondents that feared crime. The highest proportion of 78.3% respondents in partly fenced with iron houses were in Oluyole while the lowest proportion of 23.8% were in Ibadan North.

The fear of crime exhibited might owe much to loosing of valuables or properties that are being partially protected by fence. Hence the level of fortification and nature of adjoining houses in a neighbourhood promotes fear of crime unlike areas that are not fenced at all. The idea of breaking fence wall by criminals to gain access into houses provoke fear of crime in urban LGAs of the study areas.

Table 4.46: Types of Fence and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Massive		Dwarf		Partly fenced with iron		Others		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	44	83.0	21	70.0	3	37.5	15	55.6	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	9	17.0	9	30.0	5	62.5	12	44.4	35	29.7%
	Total	53	100	30	100	8	100	27	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	61	88.4	35	85.4	3	42.9	22	56.4	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	8	11.6	6	14.6	4	59.1	17	43.6	35	22.4%
	Total	69	100	41	100	7	100	39	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	20	68.9	4	47.0	5	45.5	5	62.5	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	9	31.0	7	63.6	6	55.5	3	37.5	25	36.2%
	Total	29	100	11	100	11	100	8	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	55	85.9	29	76.3	13	61.9	27	81.8	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	9	14.1	9	23.7	8	38.1	6	18.2	32	20.5%
	Total	64	100	38	100	21	100	33	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	64	70.3	53	69.7	5	23.8	2	22.2	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	27	29.7	23	30.3	16	76.2	7	77.8	73	37.1%
	Total	97	100	76	100	21	100	9	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	16	53.3	7	30.4	6	35.3	18	66.7	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	14	46.7	16	69.6	11	64.7	9	33.3	50	51.5%
	Total	30	100	23	100	17	100	27	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	65	90.3	43	64.4	18	47.4	46	78.0	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	7	9.7	19	30.6	12	52.6	13	22.0	41	19.2%
	Total	72	100	62	100	30	100	59	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	80	90.9	41	67.2	11	40.7	11	55.0	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	8	9.1	20	32.8	16	59.3	9	45.0	53	27.0%
	Total	88	100	61	100	27	100	20	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	77	81.9	9	31.0	10	34.5	4	26.7	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	17	18.1	20	69.0	19	65.5	11	73.3	67	40.1%
	Total	94	100	29	100	29	100	15	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	54	88.5	29	87.9	6	75.0	19	47.5	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	7	11.5	4	12.1	2	25.0	21	52.5	34	23.9%
	Total	61	100	33	100	8	100	40	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	21	87.5	7	46.7	11	78.3	9	75.0	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	3	12.5	8	53.3	4	21.7	3	25.0	18	27.3%
	Total	24	100	15	100	15	100	12	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.7 Burglary Proof and Fear of Crime

Result of investigation on the effect of burglary proof on fear of crime is summarized in table 4.47. Findings revealed that the proportion of respondents that fear crime despite the fact that they fortified their houses with burglary proof in descending order across urban and semi-urban LGAs are Ido (85.0%), Egbeda (84.6%), Ona-Ara (83.5%), Ibadan North-East and Oluyole (82.0%), Lagelu (73.3%), Ibadan South West (72.8%) and Ibadan North (65.8%). The fear of crime displayed here might be due to breaking of walls and by-passing the burglary to gain access to houses, use of equipments to cut the burglary and removal of the whole burglary of residence. Added to these, burglary proof hinders escape and promote fear.

On the other hand, the proportion of respondents that are not having burglary proof but feared crime in the study area in descending order are: Ibadan South East (84.9%), Ibadan North East (75.0%), Egbeda (71.1%), Ibadan South West (64.9%), Ibadan North West (64.0%), Ona-Ara (60.0%), Oluyole (43.8%) and Akinyele (31.0%). These revelation might be due to easy access to their residence by criminals, probability of being victim of fear of crime and the vulnerability of being unsafe in the face of fear. The general notion was that burglary proof deter crime and promote safety.

Table 4.47 : Burglary Proof and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	With Burglary		Without Burglary		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	59	72.8	24	64.9	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	22	27.2	13	35.1	35	29.7%
	Total	81	100	37	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	76	67.3	45	84.9	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	37	32.7	8	15.1	35	22.4%
	Total	113	100	53	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	28	63.6	16	64.0	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	16	34.4	9	36.0	25	36.2%
	Total	44	100	25	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	82	82.0	42	75.0	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	18	18.0	14	25.0	32	20.5%
	Total	100	100	56	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	77	65.8	47	58.8	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	40	34.2	33	41.2	73	37.1%
	Total	117	100	80	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	38	55.9	9	31.0	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	30	44.1	20	68.9	50	51.5%
	Total	68	100	29	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	126	84.6	46	71.1	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	23	15.4	18	28.1	41	19.2%
	Total	149	100	64	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	113	85.0	30	47.6	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	20	15.0	33	55.4	53	27.0%
	Total	133	100	63	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	88	73.3	12	25.5	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	32	26.7	35	74.5	67	40.1%
	Total	120	100	47	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	81	83.5	27	60.0	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	16	16.5	18	40.0	34	23.9%
	Total	97	100	45	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	41	82.0	7	43.8	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	9	18.0	9	56.2	18	27.3%
	Total	50	100	16	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.8 Presence of Street Light and Fear of Crime

Streetlight illuminates the neighbourhood where it is found when there is power supply. The study revealed variation in presence/absence of streetlight and proportion of respondents that feared crime. The distribution of those with streetlight and feared crime are as follows: Ibadan South East (86.7%), Egbeda (83.1%), Ibadan North (73.9%), Oluyole (65.7%) while other LGAs in this category recorded less than three-fifth. Observed high fear of crime of crime owe much to irregular power supply to light the streetlight, poor maintenance and organization of the streetlight across the LGAs, inability to confront the numbers of criminals that are visible, and ability of the criminals to co-nceive the picture of their target and easy way of escape from victims. Coupled with this is the opportunity to threaten victims in such areas to suppress them and ransack the area with less resistance. The distribution of proportion of respondents without streetlight but feared crime are; Ibadan North East (80.9%), Ona-Ara (50.8%), Ibadan South (67.3%), Ibadan North (69.5%) and Akinyele (52.1%). The reasons advanced for this response from FGD, are poor vision of number of criminals, inability to be psychologically active when awoken by criminals, inadequate knowledge of the originality of weapon carried by criminals and natural restriction to collectively confront and combat fear that could not be defined. On the other hand presence of streetlight gives victims better opportunity to attack or escape the danger of being restricted by fear. (See Table 4.48.). Criminality is synonymous with darkness. Hence criminals usually find it easier to operate in these areas thereby promoting fear of crime.

Table 4.48: Presence of Streetlight and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Street light		No street light		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	46	73.0	37	67.3	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	17	27.0	18	32.7	35	29.7%
	Total	63	100	55	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	85	86.7	36	62.1	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	13	13.3	22	37.9	35	22.4%
	Total	98	100	58	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	13	59.1	31	66.0	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	9	40.9	16	34.0	25	36.2%
	Total	22	100	47	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	56	49.6	68	80.9	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	57	50.4	16	19.1	32	20.5%
	Total	113	100	84	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	51	73.9	73	69.5	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	18	26.1	32	30.5	73	37.1%
	Total	69	100	105	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	10	58.8	37	52.1	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	7	41.2	34	47.8	50	51.5%
	Total	17	100	71	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	54	83.1	118	77.6	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	11	16.9	34	22.4	41	19.2%
	Total	65	100	152	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	33	55.9	110	80.3	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	26	44.1	27	19.7	53	27.0%
	Total	59	100	137	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	32	40.0	68	78.2	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	48	60.0	19	21.8	67	40.1%
	Total	80	100	87	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	28	65.1	80	80.8	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	15	34.9	19	19.2	34	23.9%
	Total	43	100	99	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	23	65.7	25	80.6	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	12	34.2	6	19.4	18	27.3%
	Total	35	100	31	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.9 Condition of Road Preference and Fear of Crime

There are different types of roads in the study areas, these are tarred, dual carriage ways, distributor and service roads which cut across the study area. Some of these roads are either wide or narrow, tarred or untarred. Observed investigation as contained in table 4.49 revealed spatial variation of types of roads in association with fear of crime. The study shows that the highest proportion of respondents in Oluyole (80.3%), Ibadan South East (71.2%), Lagelu (68.9%), Ibadan North East (63.5%) preferred straight road, 41.6% in Ibadan North, 39.2% in Akinyele and about 29.6% in Ibadan South West, Ido and Egbeda respectively preferred straight road, 12.4% in Akinyele, 7.7% in Ibadan North East, 7.2% in Ibadan North West and about 6.1% in Egbeda and Lagelu preferred winding roads, 36.3% of respondents in Ibadan North, 15.9% in Ido, 9.7% in Ibadan North East and 4.2% in Ibadan South West preferred short winding roads while less than one-tenth of the respondents in all the LGAs preferred cul-de sac. Indepth interviews and FGD revealed the following reasons for the observed preferences:

- (a) Ability to spot fear and the possibility of calling for assistance through telephone call at far distance before they become victim informed high preference for straight roads
- (b) Short straight road, reduces ability to speed hence these type of roads could aid the use of motorcycle to pursue criminals and provoke fear.
- (c) Winding roads in most cases could discourage crime, because ability to pursue and hinder escape is high while cul de sac deter crime and criminals who might end up in doom.

Findings from literature complemented by personal observation established that empty streets that are straight or winding promote greater fear of crime at any time of the day. T

Table 4.49: Condition of Road and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Long Straight road		Short Strait Road		Long winding Road		Short winding Road		Closed Road		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	69	58.4%	35	29.7%	4	3.4%	5	4.2%	5	4.2%	118	100
Ibadan South East	111	71.2%	36	23.1%	7	4.5%	7	6.2%	1	0.6%	156	100
Ibadan North West	32	46.4%	22	31.9%	5	7.2%	1	0.9%	4	5.8%	69	100
Ibadan North East	99	63.5%	34	21.8%	12	7.7%	11	9.7%	6	3.8%	156	100
Ibadan North	94	47.7%	82	41.6%	2	1.0%	41	36.3%	5	2.5%	197	100
Akinyele	39	40.2%	38	39.2%	12	12.4%	3	2.7%	1	1.0%	97	100
Egbeda	116	54.5%	62	29.1%	13	6.1%	9	8.0%	17	8.0%	213	100
Ido	103	52.6%	58	29.6%	10	5.1%	18	15.9%	10	5.1%	196	100
Lagelu	115	68.9%	28	16.8%	10	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	00%	167	100
Ona-Ara	76	53.5%	41	28.9%	8	5.6%	6	5.3%	8	5.6%	142	100
Oluyole	52	80.3%	9	1%3.6	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	1	1..5%	60	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.10 Presence of Dogs and Fear of Crime

Dog is one of the common animals used for domestic and security purposes by people in different parts of the study area. Absence of Dogs generate fear of crime. Findings from the survey as contained in Table 4.50 revealed that the proportion of respondents that owns Dog and fear crime in descending orders are as follows: Ibadan South East (81.7%), Ibadan North East (74.6%), Egbeda (68.4%), Ibadan South West (66.7%), Ibadan North West and Lagelu, about (62.2%) respectively. In depth study revealed that the barking of Dogs always indicate presence of strange personality and events, this disturb sleep and raises the tempo and curiosity of respondents to be combat ready for unknown events that promote fear. On the other hand the proportion of respondents that do not own Dogs and feared crime in ascending orders are as follows: Ibadan North (63.8%), Ibadan South West (73.8%), Ibadan South East (74.1%), Lagelu (77.4%), Oluyole (81.6%), Ona-Ara and Ibadan North East (83.3%), Ibadan North West (86.5%) and Egbeda (87.6%). Reasons advanced for these response might owe much to inability to tame Dogs when events that could trigger fear are noted, the quest by the Dogs to defend their ownness only at the detriment of other residents, most of the Dogs are trained by professionals and fear of killing the Dogs due to high cost of maintaining them by their owners are noted. In another vein, most of the local Dogs are not trained by professional, they act on their own instinct and due to inadequate care local Dogs could also attack anyone who is unknown to it.

That is why the use and ownership of Dogs do not gain prominence in Akinyele, Ibadan North-West and Ibadan South-West. The barking of dogs is usually associated with strange occurrences that could cause the owner to fear. It is also a sign of preparedness of the Dogs to defend its owner or the environment where it is located (Table 4.50).

Table 4.50: Ownership of Dogs

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Owns Dogs		Do not owns Dog		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	38	66.7	45	73.8	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	19	33.3	16	26.2	35	29.7%
	Total	57	100	61	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	61	81.7	60	74.1	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	14	18.7	21	25.9	35	22.4%
	Total	75	100	81	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	12	37.5	32	86.5	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	20	62.5	5	13.5	25	36.2%
	Total	32	100	37	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	44	74.6	80	83.3	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	15	25.4	16	16.7	32	20.5%
	Total	59	100	96	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	50	61.7	74	63.8	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	31	38.3	42	36.2	73	37.1%
	Total	81	100	116	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	9	42.9	38	57.6	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	12	57.1	28	42.4	50	51.5%
	Total	21	100	66	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	52	68.4	120	87.6	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	24	31.6	17	12.4	41	19.2%
	Total	76	100	137	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	36	50.0	107	86.3	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	36	50.0	17	13.7	53	27.0%
	Total	72	100	124	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	28	37.8	72	77.4	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	46	62.2	21	22.6	67	40.1%
	Total	74	100	93	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	33	45.8	75	83.3	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	39	54.2	15	16.7	34	23.9%
	Total	72	100	90	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	17	60.7	31	81.6	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	11	39.3	7	18.4	18	27.3%
	Total	28	100	38	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.11 Presence of Guards and Fear of Crime

Investigation on the fear of guards and fear of crime in the LGAs is summarised in Table 4.51. Result of investigation on proportion of respondents that do not have or use guards and feared crime in ascending order in the LGAs are: Akinyele (55.9%), Lagelu (72.9%), Ibadan North West (76.3%), Ibadan North (74.4%), Ibadan South West (75.5%), Oluyole (82.4%), Ido (83.0%), Ona-Ara (84.7%), Egbeda (85.5%) and Ibadan North East (88.2%). What might account for these outcome are inadequate income to employ guards, poor environmental characteristics that hinders adequate security, low level of co-operation among tenants and landlords on security issues and divergent coping mechanism in these LGAs.

On the other hand, the proportion of respondents that have guards and fear crime are: Ibadan South East (78.2%), Ibadan North East (69.0%), Ibadan South West (66.7%), Oluyole (62.5%) and Akinyele (31.0%). Finding from the focus group discussion revealed that the use of local guns that is not sophisticated, the cumbersome procedures to register the guns, the national law that does not give guards the right to shoot criminal and absence of training of the guards on how to use and shoot gun are reasons advanced for fear of crime.

Table 4.51: Presence of Guards and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Have guards		Not have guards		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	46	66.7	37	75.5	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	23	33.3	12	24.5	35	29.7%
	Total	69	100	49	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	68	78.2	53	76.8	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	19	21.8	16	23.2	35	22.4%
	Total	87	100	69	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	15	48.4	29	76.3	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	16	51.6	9	23.7	25	36.2%
	Total	31	100	38	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	49	69.0	75	88.2	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	22	31.0	10	11.8	32	20.5%
	Total	71	100	85	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	60	54.1	64	74.4	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	51	45.9	22	25.6	73	37.1%
	Total	111	100	86	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	9	31.0	38	55.9	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	20	69.0	30	44.1	50	51.5%
	Total	29	100	68	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	45	69.2	127	85.5	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	20	30.8	21	14.2	41	19.2%
	Total	65	100	148	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	31	58.8	112	83.0	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	30	49.2	23	17.0	53	27.0%
	Total	61	100	135	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	22	36.7	78	72.9	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	38	63.3	29	27.1	67	40.1%
	Total	60	100	107	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	25	56.8	83	84.7	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	19	43.2	15	15.3	34	23.9%
	Total	44	100	98	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	20	62.5	28	82.4	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	12	37.5	6	17.6	18	27.3%
	Total	32	100	44	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.12 The Use of Surveillance Camera and Fear of Crime

Result of investigation on use of CCTV and fear of crime revealed that proportion of respondents that have surveillance camera and feared crime in descending order in the LGAs are: Ona-Ara (89.2%), Ibadan South West (86.0%), Ibadan South East, (80.3%), Ido (67.4%), Ibadan North East (65.9%), Akinyele (65.2%) and Akinyele (34.8%). What might account for this out come are low knowledge on the use of Close Circuit Television or camera (CCTV), that is a new innovation. It is mainly used to keep vigil on strange movements and development in some strategic areas like Banks, stores, Event centres and Institution of higher learning in the study area. The use of CCTV does not have wide coverage. This is based on cost of buying and using it, ability to use and manage it and absence of electricity to power those that are electronically-operated.

Added to these, the highest proportion of respondent that do not have surveillance camera and feared crime in the LGAs are, Ibadan West (98.1%), Ibadan North (93.3%), Egbeda (86.6%), Ibadan North West (76.2%), Ibadan South East, (75.0%), Ibadan South West (61.3%) and Oluyole (37.5%) (See Table 4.52). Reasons advanced for their not having CCTV include inadequate savings to purchase it, poor knowledge on the use and importance of CCTV; and inadequate information on the use and management of CCTV.

Table 4.52: The Use of Surveillance Camera and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Feae Status	Surveillance camera		Non surveillance camera		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	37	86.0	46	61.3	83	70.3%
	Not Afraid	6	14.0	29	38.7	35	29.7%
	Total	43	100	75	100	118	100
Ibadan South East	Afraid	61	80.3	60	75.0	121	77.6%
	Not Afraid	15	19.7	20	25.0	35	22.4%
	Total	76	100	80	100	156	100
Ibadan North West	Afraid	12	44.4	32	76.2	44	63.8%
	Not Afraid	15	55.6	10	23.8	25	36.2%
	Total	27	100	42	100	69	100
Ibadan North East	Afraid	42	65.9	82	98.1	124	79.5%
	Not Afraid	22	34.1	10	10.9	32	20.5%
	Total	64	100	92	100	156	100
Ibadan North	Afraid	54	44.3	70	93.3	124	62.9%
	Not Afraid	68	55.7	5	6.7	73	37.1%
	Total	122	100	75	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	8	34.8	39	52.7	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	15	65.2	35	47.3	50	51.5%
	Total	23	100	74	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	43	67.2	129	86.6	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	21	32.8	20	13.4	41	19.2%
	Total	64	100	149	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	29	67.4	114	74.5	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	14	32.6	39	25.5	53	27.0%
	Total	43	100	153	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	22	73.3	78	56.9	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	8	26.7	59	43.1	67	40.1%
	Total	30	100	137	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	33	89.2	75	71.4	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	4	19.8	30	28.6	34	23.9%
	Total	37	100	105	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	15	53.6	33	37.5	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	13	46.4	55	62.5	18	27.3%
	Total	28	100	88	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.13 Level of Planning in Neighbourhood and Fear of Crime

It is not all the neighbourhoods in the study area that are planned. Some pockets of areas within the metropolis are planned on registered layout while some layouts are distorted. Other areas do not have layout at all. Findings from the study area as contained in (Table 4.53) indicated that 64.2% in Lagelu, 73.1% in Ibadan South-East, 74.6% of respondents in Oluyole, 75.9% in Ibadan North-East, 77.3% in Ibadan South West and 78.3% in Ona-Ara are on planned layouts while 70.2% in Egbeda, 75.0% in Ido and 77.5% in Ibadan North-East are not on planned layout.

Generally, poorly-planned areas and non-adherence to minimum building setback accommodate high fear of crime of crime. These areas usually have poor access and the level of defensible space is low. Such areas accommodate series of broken windows and promote bad behaviours that are dangerous to life. It also promotes gang and violent crimes which could have devastating effect, like high blood pressure or shock on residents unlike areas that are planned. There is need to enforce layout plans in the course of carrying out urban renewal in all the LGAs within Ibadan metropolis.

Table 4.53: Level of Planning, Road set back and Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Presence of planned Layout		Absence of planned Layout		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan	Afraid	58	77.3	25	58.1	83	70.3%
South West	Not Afraid	17	22.7	18	41.9	35	29.7%
	Total	75	100	43	100	118	100
Ibadan	Afraid	68	73.1	53	84.1	121	77.6%
South East	Not Afraid	25	26.9	10	15.9	35	22.4%
	Total	93	100	63	100	156	100
Ibadan	Afraid	22	75.9	22	57.9	44	63.8%
North West	Not Afraid	9	24.1	16	42.1	25	36.2%
	Total	31	100	38	100	69	100
Ibadan	Afraid	69	81.2	55	77.5	124	79.5%
North East	Not Afraid	16	18.8	16	22.5	32	20.5%
	Total	85	100	71	100	156	100
Ibadan	Afraid	71	71.0	53	54.6	124	62.9%
North	Not Afraid	29	29.0	44	45.4	73	37.1%
	Total	100	100	97	100	197	100
Akinyele	Afraid	7	38.9	40	50.6	47	48.5%
	Not Afraid	11	61.1	39	49.4	50	51.5%
	Total	18	100	79	100	97	100
Egbeda	Afraid	132	84.6	40	70.2	172	80.8%
	Not Afraid	24	15.4	17	29.8	41	19.2%
	Total	156	100	57	100	213	100
Ido	Afraid	74	71.2	69	75.0	143	73.0%
	Not Afraid	30	28.8	23	25.0	53	27.0%
	Total	104	100	92	100	196	100
Lagelu	Afraid	34	64.2	66	57.9	100	59.9%
	Not Afraid	19	35.8	48	42.1	67	40.1%
	Total	53	100	114	100	167	100
Ona-Ara	Afraid	65	78.3	43	72.9	108	76.1%
	Not Afraid	18	21.7	16	27.1	34	23.9%
	Total	83	100	59	100	142	100
Oluyole	Afraid	44	74.6	4	57.1	48	72.7%
	Not Afraid	15	25.4	3	42.9	18	27.3%
	Total	59	100	7	100	66	100

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.14 Fear of Crime Hotspot in the Day

Finding from the survey as contained in table 4.54 revealed that close to two-fifths (38.5%) of respondents in Akinyele, (29.6%) in Ibadan North, (27.3%) in Ido, (26.2%) in Akinyele (25.0%) in Ibadan North East, and Oluyole, and (9.0%) in Ibadan North West were of the view that fear of crime hotspots are along the roads in the day time accentuated by empty roads and low pedestrian traffic especially between 11.00am to 4.00pm and low level of commercial activities that could inject life into the streets. Proportion of respondents that identified residential area hotspots of as fear of crime as follows: Ona-Ara (64.8%), Lagelu (48.0%), Oluyole (41.7%), Ibadan North West (38.6%), Ibadan South West (33.7%) and (22.4%) in Ido. These might be as a result of daily routine of residents that make them to be away from home during the day and coming back at night. Proportion of LGA residents that identified around school areas as hotspots of fear of crime are: (19.1%) in Akinyele, (14.5%) in Egbeda, (12.5%) in Oluyole, (10.8%) in Ibadan South West and (9.0%) in Ibadan North West (Table 5.14). Reasons for this include dilapidated fences of public schools, absence of security men to man the school at night and non-challant attitude of public and private school owners to put in place structures that could remove fear of crime around their schools especially at night. 20.0% of respondents in Ibadan South West, (16.9%) in Ibadan North East and Egbeda respectively, (12.6%) in Ido and (5.6%) in Ona-Ara identified commercial areas as crime hotspots. Reasons for their observation include the crowded nature of the commercial areas where the population is heterogeneous, increasing one's chance of being victims and target at anytime within the study area. The rate at which bear parlors are being proliferated is at an alarming rate, this is why (40.9%) of respondents in Ibadan North West, (34.7%) in Ibadan South East, (30.8%) in Ido, (20.5%) in Ibadan South West and (6.0%) in Lagelu identified bear joints as their hotspot of fear of crime.

Table 4.54: Fear of Crime Hotspot in the Day

Name of Local Government	Along the road		Within residential area		Around the schools		Commercial centre		Beer joints		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	12	14.5%	28	33.7%	9	10.8%	17	20.5%	17	20.5%	83	70.3
Ibadan South East	21	17.3%	32	26.4%	15	12.3%	11	9.0%	42	34.7%	121	77.6
Ibadan North West	4	9.0%	17	38.6%	4	9.0%	1	2.27%	18	40.9%	44	63.8
Ibadan North East	31	25.6%	27	21.7%	17	13.7%	21	16.9%	28	31.7%	124	79.5
Ibadan North	36	29.6%	23	18.5%	14	11.3%	21	16.9%	30	24.2%	124	62.9
Akinyele	18	38.3%	11	23.4%	9	19.1%	3	6.4%	6	12.7%	47	48.5
Egbeda	45	26.2%	51	29.7%	25	14.5%	29	16.9%	22	12.8%	172	80.8
Ido	39	27.3%	32	22.4%	10	6.9%	18	12.6%	44	30.8%	143	73.0
Lagelu	12	12%	48	48%	25	25%	9	9%	6	6.0%	100	59.9
Ona-Ara	20	18.5%	70	64.8%	10	9.3%	6	5.6%	02	1.86%	108	76.1
Oluyole	12	25%	20	41.7%	6	12.5%	3	6.3%	7	14.6%	48	72.7

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.15 Fear of Crime Hotspot at Night

Fear of crime hotspot in the study area at night does not follow the same pattern like that of the day. Findings from the study as revealed by (Table 4.55) shows that 38.9% of respondents in Ona-Ara, 29.8% in Ibadan North, 27.4% in Ibadan North- East and 16.7% in Oluyole identified roads as fear of crime hotspots at night. 35.7% of respondents in Ido , 16.7% in Ibadan North, 37.8% in Egbeda, 31.5% in Ido, 25.6 in Ibadan South East and 19.1% in Akinyele identified residential areas as fear of crime hptspots at night; 23.4% of respondents in Akinyele, 14.6% in Oluyole, 10.8% in Ibadan South West and 9.1% in Ibadan South East identified school area as fear of crime hotspot at night; 23.0% in Oluyole, 15.7% in Ona-Ara, 6.6% in Ibadan South East and 47% in Ibadan North West identified commercial centres as fear of crime hotspots at night; while 47.7% in Ibadan North West, 32.5% in Ibadan South West, 17.0% in Lagelu and 14.8% in Ona-Ara identified beer palour as fear of crime hotspot.

Table 4.55: Fear of Crime Hotspot at Night

Name of Local Government	Along the road		Within residential area		Around the schools		Commercial centre		Beer joints		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	11	13.3	20	24.1	9	10.8	16	19.3	27	32.5	83	70.3
Ibadan South East	21	17.4	31	25.6	11	9.1	8	6.6	50	41.3	121	77.6
Ibadan North West	5	11.4	13	29.6	3	6.8	2	4.5	21	47.7	44	63.8
Ibadan North East	34	27.4	28	22.6	18	14.5	20	16.1	24	19.4	124	79.5
Ibadan North	37	29.8	22	25.8	15	12.1	19	15.3	31	25.0	124	62.9
Akinyele	10	21.3	9	19.1	11	23.4	5	10.6	12	25.5	47	48.5
Egbeda	26	15.1	65	37.8	23	13.4	24	14.0	34	19.8	172	80.8
Ido	32	22.4	45	31.5	13	9.1	21	14.7	37	25.9	143	73.0
Lagelu	19	19.0	27	27.0	23	23.0	14	14.0	17	17.0	100	59.9
Ona-Ara	42	38.9	21	19.4	12	11.1	17	15.7	16	14.8	108	76.1
Oluyole	8	16.7	10	20.8	7	14.6	11	23.0	8	16.7	43	72.7

Source: Author's Field Survey 2014.

4.7.16 Duration of Fear of Crime

Spatial variation as observed in the distribution of respondents' duration of fear of crime is presented in Table 4.56. Investigation revealed that the proportion of respondents whose duration of fear of crime last for seconds are Akinyele (22.5%), Ibadan North West (9.1%), Lagelu (11.1%), Ido (5.6%) and Ibadan South West (3.6%). The proportion that stated minutes are Oluyole (37.5%), Ibadan North East (19.4%), Ibadan South East (16.5%) and Egbeda (13.4%). The distribution of respondents that noted hours are Ibadan North (18.5%), Lagelu (14.0%), Ibadan North West (15.9%) and Akinyele (17.0%). Added to these the proportion of respondents that identified that fear of crime last for days in the LGAs are Ona-Ara (26.9%), Ibadan South West (19.3%), Lagelu (14.0%) and Akinyele (6.4%). Those that identified weeks are Oluyole (2.1%), Ibadan South East (11.6%), Lagelu (25.0%) and Ibadan North West (34.1%:19.4%) of respondents in Ibadan North East (14.9%) in Akinyele, (11.4%) in Ibadan North West and (10.5%) in Ibadan North opined months while (30.1%) in Ibadan South West, (27.1%) n Oluyole and (24.8%) in Ibadan South East and (2.0%) in Lagelu stated that it extends beyond a month. What might account for these observation are variations in human nature, differences in capability to absorb shock, level of exposure, age, past experience and responses to events or action that create fear of crime.

Table 4.56: Duration of Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government		Seconds		Minutes		Hours		Day		Weeks		Month		Others		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afrad	3	3.6%	7	8.4%	14	16.9%	16	19.3%	9	10.8	9	10.8%	25	30.1%	83	100%
	Not Afrad	3	8.6%	3	8.6%	5	14.3%	8	22.9%	7	20.0	4	11.4%	5	14.3%	35	100%
Ibadan South East	Afrad	2	1.7%	20	16.5%	21	17.4%	18	14.9%	14	11.6	16	13.2%	30	24.8%	121	100%
	Not Afrad	1	2.9%	12	34.3%	6	17.1%	8	22.9%	1	2.9	2	5.7%	5	14.3%	35	100%
Ibadan North West	Afrad	4	9.1%	5	11.4%	7	15.9%	6	13.6%	15	34.1	5	11.4%	2	4.5%	44	100%
	Not Afrad	1	4.0%	2	8.0%	2	8.0%	9	36.0%	6	24.0	5	20.0%	0	0.0%	25	100%
Ibadan North East	Afrad	5	4.0%	24	19.4%	16	13.0%	15	12.1%	19	15.3	24	19.4%	21	17.0%	124	100%
	Not Afrad	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	3	46.9%	8	25.0%	6	18.8	6	18.8%	4	12.5%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afrad	7	5.6%	6	4.8%	23	18.5%	13	10.0%	49	39.5	13	10.5%	13	10.5%	124	100%
	Not Afrad	2	2.7%	6	8.2%	19	26.0%	16	22.0%	19	26.0	8	11.0%	3	4.1%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afrad	12	22.5%	9	19.1%	6	17.0%	3	6.4%	4	8.5%	7	14.9%	6	17.0%	47	100%
	Not Afrad	9	18.0%	13	26.0%	8	16.0%	5	10.0%	5	10.0	8	16.8%	2	4.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afrad	7	4.1%	23	13.4%	33	19.2%	34	19.8%	28	16.3	25	14.5%	22	12.8%	172	100%
	Not Afrad	2	4.9%	3	7.3%	11	2.7%	11	26.8%	9	22.0	3	7.3%	2	4.9%	41	100%
Ido	Afrad	8	5.6%	26	18.2%	27	18.9%	18	12.6%	35	24.5	21	14.7%	8	5.6%	143	100%
	Not Afrad	5	9.4%	16	30.2%	5	9.4%	5	9.4%	15	28.3	6	4.2%	1	1.9%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afrad	7	7.0%	12	12.0%	14	14.0%	32	32.0%	25	25.0	8	8.0%	2	2.0%	100	100%
	Not Afrad	5	7.5%	31	46.3%	25	37.3%	1	1.5%	3	4.5%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afrad	12	11.1%	12	11.1%	17	15.7%	29	26.9%	18	16.7	11	10.2%	9	8.3%	108	100%
	Not Afrad	4	11.8%	3	8.8%	10	29.4%	10	29.4%	4	11.8	1	3.0%	2	5.9%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afrad	3	6.3%	18	37.5%	8	16.7%	1	2.1%	1	2.1%	4	8.3%	13	27.1%	48	100%
	Not Afrad	2	11.1%	7	38.9%	1	5.6%	3	16.7%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	22.2%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.7.17 State of Fear of Crime

Findings from the survey on state of fear of crime revealed variation in perception and opinion on increase or decrease in fear of crime across all the LGAs in the study area. The proportion of respondents that feared crime and opined that fear of crime is increasing in the LGAs are as follows: Egbeda (37.8%), Ibadan North (35.5%), Ona-Ara (39.9%), Ibadan North East (38.0%), Oluyole (39.6%), Ibadan South West (31.3%) and Ibadan South East (12.4%). The reason advanced for these responses include increase in unhealthy habits like use of drugs by youths, increase in crime, increase in sleepless night to secure different areas in the LGAs by residents and landlords and increase in deviant acts, possession of ammunition and information that are being passed to people from mouth to mouth and mass media. Coupled with these is inability of the police to patrol and curb crime in all the LGAs due to inadequate personnel and equipment.

On the contrary, the proportion of respondents that feared crime and are of the view that fear of crime is decreasing are: Ibadan South East (87.6%), Ibadan North West (68.2%), Akinyele (66.9%), Ido (71.3%), Lagelu (66.0%) and Ibadan North (61.3%). These responses had to with increase in employment of armed night guards in all the LGAs, employment and recognition of vigilante group(s) by the LG, increase in awareness and break off strategy in time of fear, ability to making phone calls to different organs of government that are trained to combat crime that induce fear, use of CCTV camera by some residents that is programmed to mobile phones for prompt monitoring of events, changing of daily routine by respondents and monthly enlightening on new strategies that criminals employed to perpetuate crime that triggers fear of crime. All these are also complemented by increased police patrol and support of residence in the study area (See Table 4.57).

Table 4.57: State of Fear of Crime

Name of Local Government	Fear Status	Increased		Decreased		Do not know		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South	Afraid	26	31.3%	57	68.7%	0	0.0%	83	100%
West	Not Afraid	15	42.9%	20	57.1%	0	0.0%	35	100%
Ibadan South	Afraid	15	12.4%	106	87.6%	0	0.0%	121	100%
East	Not Afraid	3	8.6%	32	11.4%	0	0.0%	35	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	14	31.8%	30	68.2%	0	0.0%	44	100%
West	Not Afraid	4	16.0%	20	80.0%	1	4.6%	25	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	47	38.0%	77	62.0%	0	0.0%	124	100%
East	Not Afraid	14	43.8%	18	56.3%	0	0.0%	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	44	35.5%	76	61.3%	4	3.2%	124	100%
	Not Afraid	25	34.2%	47	64.4%	1	1.4%	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	16	34.0%	31	66.9%	0	0.0%	47	100%
	Not Afraid	16	32.0%	34	68.0%	0	0.0%	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	65	37.8%	107	62.2%	0	0.0%	172	100%
	Not Afraid	18	43.9%	23	56.1%	0	0.0%	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	38	26.6%	102	71.3%	3	2.1%	143	100%
	Not Afraid	11	20.8%	41	77.4%	1	18.9%	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	34	34.0%	66	66.0%	0	0.0%	100	100%
	Not Afraid	7	10.4%	60	89.6%	0	0.0%	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	43	39.9%	65	60.2%	0	0.0%	108	100%
	Not Afraid	10	29.4%	24	70.6%	0	0.0%	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	19	39.6%	29	60.4%	0	0.0%	48	100%
	Not Afraid	3	16.7%	15	83.3%	0	0.0%	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014

4.7.18 Relationship between Fear of Crime and Housing Characteristics

To examine if there is significant relationship between fear of crime and housing characteristics in the study area, Cramer's V or Phi correlation method of analysis was used. The choice of this technique is based on the fact that all the variables (neighbourhood characteristics) considered are nominal. Cramer's V or Phi provide information about the strength of relationship between two nominal categorical variables. Phi is adopted when the cross tabulation is two level (2x2) while Cramer's V is used for larger groups (2x3, 3x3 etc). A high Phi or Cramer's V value close to 1 indicates a strong correlation while one close to zero indicate no relationship.

The results in Table 5.18 show that out of 19 neighbourhood characteristics variables considered in the study only 4 has significant relationship with fear of crime at .05 level of significance. In other words, there is no strong correlation between the other 15 variables and fear of crime. Results revealed that there is a strong relationship between presence of street light in neighbourhood and fear of crime (Phi .08, $p < 0.05$).

A strong correlation exists between the types of roads in neighbourhood and fear of crime (Cramer's V .09, $p < 0.05$).

Similarly, results equally revealed that a strong correlation exists between pattern of roads in neighbourhood and fear of crime (Cramer's V .09, $p < 0.05$). Availability of planned layout has a strong correlation with fear of crime (Phi .09, $p < 0.05$).

Based on the results, it could be seen that the type and pattern of roads and layout influence fear of crime in a neighbourhood.

Table 4.58: Correlations of Fear of Crime with Housing Characteristics

Correlations			
	Fear of crime		
	Phi or Cramer's V	Sig. (2-tailed)	Remark
Gated community	.049	.053	Not significant
House fencing	.016	.516	Not significant
Type <u>and height</u> of fence	.067	.071	Not significant
Presence of burglary on the window	.009	.711	Not significant
Magnitude of the burglary	.049	.286	Not significant
Door material in houses	.025	.602	Not significant
Presence of street light in neighbourhood	.084	.001**	significant
Ownership of Dog(s) in the house	.002	.939	Not significant
Presence of guards in houses	.012	.629	Not significant
Availability of surveillance camera in the neighbourhood	.028	.274	Not significant
Type of locks used in houses	.041	.107	Not significant
Evidence of police patrol	.037	.333	Not significant
Residence closer to social amenities	.035	.586	Not significant
Distance of residence to public infrastructure	.071	.162	Not significant
The types of roads in neighbourhood	.091	.011**	significant
The condition of roads in neighbourhood	.045	.075	Not significant
The pattern of the roads in neighbourhood	.095	.007**	significant
Availability of planned layout	.098	.000**	significant
Status of layout	.007	.777	Not significant

Note Statistics is significant at .05

4.8 PATTERN OF FEAR IN IBADAN LGAS

Fear is a dark figure of crime. Crime and fear of crime are different but related phenomena. Fear of crime, unlike crime, is not restricted in its distribution in space and time. It has more potential of wide spread than crime. Presence of crime usually triggers fear within an area. The spatial distribution of fear and its pattern are not the same and do not follow a linear path. This section discusses the spatial pattern of fear in relation to different types of crime identified in the study areas and across each local government in Ibadan region. The pattern and spatial distribution of fear of crime vary between local government area. The variation is equally discussed with regard to crime that causes fear in the study area.

4.8.1 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Robbery

Perceived variation pattern in association between robbery and fear of crime is noted in the study area. This is contained in Table 5.3. The study revealed Ibadan South East as the LGA with the highest proportion of respondents (73.0%) that had high fear of robbery. The distribution of the remaining LGAs in terms of proportion of respondents that had high fear of robbery are; more than two-third of respondents in Ibadan North East (62.2%), Ibadan South West (61.8%), above half respondents in Egbeda (55.4%), above two-fifth respondents in Ibadan North (46.7%), Akinyele (42.3%), Ibadan North West (42.0%), Lagelu (40.7%) and more than one fifth in Oluyole (31.9%), Ona-Ara (29.5%) and Ido (22.5%).

On the other hand, more than two-third are in Ido (77.5%), Ona-Ara (70.5%) and less than two-fifth in Ibadan South West (38.2%) and Ibadan South East (27.0%) had low fear of robbery. In-depth interviews revealed that these response was due to the nature of road network and low economic base of some areas within these LGAs which makes armed robbery difficult and risky for criminals. The presence of Operation Burst and dedicated phone numbers of security personal were advanced for these pattern.

Table 4.32: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Robbery

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	45	38.2	73	61.8	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	42	27.0	114	73.0	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	40	58.0	29	42.0	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	59	37.8	97	62.2	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	105	53.3	92	46.7	197	100.0%
Akinyele	56	57.7	41	42.3	97	100.0%
Egbeda	95	44.6	118	55.4	213	100.0%
Ido	152	77.5	44	22.5	196	100.0%
Lagelu	99	59.3	68	40.7	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	100	70.5	42	29.5	142	100.0%
Oluyole	45	68.2	21	31.9	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014

4.8.2 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Burglary

Perceived variation of fear of burglary is observed in relation to fear of crime in the LGAs. For instance, more than three-fifth of the respondents in Ibadan North (61.5%), Ibadan South West (60.1%), more than half of the respondents in Ibadan North East (59.6%), Egbeda (54.5%), above two-fifth of respondents in Ibadan North West (43.5%), Ibadan North (40.1%), Lagelu (40.1%) and less than one-fifth of respondents in Ido (18.9%) and Ona-Ara (18.3%) experienced high fear of burglary.

Reasons for observed high fear of crime of burglary include the practice of residents leaving their houses/communities to their places of work during the day, leaving their neighbourhoods more or less empty, which might encourage burglary both at the node and edges of the study area. Added to these, the presence of hooldrums, concentration of youth that combines the use of drugs with okada riding could propmote burglary.

It was also stated that criminals are becoming bolder in committing crime in broad daylight. This is because burglary is easy to execute and less danger is involved for the criminals because their mission in most cases is to steal things that are mainly within their area of operation. Indept study also revealed that poor planning and poor development control of the neighbourhood within the LGAs give criminals easy way of escape through unorganized footpath. The more concentrated buildings are, the higher the fear of burglary and, the more scattered buildings are, the lower the fear of crime. (see table 5.1).

Table 4.30: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Burglary

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	47	39.9	71	60.1	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	60	38.5	96	61.5	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	39	56.5	30	43.5	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	63	40.4	93	59.6	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	116	58.9	81	41.1	197	100.0%
Akinyele	63	64.9	34	35.1	97	100.0%
Egbeda	97	45.5	116	54.5	213	100.0%
Ido	159	81.1	37	18.9	196	100.0%
Lagelu	100	59.9	67	40.1	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	116	81.7	26	18.3	142	100.0%
Oluyole	49	74.2	17	25.8	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.8.3 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Rape

Result of investigation on perceived pattern on fear of rape in the study area is contained in Table 5.2. Great variation is revealed among the LGAs covered by the study. For instance, more than three-fifth of the respondents in Ibadan South West (66.1%), Ibadan South East (64.7%), more than two-fifth in Ibadan North East (58.3%), Ibadan North West (43.5%), Egbeda (42.7%) and less than two-fifth in Ibadan North (39.6%), Lagelu (38.3%), Oluyole (33.3%), Akinyele (30.9%), Ona-Ara (24.6%) and Ido (19.4%) experienced high fear of rape- related crime. The observed high pattern of fear of rape owes much to people's habit of not reporting such incidents to avoid stigma, trauma, shame. and victimisation

On the other hand, more than three-quarter of respondents in Ido (80.6%), Ona-Ara (75.4%) and more than two-third respondents in Akinyele (69.1%), Oluyole (66.7%), Lagelu (61.7%) and less than two-fifth in Ibadan South East (35.3%) and Ibadan South West (33.9%) experienced low fear of crime of rape. Observed low fear of crime of rape is associated with residents' general level of awareness, avoidance of passing through where rape could be carried out and caution exercised by female residents within the physical environment.

Table 4.31: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Rape

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	40	33.9	78	66.1	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	55	35.3	101	64.7	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	39	56.5	30	43.5	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	65	41.7	91	58.3	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	119	60.4	78	39.6	197	100.0%
Akinyele	67	69.1	30	30.9	97	100.0%
Egbeda	122	57.3	91	42.7	213	100.0%
Ido	158	80.6	38	19.4	196	100.0%
Lagelu	103	61.7	64	38.3	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	107	75.4	35	24.6	142	100.0%
Oluyole	44	66.7	22	33.3	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.8.4 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Assault

Assault is one of the common crimes that create fear within and among local government gang and associations. Observed findings from the field presented in Table 5.4 revealed that more than three-fifth respondents experienced high fear of assault in Ibadan North East (64.1%), Ibadan South East (62.8%), Ibadan South West (61.0%), above half in Egbeda (55.8%) and more than one-third respondents in Akinyele (39.2%), Ona-Ara (37.4%), Lagelu (36.5%) and Ibadan North West (36.2%).

The perceived pattern displayed in these LGAs was as a result of physical planning composition and calibre of people that resides in different localities within the study area. High influx of people to cities and changes in social structures, high level of youth unemployment, and increasing number of people engaged in menial jobs were also identified as contributory factors. Additionally, the mere fact that urban environment facilitates coexistence of bad and good people encourages different attitudes and crimes like assault. Assault has no specific direction; any individual becomes a victim of fear of assault anywhere it finds a space. Fear of assault is usually dense in hot spots like motor parks, beer parlours and areas where events could generate squabble.

On the contrary, more than two-fifth of the respondents that exhibited low fear of assault are noted in Ido (72.4%), Oluyole (65.2%), Ibadan North West (63.7%), Lagelu (63.5%), Ona-Ara (62.6%) and Akinyele (60.8%). The reason for this pattern owe much to the remoteness of these LGAs, homogeneous population struction and high dependence on sustainable self capacity to combat assault.

Table 4.33: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Assault

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	46	39.0	72	61.0	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	58	37.2	98	62.8	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	44	63.8	25	36.2	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	56	35.9	100	64.1	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	113	57.4	84	42.6	197	100.0%
Akinyele	59	60.8	38	39.2	97	100.0%
Egbeda	94	44.2	119	55.8	213	100.0%
Ido	142	72.4	54	27.5	196	100.0%
Lagelu	106	63.5	61	36.5	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	89	62.6	53	37.4	142	100.0%
Oluyole	43	65.2	23	34.8	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.8.5 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Murder

Result of investigation revealed perceived variation on fear of murder in the LGAs. For example, about three quarter of respondents in Ibadan South East (74.4%), more than three-fifth of respondents in Ibadan North East (67.3%), Ibadan South West (66.1%), Egbeda (61.0%) and about half of the respondents in Ibadan North West exhibits high pattern of fear of murder (Table 5.5).

The fear of murder might be informed by over-reporting through mass media, exegerated report from the mass media and informal communication channels. The occurrence of murder is not concentrated in any locality but could be triggered by the activities of armed robbers or gangs or union attack and it could be politically motivated. These findings confirm the works of Garofalo (1981).

It was also observed that about three quarter of the respondents in Ido (79.6%), Oluyole (72.7%), Ona-Ara (71.9%) more than half of the respondents in Akinyele (63.9%), Lagelu (58.0%) and Ibadan North (54.8%) exhibited low fear of murder. Reasons advanced for the observation include conscious avoidance of dangerous areas, avoidance of travelling at night, taking precautions on situation and events that could lead to murder and promotion of environmental watch.

Table 4.34: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Murder

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	40	33.9	78	66.1	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	40	25.6	116	74.4	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	33	47.8	36	52.2	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	51	32.7	105	67.3	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	108	54.8	89	45.2	197	100.0%
Akinyele	62	63.9	35	36.1	97	100.0%
Egbeda	83	39.0	130	61.0	213	100.0%
Ido	156	79.6	40	20.4	196	100.0%
Lagelu	97	58.0	70	42.0	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	102	71.9	40	28.1	142	100.0%
Oluyole	48	72.7	14	27.3	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.8.6 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Kidnapping

Findings from the survey revealed perceived pattern variation of fear of kidnapping in the study area. Slightly more than a half of the respondents in Ibadan South East (59.0%), Ibadan North East (55.8%), Ibadan South West (52.6%), more than two-fifths of the respondents in Egbeda (48.8%), Ibadan North (47.2%) and Ibadan North West (44.9%) displayed high fear of crime of kidnapping which is an age long crime in Ibadan metropolis, whose prominence came to limelight some few years ago (Table 5.6) due to the quest for money rituals, laziness and desire to get quick money through collection of ransom.

General information circulating through mass media on the rate at which kidnapping takes place in different parts of the country and huge ransom often demanded by the abductors generate more fear in people. The alarming rate at which people get missing without visible solution to finding them is also part of causal factors that have made kidnapping a major source of fear to both old and young. Other reasons for prevailing rate of kidnapping, fuelling fear of being kidnapped include careless attitude of some parents, presence of bushes and vacant plots around the study area and, presence of multiple footpaths through which kidnappers could escape.

The higher percentage of fear of kidnapping in some localities in the study area were basically as a result of low level of vigilance, absence of appropriate measures to arrest kidnappers, inability of the government to develop means and methods of tracking the culprit down, poor response to distress call in such area and weak judicial system.

Table 4.35: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Kidnapping

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	56	47.4	62	52.6	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	64	41.1	92	59.0	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	38	55.1	31	44.9	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	69	44.2	87	55.8	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	104	52.8	93	47.2	197	100.0%
Akinyele	62	63.9	35	36.1	97	100.0%
Egbeda	109	51.2	104	48.8	213	100.0%
Ido	151	77.0	45	22.9	196	100.0%
Lagelu	104	62.3	63	37.8	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	101	71.1	41	28.8	142	100.0%
Oluyole	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014

4.8.7 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Theft

Theft is a common crime in any human society. It finds spatial location in any environment where criminals find opportunity to operate and where the environment promotes such through broken window advantage. Theft is a common crime both in the developed and remote areas, and it is one of the easiest committed crime. Except serious care is taken, it could be difficult to apprehend the culprits.

Result of investigation on perceived pattern in fear of theft in the study area is captured in table 5.7. The study revealed that high fear of theft are noted in five LGAs while low fear are noted in seven LGAs. For instance, more than three third of respondents in Ibadan North East (64.8%), Ibadan South East (64.1%) and about half of all the respondents in Ibadan South West (54.2%), Egbeda (51.6%) experienced high fear of theft. All other LGAs experienced low fear of theft.

Indept study revealed that pocket of theft are noted across all the local government area in Ibadan metropolis. Money, bags and handy properties of children, adults, men and women are carted away by the use of motor cycle at location that are isolated, some are taken by force by thugs within residential areas, some are taken unnoticed amidst crowd, while some people are attacked physically. Added to these, vendors and petty traders that are not strong might be defrauded and residence that are not fortified are broken into while item and valuable properties are taken away. In recent times, food stuff, clothes and jewelries are stolen by criminals at gun point.

Poverty, unemployment, quiet areas, absence of security men, and carefree attitude of people with their property in the market, commercial and residential areas, low level of development and lack of regard for law, in the entire LGAs. This confirms the works of Whitzman (Waiklate, 2007).

Table 4.36: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Theft

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	54	45.8	64	54.2	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	56	35.9	100	64.1	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	38	55.1	31	44.9	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	55	35.2	101	64.8	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	108	54.8	89	45.2	197	100.0%
Akinyele	64	66.0	33	34.0	97	100.0%
Egbeda	103	48.4	110	51.6	213	100.0%
Ido	147	75.0	49	25.0	196	100.0%
Lagelu	109	65.3	58	34.7	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	104	73.3	38	26.7	142	100.0%
Oluyole	52	78.8	14	21.2	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.8.8 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Property Damage

Considering the proportion of respondents that exhibited high fear of property damage, the highest proportion of above three-fifth are located in Ibadan North East (66.7%), Ibadan South West (62.7%), Ibadan South East (66.0%), Egbeda (52.1%), Lagelu (39.5%) and Oluyole (25.8%) (Table 5.8).

Property damage takes a different dymentation. It could be as a result of breaking the wall of building to gain assess to targeted victims, it could be using dynamite by armed robbers to destroy Banks and Automated Transmmiting Machines (ATM), some cars and houses are set ablaze while some are destroyed by thugs. In the other local government areas low fear of this crime ranges from 25.8% to 44.2%.

The reasons advanced for the above responses include high probability or inability to aquire such property in life again as a result of age, state of the country's economy, distruption of business and livelihood, pain and psychological effect that can not be quantified, loss of social, economic capability which can lead to stroke and eventual loss of life

In other LGAs; low fear of crime ranges from (25.8%) to (44.2%). Low fear of crime of property damage was due to personal precautions taken against events that can lead to property damage.

Table 4.37: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Property Damage

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	44	37.3	74	62.7	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	53	44.0	103	66.0	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	40	58	29	42.0	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	52	33.3	104	66.7	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	110	55.8	87	44.2	197	100.0%
Akinyele	61	62.9	36	37.1	97	100.0%
Egbeda	102	47.9	111	52.1	213	100.0%
Ido	143	73.0	53	27.0	196	100.0%
Lagelu	101	60.5	66	39.5	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	103	73.2	38	26.8	142	100.0%
Oluyole	49	74.2	17	25.8	66	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2014

4.8.9 Perceived Pattern of Fear of Attack

Attacks in most cases are resultant effect of revenge or being victim in troubled areas. In some cases, it could be organised or triggered by an incident that involves deviants in the society. Findings from the field, as contained in Table 4.38, revealed that about three-third (64.1%) of respondents in Ibadan North- East, (62.8%) in Ibadan South-East, (61.0%) in Ibadan South-West and (55.9%) in Egbeda have high fear of being attacked. This owe much to, desire for equity in sharing of things, revenge resulting from mis-use of power or position by some groups, desire to create self-image that could create fear in people and problem of power tussle are the reasons for diversity in high fear of attack. On the other hand, 42.6% of respondent's in Ibadan North, about one-third respondents (37.3%) in Ona-Ara, (34.8%) in Oluyole and (27.5%) in Ido have low fear of attack. Reason for low pattern of fear of attack in the study area include social and environmental components of the neighbourhoods, the level of social tie, neighbourliness and promotion of good relationship between different age groups .

Table 4.38: Perceived Pattern of Fear of Attack

Name of Local Government	Low		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	46	39.0	72	61.0	118	100.0%
Ibadan South East	58	37.2	98	62.8	156	100.0%
Ibadan North West	43	62.3	26	37.7	69	100.0%
Ibadan North East	56	35.9	100	64.1	156	100.0%
Ibadan North	113	57.4	84	42.6	197	100.0%
Akinyele	57	58.8	40	41.2	97	100.0%
Egbeda	94	44.1	119	55.9	213	100.0%
Ido	142	72.4	54	27.5	196	100.0%
Lagelu	106	65.5	61	34.5	167	100.0%
Ona-Ara	89	62.7	53	37.3	142	100.0%
Oluyole	43	65.2	23	34.8	66	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

4.8.10 Variation in Fear of Crime across the LGAs

One of the hypotheses posed in the study is to examine whether variation exist in fear of crime among the LGAs in the study area. Thus, ANOVA test was conducted. Results in Table 4.39 show that there is a statistical significant variation in fear of crime among the LGAs ($F= 6.430$ (df) 10, $p<0.05$). A closer look at the mean score obtained for each LGA show that Egbeda recorded the highest score (.81) followed by Ibadan North East (.79) , Ibadan South West (.78), Ona-Ara (.76) while Akinyele recorded the lowest mean score (.48). What this result suggests is that respondents in Egeda and Ibadan North East tended to be in fear of crime in comparison to respondents from Akinyele and other LGAs. This is not unconnected to level of fortification of houses, present of police patrol and surveillance in Akinyele LGA.

Table 4.39: ANOVA Results on Fear of Crime Among the LGAs in Ibadan

LGA	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig
Ibadan South West	.7034	.45871	6.430	.000
Ibadan South East	.7756	.41850		
Ibadan North West	.6377	.48419		
Ibadan North East	.7949	.40510		
Ibadan North	.6294	.48418		
Akinyele	.4845	.50236		
Egbeda	.8075	.39518		
Ido	.7296	.44531		
Lagelu	.5988	.49161		
Ona-Ara	.7606	.42825		
Oluyole	.7273	.44877		
Total	.7064	.45555		

Note Statistics is significant at .05

Having established that a significant variation exist in fear of crime among the LGAs, the study went further to examine how similar or dissimilar each LGA is in relation to others. Thus, LSD post-hoc test for multiple comparisons was conducted. The results as shown in Table 4.40 reveal that a significant difference exists in fear of crime between Ibadan South West, Egbeda and Akinyele ($p < 0.05$). Ibadan South East differs significantly from Akinyele, Lagelu, Ibadan North and Ibadan North West ($p < 0.05$) in fear of crime. Ibadan North West differs significantly from Ibadan South East, Ibadan North East, Akinyele and Egbeda ($p < 0.05$). Ibadan North differs significantly from Ibadan South East, Ibadan North East, Akinyele, Egbeda and Ido ($p < 0.05$) in fear of crime.

Table 4.40: LSD POST HOC TEST

(I) Name of Local Government	(J) Name of Local Government	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	
Ibadan South West	Ibadan South East	-.07225	.05465	.186	
	Ibadan North West	.06571	.06788	.333	
	Ibadan North East	-.09148	.05465	.094	
	Ibadan North	.07395	.05214	.156	
	Akinyele	.21885*	.06139	.000	
	Egbeda	-.10412*	.05140	.043	
	Ido	-.02620	.05219	.616	
	Lagelu	.10459	.05387	.052	
	Ona-Ara	-.05717	.05579	.306	
	Oluyole	-.02388	.06885	.729	
	Ibadan South East	Ibadan South West	.07225	.05465	.186
		Ibadan North West	.13796*	.06476	.033
		Ibadan North East	-.01923	.05072	.705
		Ibadan North	.14620*	.04800	.002
Akinyele		.29110*	.05792	.000	
Egbeda		-.03187	.04720	.500	
Ido		.04605	.04806	.338	
Lagelu		.17684*	.04987	.000	
Ona-Ara		.01508	.05195	.772	
Oluyole		.04837	.06577	.462	
Ibadan North West		Ibadan South West	-.06571	.06788	.333
		Ibadan South East	-.13796*	.06476	.033
		Ibadan North East	-.15719*	.06476	.015
		Ibadan North	.00824	.06266	.895
	Akinyele	.15315*	.07054	.030	
	Egbeda	-.16983*	.06204	.006	
	Ido	-.09191	.06270	.143	
	Lagelu	.03888	.06410	.544	
	Ona-Ara	-.12288	.06573	.062	
	Oluyole	-.08959	.07712	.246	
	Ibadan North East	Ibadan South West	.09148	.05465	.094
		Ibadan South East	.01923	.05072	.705
		Ibadan North West	.15719*	.06476	.015
		Ibadan North	.16543*	.04800	.001
Akinyele		.31034*	.05792	.000	
Egbeda		-.01264	.04720	.789	
Ido		.06528	.04806	.175	
Lagelu		.19607*	.04987	.000	
Ona-Ara		.03431	.05195	.509	
Oluyole		.06760	.06577	.304	

Ibadan North	Ibadan South West	-.07395	.05214	.156
	Ibadan South East	-.14620*	.04800	.002
	Ibadan North West	-.00824	.06266	.895
	Ibadan North East	-.16543*	.04800	.001
	Akinyele	.14491*	.05556	.009
	Egbeda	-.17807*	.04427	.000
	Ido	-.10015*	.04519	.027
	Lagelu	.03064	.04711	.516
	Ona-Ara	-.13112*	.04931	.008
	Oluyole	-.09783	.06370	.125
Akinyele	Ibadan South West	-.21885*	.06139	.000
	Ibadan South East	-.29110*	.05792	.000
	Ibadan North West	-.15315*	.07054	.030
	Ibadan North East	-.31034*	.05792	.000
	Ibadan North	-.14491*	.05556	.009
	Egbeda	-.32298*	.05486	.000
	Ido	-.24506*	.05560	.000
	Lagelu	-.11427*	.05718	.046
	Ona-Ara	-.27603*	.05900	.000
	Oluyole	-.24274*	.07147	.001
Egbeda	Ibadan South West	.10412*	.05140	.043
	Ibadan South East	.03187	.04720	.500
	Ibadan North West	.16983*	.06204	.006
	Ibadan North East	.01264	.04720	.789
	Ibadan North	.17807*	.04427	.000
	Akinyele	.32298*	.05486	.000
	Ido	.07792	.04433	.079
	Lagelu	.20871*	.04629	.000
	Ona-Ara	.04695	.04852	.333
	Oluyole	.08024	.06310	.204
Ido	Ibadan South West	.02620	.05219	.616
	Ibadan South East	-.04605	.04806	.338
	Ibadan North West	.09191	.06270	.143
	Ibadan North East	-.06528	.04806	.175
	Ibadan North	.10015*	.04519	.027
	Akinyele	.24506*	.05560	.000
	Egbeda	-.07792	.04433	.079
	Lagelu	.13079*	.04717	.006
	Ona-Ara	-.03097	.04936	.530
	Oluyole	.00232	.06374	.971

Lagelu	Ibadan South West	-.10459	.05387	.052
	Ibadan South East	-.17684*	.04987	.000
	Ibadan North West	-.03888	.06410	.544
	Ibadan North East	-.19607*	.04987	.000
	Ibadan North	-.03064	.04711	.516
	Akinyele	.11427*	.05718	.046
	Egbeda	-.20871*	.04629	.000
	Ido	-.13079*	.04717	.006
	Ona-Ara	-.16176*	.05113	.002
	Oluyole	-.12847*	.06512	.049
Ona-Ara	Ibadan South West	.05717	.05579	.306
	Ibadan South East	-.01508	.05195	.772
	Ibadan North West	.12288	.06573	.062
	Ibadan North East	-.03431	.05195	.509
	Ibadan North	.13112*	.04931	.008
	Akinyele	.27603*	.05900	.000
	Egbeda	-.04695	.04852	.333
	Ido	.03097	.04936	.530
	Lagelu	.16176*	.05113	.002
	Oluyole	.03329	.06673	.618
Oluyole	Ibadan South West	.02388	.06885	.729
	Ibadan South East	-.04837	.06577	.462
	Ibadan North West	.08959	.07712	.246
	Ibadan North East	-.06760	.06577	.304
	Ibadan North	.09783	.06370	.125
	Akinyele	.24274*	.07147	.001
	Egbeda	-.08024	.06310	.204
	Ido	-.00232	.06374	.971
	Lagelu	.12847*	.06512	.049
	Ona-Ara	-.03329	.06673	.618

Note Statistics is significant at .05*

Finding by Horton (1998) was corroborated by this study as the fear of crime was found to vary across the LGAs. People living in urban areas feared crime than respondents that are in semi-urban areas. This is because of the differences in environment and its structure.

4.9 Strategies used to Combat Fear of Crime

There are series of strategies used to combat fear of crime in the study area. The strategies vary across and within urban and semi-urban LGAs. Stemming from the Focus Group Discussion, it was generally noted that the employment of resources at the level of community participation was commonly used. Strategies used in combating fear of crime in the study area include: mobilization of landlords for direct involvement in night security patrol operation; employment of night guards; constructing iron bars or gates on roads within communities, clearing abandoned plots, close monitoring uncompleted and/or abandoned buildings to ensure that they do not become hideouts for hoodlums; codorning off fear of crime hotspots; working hand-in-hand with the police and other security agencies to beef up security in the various communities; introducing whistleblowing as a strategy to alert the community in case of emergency. Vigilante groups are also established in various communities to police these communities. Restrictions are also imposed, regulating the period when people could enter or exit the various communities.

Other strategies include the use of Indigenous knowledge, African magic, the use of CCTV in some areas and Police Patrol which is one of the most effective means of reducing fear of crime and promoting security.

4.9.1 Challenges in Combating Fear of Crime

In the pursuit of combating fear of crime, many challenges hinder effective promotion and implementation of experience or perception of fear of crime. Most of the methods adopted in combating fear of crime are neither age nor gender-specific, the same strategy is adopted for males, females, children and adults. Also, there is no proper link between the physical environment and the behaviour of the people. This hinders proper coordination of man and the physical environment as an entity. There are no specific design, strategies and intervention at the country level to promote interaction.

There are no neighbourhood watch programme fashioned out in line with the people's culture, status and ideology. There is also no control exercised on media for exaggerating crime reports. The mass media that are expected to serve as the custodian of information do not usually give the true picture of events or crimes that create fear. This has a negative effect on people's preparedness alongside promoting marketing of fear to people.

Public enlightenment and community education which are the key factors in developmental issues are lacking. Education of people or the public about fear of crime, precaution to protect self and reduction in personal fear are not in place. People do not have a proper understanding of the risk it entails for them and strategies for increasing public safety. Fear of crime hot spots identified in different neighbourhoods are not properly publicised. Also lacking is proper government policy that could guide decision and choice of fear of crime design and materials.

The number of police personnel present in each local government area are not enough to embark on community policing. Also, disparity in the levels of income and education are major factors hindering effective fear of crime reduction.

Environmental design that promotes clear site lines, good street lighting, mixed land use and the need to redesign and modify streets and roads are not available to reduce fear of crime and promote adequate safety.

4.9.2 Police Patrol

Result of investigation on police patrol and fear of crime in the study area is summarised in Table 4.60. The result revealed variation in the frequency of time the police patrol the LGAs. For instance, proportion of respondents that feared crime as a result of daily police patrol in the LGAs are: Ona-Ara (19.4%), Oluyole (37.5%), Ibadan North West (41.0%) and Ibadan South East (42.1%). Among the respondents that feared crime due to weekly police patrol are: Ibadan South-East (17.4%), Akinyele (26.7%), Ido (28.0%) and Ibadan North East (29.0%). The distribution of respondents that feared crime as a result of monthly patrol are: Ibadan North West (4.5%), Akinyele (12.8%), Ido (14.0%) and Ona Ara (18.8%). Added to these the proportion of respondents that feared crime basically because police never patrol there LGAs are: Ibadan South West (8.4%), Ibadan North East (19.4%), Akinyele (36.2%) and Ona-Ara (42.6%).

Police patrol is one of the best strategies adopted by Oyo state government in conjunction with Oyo state Police force to combat crime and reduce fear of crime. However the result of fear of crime in relation to police patrol as stated above might owe to poor collaboration among security agents inadequate police personal to cover

the whole study area, poor communication gadget and inadequate vehicles that could aid rapid response of police to fear of crime hotspots and poor link and coordination of environmental patrol by various police units in the study area.

Table 4.60 : Police Patrol

Name of local Government	Fear Status	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Seldom		Never		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ibadan South West	Afraid	24	29.0	22	26.5	7	8.4	23	27.7	7	8.4	83	100%
	Not Afraid	17	48.6	10	28.6	1	2.9	7	20.0	0	0.0	35	100%
Ibadan South East	Afraid	51	42.1	21	17.4	11	9.1	18	14.9	20	16.5	121	100%
	Not Afraid	22	62.9	3	8.6	0	0.0	3	8.6	7	20.0	35	100%
Ibadan North West	Afraid	18	41.0	6	13.6	2	4.5	7	15.9	11	25.0	44	100%
	Not Afraid	14	56.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	3	12.0	25	100%
Ibadan North East	Afraid	34	27.4	36	29.0	9	7.2	21	17.0	24	19.4	124	100%
	Not Afraid	9	28.1	7	21.9	2	6.3	9	28.1	5	15.6	32	100%
Ibadan North	Afraid	35	28.2	23	18.5	5	4.0	54	43.6	7	5.7	124	100%
	Not Afraid	17	23.3	12	16.4	1	1.4	39	53.4	4	5.5	73	100%
Akinyele	Afraid	10	21.3	3	6.4	6	12.8	11	23.3	17	36.2	47	100%
	Not Afraid	6	12.0	9	18.0	12	24.0	18	36.0	5	10.0	50	100%
Egbeda	Afraid	51	29.7	46	26.7	17	9.9	41	23.8	17	9.9	172	100%
	Not Afraid	15	36.6	8	19.5	3	7.3	12	29.3	3	7.3	41	100%
Ido	Afraid	9	6.3	15	10.5	15	10.5	66	46.1	38	26.6	143	100%
	Not Afraid	6	11.3	4	7.6	10	18.9	22	41.5	11	20.8	53	100%
Lagelu	Afraid	7	7.0	28	28.0	14	14.0	41	41.0	10	10.0	100	100%
	Not Afraid	11	16.4	21	31.3	2	3.0	22	32.9	11	16.4	67	100%
Ona-Ara	Afraid	21	19.4	9	8.3	14	13.0	18	16.7	46	42.6	108	100%
	Not Afraid	1	3.0	3	8.8	7	20.6	7	20.6	16	47.0	34	100%
Oluyole	Afraid	18	37.5	9	18.8	9	18.8	4	18.8	8	16.7	48	100%
	Not Afraid	9	50.0	1	5.6	2	11.1	2	11.1	4	22.2	18	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2014.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Summary and Discussion

5.1 Evolution of Fear of Crime

Fear of crime is not a new phenomenon in Ibadan region. Its manifestation started during the era of quest for power by prominence warriors desiring to secure space for personal settlements for their followers. In those days in Ibadan, the activities of Bashorun Ogunmola and other warriors like him created fear of war and its attendant effects on victims of war. In the last 20 years, fear of crime has been altered significantly due to new technology involved, new dimension employed in it and demand for ransom by criminals who claim to be engaged in fighting poverty and unequal distribution of wealth by desire to get rich through illegitimate means. The names of some settlements in Ibadan are named after warriors and wars fought on the land. It is noteworthy that Ibadan is nicknamed as a place where thieves are considered not guilty while the victims are found guilty.

5.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics and Fear of Crime

All socio-economic characteristics have effect on fear of crime, but the contributions of each of the variables are not the same. It was noted that in five LGA; the proportion of males that feared crime was higher than females, these LGAs are Ibadan SE (78.2%: 76.9%), Ibadan NE (83.3%:72.2%), Akinyele (49.0% : 47.8%); Egbeda (82.96 : 79.7%); and Ona-Ara (76.5% : 75.4%) while the ratio of proportion of LGA's where females that feared crime was higher than males are' Ibadan SW (71.2% : 58.8%); Ibadan NW (65.7% : 61.8%); Ibadan North (68.2% : 58.8%); Ido (78.8% : 69.0%) and Oluyole (75.9% : 70.3%) among others.

The highest and lowest proportion of respondents that are married and feared crime are (84.3%) in Egbeda and (46.5%) in Akinyele. The proportion of singles that feared crime are higher than that of the married in Ibadan SE (93.3% : 74.5%); Ido (83.5% : 65.2%) and Lagelu (64.6% : 58.6%) while the proportion of married are higher than singles in Egbeda (84.3% : 75.6%) and Ibadan North (63.7% : 59.6%) among others.

Yoruba ethnic group have the highest fear of crime of crime among all the ethnic groups sampled and the study area. However, (100%) sampled respondents of Hausa's that

feared crime are dominant in Ibadan South West, Ibadan South East and Ibadan North while the highest proportion of Ido (100%) that feared crime are dominant in Ona-Ara, Akinyele and Ibadan South East to mention a few

In the area of educational qualification the proportion of corresponding respondents that feared crime in the LGAs are Ibadan SW (81.5% with diploma), Ibadan South East 100% with post graduate and Koranic school); (82.9%) with secondary school certificate.

The proportion of employment status and fear of crime in the LGAs are; Egbeda (100% are engaged in Administrative); (91.3%) are semi-skilled labours); Ibadan South East {100% (are civil servant)} (90.9%) are students scholars); Oluyole (100% are armed forces) Akinyele (80.0%) are general labours); [70.0% (are unemployed)] and Ido (81.3%) are scholars while (65.0%) are professionals. Added to these, the LGAs where higher proportion of Muslim respondents feared crime are Ibadan North East (97.55), Ona-Ara 79.4), Lagelu (65.3%), Ibadan North (66.4%) while that of traditional worshipers are 100% in Ibadan South East, Egbeda, Ido and Oluyole respectively. Also, (55.1%) of Christians, (44.0%) of Muslims and (0.9%) of adherents of traditional religions exhibited fear of crime.

In the study area, 70.6% of the variables were correctly classified. In general logit regression analysis was used to the relationship between fear of crime and social economic characteristics. The result shows that there is significant relationship between fear of crime and ethnicity (Wald = 9.28, Exp (B) = 1.613, $p < 0.05$). The result also revealed that a positive relationship exists between educational qualification and fear of crime (Wald = 5.645, Exp (B) = 1.104, $p < 0.05$). An inverse relationship between income and fear of crime also existed (Wald = 7.766, Exp (B) = .931, $p < 0.05$).

5.3 Environmental Neighbourhood Characteristics and Fear of Crime

There are variations in neighbourhood physical characteristics and fear of crime. Finding from the survey revealed that, highest proportion of respondents that feared crime in relation to residential type are as follows: Brazilian building (81.3%) in Egbeda, flats (87.2%) in Ibadan North East, simplex (71.4%) in Ido and boys quarters (100%) in Akinyele and Lagelu (Table 4.13). The proportion of respondents in houses that are closer to event centres, schools, recreation centres, commercial centres, open spaces, police station, army barracks and markets exhibits higher fear of crime than

those that are farther from those places are; Ibadan South-West 44(55.0%), Ibadan South-East 76(62.8%), Ibadan North 36(29.0%), Egbeda 54(31.4%), Ido 63(44.1%), Ibadan South East 30(24.2%) and Ibadan South-East 34(28.1%) respectively (See Tables 4.17- 4.24).

On the other hand, findings on environmental characteristics and fear of crime revealed that the highest and lowest proportion of respondent that are safe while walking alone at night are, Ona-Ara (57.0%), Akinyele (27.9%), on level of safety when alone at home during the day (58.0%) were in Ido, 44.0% in Oluyole, on level of safety when at home at night, (98.8%) are in Lagelu, (90.8%) in Ona-Ara, on level of safety when leaving home at night, (66.3%) are in Ido, (47.4%) in Ibadan South East (Tables 4.25 - 4.38).

5.4 Pattern of Fear of Crime

There are various types of fear of crime in the study area. Investigation revealed spatial variation in pattern of fear of crime across the LGAs. About 60.1% of respondents in Ibadan South-West and South-East have high fear of burglary while about 81.0% of residents in Ido and Ona-Ara have low fear of burglary.

Spatial pattern of rape is high in urban local government with about three-fifth 66.1% respondents in Ibadan South West and 64.7% in Ibadan South East while low fear of rape is about three-quarter 75.8% in rural local government areas especially in Ido and Ona-Ara. High fear of robbery 73.0% is noted in Ibadan South-East while low fear of robbery 37.8% is noted in Ibadan North East.

Regarding fear of assault, 62.8% of respondents in Ibadan South-East have high fear while low fear of less than half 44.2% is exhibited in Egbeda (Table 5.4). Spatial fear of murder varies across Ibadan metropolis. In fact, 74.4% of respondents in Ibadan South-East and 61.0% of respondents in Egbeda experience high fear of murder while 32.7% in Ibadan North-East, 58.0% in Lagelu and 63.9% in Akinyele have low fear of murder.

The study in the area of fear of theft noted that 45.2% of respondents in Ibadan North and 54.2% of respondents in Ibadan South-West have high fear of theft, while 78.8% in Oluyole have low fear of theft.

In the aspect of fear of property damage, 66.7% of respondents in Ibadan North-East, 62.7% in Ibadan South West have high fear, while (47.9%) of the respondents in Egbeda have low fear (Table 4.41 – 4 49).

ANOVA test conducted shows that there is statistical significant variation in fear of crime among the LGA's ($F = 6.430$ (df) 10, $p < 0.05$). LSD post-hoc test for multiple comparisons conducted revealed that significant difference existed in fear of crime between Ibadan South-West, Egbeda and Akinyele ($p < 0.05$). Ibadan North differs significantly from Ibadan South-East, Ibadan North East, Akinyele, Egbeda and Ido ($p < 0.05$) in fear of crime (see Table 4.39 – 4.40).

5.5 Housing Characteristics and Fear of Crime

The use of generators in residential areas has positive and negative effects on fear; (60.5)% of residents in Ibadan North and (85.2%) of residents in Oluyole stated that generator useage promote fear of crime and (76.3%) of residents in Ibadan South-East stated that the useage of generator do not promote fear of crime.

Gated community symbolizes element of fear of crime. It was noted that the highest proportion of 82.5% of respondents in Akinyele that lived in gated communities feared crime while 86.4% of respondents in Oluyole that lived in nongated communities feared crime (Table 5.4). Added to these, the proportion of respondents that feared crime in fenced houses are Ibadan North East 81.5% Egbeda 81.4% and Ona Ara 77.0%. On the contrary the highest proportion of respondents that feared crime in nonfenced houses are; Ibadan South East 84.2%, Egbeda 80.2% and Ido 76.5%. The highest and the lowest proportion of respondents in relation to type of fence and fear of crime, 90.9%: 53.5% of respondents in Ido and Akinyele lived in houses with massive fence, 87.9%: 30.4% in OnaAra and Akinyele are in houses with dwarf fence while 78.3%: 23.8% in Oluyole and Ibadan North respestively lived in houses that are partly fenced with iron (Table 4.46).

Findings from the survey also revealed that more than 86.7% of respondents in Ibadan South East, 73.9% in Ibadan North and 58.8% in Akinyele that have streetlight feared crime due to irregular power supply while 80.9% of respondents in Ibadan North East and 78.2% in Lagelu that are without streetlight feared crime Empty roads either during the day or night promote fear of crime. Planning is key to meaningful development, less than 50.0% of respondents across all the local government area of the study that are in unplanned neighbourhoods or areas without layout, have fear of crime. This is due to non-adherence to building setback. The duration of fear of crime varies across all the study areas in Ibadan region (Tables 5.8 – 5.13).

The relationship between fear of crime and housing characteristics was tested with Cramer's V or Phi correlation. The result revealed that there is a strong relationship between presence of street light in the LGAs and fear of crime ($\phi .08$, $p < 0.05$). a strong correlation exists between the type of roads in LGA, and fear of crime (Cramer's $\phi .08$, $p < 0.05$). (Table 4.48).

5.6 Theoretical Implications of the Study

There is no direct theory that addresses fear of crime, however, some of the theories used are inferred and applied in a relevant way. Notably, many theoretical concepts can be engaged to provide the framework for the study of fear of crime. One of the theories used in this study is emotion concept which was developed by Brown (1830). Vulnerability theory and broken window theory propounded by Wilson and Kelling (1982) among others.

The findings of the study revealed that much assumption is found to be involved in the application of emotion concept. What could provoke emotion in each of the LGAs are not and can never be the same. This variation is based on the calibre of people living in different neighbourhoods, their lifestyles and the nature of the physical environment and houses around them. As good as this concept is, it neglects some other factors. Among such factors are the rate at which people respond to emotion which varies spatially. It does not also address the spatial pattern and temporal dimension aspect of this study.

However, this concept could serve as a pioneer and backbone for the study on fear of crime, if security lapses in any neighbourhood are not addressed promptly, the state of insecurity would be aggravated and could create more problems than what people would be able to cope with within living environment..

5.7 Implications of Findings for Planning

The findings of this study are relevant to urban planning and development, especially in terms of the pattern of fear of crime in Ibadan. There is the need to plan all these LGAs in a way that fear of crime would be tackled in order to promote secure environment and well-being of the people. The design of houses, improved methods and propositions for buildings in the LGAs need to be sustainable without compromise while protecting the people from becoming victims of architecture of fear through adoption of extreme security measures that translate into self-imprisonment. The common use of burglary

proof, high fence, employment of security guards, erection of gate at the entrance of neighbourhood are clear indications of architecture of fear as identified by Agbola(1997). All the physical fortifications have no format or rhyme; they are unguided, uncontrolled and lack policy backing. As the development promotes security in some aspects, in others it is an entrapment that prevents escape in case of fire or other disasters that need rescue intervention.

The absence of concrete building code and coordination of physical development through development control, adequate land use planning, non adherence to physical planning regulation and anonymous nature of urban setting are important factors to consider in promoting a sustainable neighbourhood where fear of crime would be at the barest level and residents live in tranquility.

5.8 Conclusion

Fear of crime is an emerging field of study that cannot be underestimated. It is a merger of psychology, geography and physical planning. The variation in its geographical spread and it's new turn world wide is a serious area of concern for both present and future researcher. There is therefore a need for concerted effort to promote the well-being of people through collaboration between formal and informal actors on security and fear of crime issues especially in Ibadan.

5.9 Recommendations

This research has identified some challenges of combating fear of crime in Ibadan region. It probed into the effect of socio-economic characteristics in relation to fear of crime and examined the spatial pattern of fear of crime. In view of the problems created as a result of fear of crime, the following recommendations are made.

Age and gender-friendly approach to security should be encouraged. This would be an innovation that would promote quality of life and harmonious coexistence between the younger and senior citizens as well as males and females.

There is need to promote social ties whereby residents could form formidable associations towards enhancing capacity for surveillance in order to recognise strangers and deny entry to unauthorised persons. Furthermore, there is need to promote good relationship between the physical environment and the behaviour of people. These should be framed to include conventional features that control undesirable behaviour and

support legitimate use of space. Planned, equipped and manned open spaces in line with space standard should be promoted.

Each local government areas should design and formulate strategic intervention plan at community level to promote interaction. Programme for achieving sustainable environment that does not threaten the safety of its present and future inhabitants should be vigorously pursued.

Neighbourhood watch programme should be fashioned out in line with people's culture and ideology. This could be achieved through mutual collaboration among stakeholders.

The government should encourage and redefine the role of the mass media in order to make them perform their roles creditably and responsibly in promoting security as against fear of crime.

The state government, in conjunction with all planning agencies, should, urgently embark on environmental design that would promote clear sight lines, good street lighting, mixed land uses as well as re-designing and aligning streets and roads to reduce fear of crime. This should be done through enforcement of building standard and planning regulation.

Improvement of neighbourhood environment through proper planning would incite solution for emotion concept. This would enhance reduction of social disorder.

Fear of crime hotspot found in different local government areas should be developed to provide wider prospects of security and limit opportunities for concealment by criminals.

Urban renewal of our aging cities should be guided by appropriate layout and land use plan through which urban deficiencies that promote fear of crime would be eradicated.

Government and community members should formulate appropriate legislation on attitudinal change to fear of crime. There is need for community education to enlighten people on the various aspects of protection and coping methods on fear of crime.

Community police has been one of the most successful strategies employed in combating fear of crime in different parts of the world, hence the police and other security organisations as well as outfits like vigilante groups, Odu'a People's Congress (OPC) alongside private security bodies should be harmonised in each local government into community police to prevent fear of crime. There is therefore the need for partnership

among formal and informal agents to improve urban security. This should be done through legislation by the state and local government. Added to these, there should be framework that would be guided on mode of recruitment, eligibility, training and inclusive community polices that suits the general well-being of majority of the residents. These are needed for promoting aerial surveillance but Nigerian Police Force to enhance scooping watch of the study area. Every landlord should be mandated to pay a token to the community purse as remuneration for community police personnel. However local vigilate group should be certify and duely registered for quality service to humanity.

5.10 Contribution to Knowledge

Crime and fear of crime are inseparable. The occurrence of crime leads to high fear of crime. Both crime and fear of crime are mostly approached by the government through general policies none of which is targeted at specific neighbourhood densities in the study area. This study has compared housing characteristics and physical features with fear of crime. It also attempted to link how unkempt housing and non-residential physical disorder contribute to fear of crime. Adequate physical planning, provision of layout of neighbourhood and adequate provision of infrastructural facilities coupled with mass media control are germane to promotion of secured environment.

Police patrol is a method of policing around and within LGAs to reduce fear of crime. The presence of police deters criminals and instills security confidence in the people. Police patrol should be community-oriented and community-involving, hence the police should attend community meetings, identify community problems and come up with long-term solutions along side harvesting residents' initiatives and engaging them in fear of crime prevention. This is in line with universal best practices. However, the study has revealed the diversities and significance in fear of crime between and across the LGA in Ibadan.

5.11 Areas for Future Research

The spread of fear of crime nationwide tends to be unknown. Fear of crime in western nigeria have not been studied. There is paucity of research in this field of study in Nigeria. Also, the cost of fear of crime has not been researched. These areas could be considered for further study by scholars.

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APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING FACULTY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPATIAL PATTERN OF FEAR OF CRIME IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information on neighbourhood characteristics and pattern of fear of crime in your area. Your cooperation in answering the questions sincerely will be appreciated and the information supplied will be treated in confidence and it is purely for academic purpose. Thank you.

SECTION A: LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

Q

1. Name of your Local Government: _____
(a) Southwest (b) South East (c) North West (d) North East (e) North (f)
Akinyele (g) Egbeda(h) Ido (i) Lagelu (j) Ona-Ara (k) Oluyole
- Q2. Name of this locality: _____
- Q3. Name of street: _____

SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

- Q4. Sex (a) male (b) female
- Q5. Age of respondents: _____
- Q6. Marital Status (a) single (b) married (c) widowed (d) divorced (e) separated
(f) widower
- Q7. What ethnic group do you belong? (a) Yoruba (b) Ibo (c) Hausa (c) others
- Q8. Indicate your highest educational qualification (a) No formal education (b)
Koranic school (c) primary six (d) secondary (e) diploma (f) University (g)
Post graduate
- Q9. Your present primary occupation? (a) Unemployed (b) General labourer (c)
Semi-skilled labourer
(d) Professional worker (Doctor, lawyer, teacher etc) (e) administrative (Director,
Manager, Clerk etc)

- (f) student or scholar (g) Armed forces (police, army) (i) Civil servant
- Q10. Religion (a) Christianity (b) Muslem (c) Traditional worshiper (d) Others please specify
- Q11. Indicate your house type (a) Brazilian (face-to-face) (b) flat (c) duplex (d) simplex (e) Boys Quarters (f) Others specify
- Q12. Indicate the number of persons in your household (staying regularly with you excluding yourself)(a) Only one (b) two (c) three (d) four (e) five or more
- Q13. Age distribution in your household (a) 0-9 (b) 10 – 19 (c) 20-39 (d) 40 – 49 (e) 50 -59 (f) above 50
- Q14. Level of education of members of your household (a) Pre primary (b) primary (c) secondary (d) post secondary (e) post graduate
- Q15. What is your average income per month.
- (a) Less than N20,000 (b) N21,000- N30,000 (c) N31,000 – N40,000 (d) N41,000 – N50,000(e) N51,000 – N60,000 (f) N61,000 – N70,000 (g) N71,000 – N80,000 (h) N81,000 – N90,000(i) N91,000 – N100,000 (j) N101,000 – N150,000 (k) N151,000 – N200,000 (l) Above N200,000.00

SECTION C: NEIGHBOURHOOD INFORMATION

- Q16. What is the dominant landuse in your area (a) residential (b) commercial (c) industrial (d) agricultural (e) mixed landuse (f) institutional (i) others specify
- Q17. (a) Does any otherlanduse create fear within your locality (a) Yes (b) No (b) If Yes how _____ (c) If No why _____
- Q18. What are the common type of crime that promote fear in your neighbourhood (a) burglary (b) armed robbery (c) rape (d) murder (e) assault (f) kidnapping (g) man slaughter (h) theft
- Q19. What is the proximity of your house to:

	Event centre	School	Recreational centre	Commercial centre	Open space	Motor Park	Police station/arm barrack	market
less than 200m								
201-400m								
401-600m								
601-800m								
801-1000m								
above 1000m								

Q20. Indicate whether any of these locations generate fear of crime in you.

	Yes	No
Event centre		
School		
Recreationcentre		
Commercial centre		
Open spaces		
Beer parlor		
Market		
Motor park		

Q21. What time of the day does it generate fear (a) morning (b) afternoon (c) night.

Q22. What time of the day does it reduce fear in you? (a) morning (b) afternoon (c) night (d) none

Q23. What are the reasons for your response in questions 22 and 23 above (a) Noise disturb theft (b) noise encourages theft (c) inactive activity at night create fear (d) activity in the day exposes the area to crime (e) undeveloped open spaces creates fear at night (f) empty straight road creates fear during the day (g) others specify.

Q24. What is the effect of access to your house on fear of crime? (a) it deters crime/fear of crime (b) it encourages fear of crime (c) it has no effect (d) it serves as escape route when in danger.

Q25. What type of road design do you prefer (a) wider road (b) gated road (c) cul de sack (d) all of the above

Q26. Does the road serve as escape route to criminals. (a) Yes (b) No

Q27. Does road design promote fear in this area (a) Yes (b) No

Q28. How and why (select as many as are applicable) (a) the roads is straight and deserted (b) the road is narrow and dangerous (c) the road do not have escape route (e) others specify.

Q29. What is the benefit of street light to your neighbourhood if you have? (select as many as are applicable) (a) it illuminates the area and reduces fear (b) it exposes houses to attack and fear (c) it exposes intruders into the neighbourhood (d) it has no effect.

- Q30. What are the effect of absence of street light in your neighbourhood. (select as many as are applicable).
 (a) it creates fear (b) it promote bad behavior (c) it provide avenue for crime (d) it does not have any effect.
- Q31. What is the distance of your main source of water to your house (a) less than 500m (b) 501-1000km (c) 1001-1500m (d) 1501 – 2000m (e) above 2000m.
- Q32. What are the sources of power in your neighbourhood (a) generator (b) solar (c) electricity
- Q33. Does generator reduce or promote fear? (a) Yes (b) No
- Q34. If Yes, how? (a) noise hinders call for help (b) it promotes crime (c) other specify
- Q35. Where are the fear of crime hot spot in your neighbourhood(select as many as are applicable). (a) edge of the neighbourhood (b) the nood (c) deserted areas during the day (d) uncompleted building in the area (e) others specify.
- Q36. Where are fear of crime hotspot in this area at day (a) along the road (b) within residential area (c) around the schools (d) commercial centre (e) beer joints (f) others specify.
- Q37. Where are fears of crime hotspot in this area at night (a) along the road (b) within residential area (c) around the schools (d) commercial centre (e) beer joints (f) others specify.
- Q38. What are the major causes of fear of crime in this area.(select as many as are applicable). (a) Absence of police patrol (b) lack of cooperation (c) absence of recreation centre (d) no support from the state and local government (e) presence of vacant land (f) uncompleted building
- Q39. Do you go out at night?

	Frequently	Often	Seldom	Not at all
Alone	1	2	3	4
With somebody	1	2	3	4

- Q40. How safe do you feel walking alone at night in your neighbourhood? (a) very safe (b) fairly safe (c) fairly unsafe (d) very unsafe

- Q41. Why do you feel unsafe walking alone at night in your neighbourhood? (a) I might be attacked or killed (b) I fear the dark (c) I might be raped (d) my house might be burgled over
- Q42. If (a) in Q41, why do you feel this way? (select as many as are applicable)(a) it had happened to me before (b) it has happened to a friend/relative/neighbor (c) I have seen/heard about it on TV/radio (d) I have read about it in the newspapers (e) I was informed about it by a friend/relative/neighbor (f) I was informed of it by the police. (g) other reasons
- Q43. How safe do you feel when alone in your home in day time? (a) very safe (b) fairly safe (c) fairly unsafe (d) very unsafe
- Q44. How safe do you feel when alone in your home at night? (a) very safe (b) fairly safe (c)fairly unsafe (d) very unsafe
- Q45. Why do you feel unsafe safe in your home when you are alone in day time? (select as many as are applicable). (a) I might be burgled/attacked (b) my house might catch fire (c) the area is usually quiet for help (d) other reason
- Q46. If (a) in Q45, why do you feel this way? (select as many as are applicable). (a) it had happened to me before (b) it has happened to a friend/relative/neighbor (c) I have seen/heard about it on TV/radio (d) I have read about it in the newspaper (e) I was informed about it by a friend/relative/neighbor (f) I was informed of it by the police (g) other reason.
- Q47. Why do you feel safe/unsafe in your house alone at night? (select as many as are applicable) because:(a) I might be burgled/attacked (b) house might catch fire (c) rape (d) being killed (e) other reasons
- Q48. If (a) in Q47, why do you feel this way? (select as many as are applicable). (a) it had happened to me before (b) it has happened to a friend/relative/neighbor (c) I have seen/heard about it on TV/radio (d) I have read about it in the newspaper (e) I was informed about it by a friend/relative/neighbor (f) I was informed of it by the police (g) other reason.
- Q49. How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood when leaving your home when it is dark? (a) very safe (b) fairly safe (c) fairly unsafe (d) very unsafe
- Q50. How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood when arriving at home when it is dark? (a) very safe (b) fairly safe (c) fairly unsafe (d) very unsafe

Q51. Why do you lock your door when alone, (select as many as are applicable). (a) I might be attacked by people (b) I might be sexually assaulted (c) I might be robbed (d) I might be killed (e) I might be humiliated

SECTION D: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS INFORMATION

Q52. What causes fear for you in your neighbourhood? (select as many as are applicable). (a) presence of- criminal (b) proximity of beer parlor (c) absence of security personnel (d) inadequate provision of infrastructural facilities (e) others specify.

Q53. What are the effects of fear of crime in your neighbourhood, (select as many as are applicable). (a) it erodes well-being of the people (b) it promotes precaution (c) it restrains environmental interaction (d) it reduces social trust (e) it encourages movement from deprived area (f) it affects the choice of infrastructure (g) it affects life style (h) it affects maintenance of public facilities like toilet (i) it promotes residential segregation. (j) it disturb business activities (k) others specify

Q54. What are the sources of fear (select as many as are applicable).(a) telephone (b) mass media (c) personal experience (d) stories from victim.(e) others specify

SECTION E: PHYSICAL SECURITY MEASURES

Q55. Have you taken/can you take any steps (Precautions) to protect your property against fear of crime?

Please tick each question below as “Yes” Or “No”

	TYPE OF SECURITY MEASURE	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Acquisition of guard dog	1	2	1	2
	Installation of alarm system	1	2	1	2
	Extra lights outside	1	2	1	2
	Fixing of padlocks on doors	1	2	1	2
	Fixing of burglar-proofing	1	2	1	2
	Valuables engraved, photographed and serial numbers kept	1	2	1	2
	Installed security warning lights	1	2	1	2
	Radio/TV/lights left on while not at home	1	2	1	2
	No extra measures taken	1	2	1	2

- Q56. In your opinion, has the rate of fear of crime in the area where you live increased over the past year? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Do not know
- Q57. If “Yes” to Q 56, How did you come to this conclusion? (a) own knowledge
(b) Newspaper reports
(c) Radio/TV (d) police informed me (e) informed by other people (f) other specify
- Q58. Is there any neighbourhood watch system operating in the area where you live?
(a) Yes (b) No
- Q59. If yes what is its impact on fear in your neighbourhood.
- Q60. Are you afraid of crime ? (a) Yes (b) No
- Q61. How fearful are you of the following crimes?
NB: Please use fear thermometer to answer this question

Type of Crime	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Fairly high	Severe
Having your home broken into and property stolen						
Being raped while alone at home (males tick 1)						
Being killed while at home						
Being killed while away from home						
Being robbed/mugged						
Being assaulted (not sexually)						
Having damage inflicted to your property						
Having your house set alight (petrol bombed)						
Having your motor vehicle broken into and valuables stolen						
Being abducted from your home						
Being “ambushed” whilst driving a motor vehicle						
Being shot at whilst driving your motor vehicle						
Being attacked by an adult of your immediate family						
Being attacked by a child of your immediate family						
Being attacked by members of your family (brother, sister, elderly parents)						

- Q62. How long does the fear last (a) seconds (b) minutes (c) hours (d) day (e) weeks
(f) month (g) other specify.

SECTION F: ROUTINE ACTIVITIES

- Q63. Have you, during the past year, changed your daily living pattern? (a) Yes (b) No
- Q64. Have you, during the past year, experienced a fearful crime committed against you? (a) Yes (b) No
- Q65. If “Yes”, do you think your routine activity contributed towards your victimization? (a) Yes (b) No
(c) Do not know

SECTION G: ROLE OF THE POLICE

- Q66. Do you believe that you have equal access to the criminal justice system (i.e. police and courts)? (a) Yes (b) No
- Q67. Do you nurture the fear of:

	YES	NO
A policeman in a uniform	a	b
A detective (dressed in private clothes)	a	B
A police carrying gun	a	B
A person wearing mask	a	B
A strange personality	a	B
Crime reporting	a	B
Strange knock on your door	a	B
Gun shot	a	B
Strange noise/voice	a	B
Other specify	a	b

- Q68. If you had a negative encounter with the police in the past (i.e. being accused of a law violation) would you again feel at liberty to:

	YES	NO
Call upon the police when you, your family or property is being criminally threatened.	a	b
Greet a policeman on the street	a	b
Personally proceed to a police station and lodge a complaint against somebody else	a	b
Have one or other official document sworn or signed at a police station	a	b

Q69. How often do police patrol your neighbourhood: (a) Daily (b) Weekly
(c) Monthly (d) Seldom (e) Never

Finally, we would like to thank you for having provided us with information on an important issue that daily effects our lives.

APPENDIX II

CHECK LIST: HOUSING AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

- 72 What type of fence do you have (a) massive (b) dwarf (c) partly fenced with iron (d) others specify
- 70 Is this community gated ? (a) Yes (b) No
- 71 Is your house fenced ? (a) Yes (b) No
- 73 Is there burglary on the window ? (a) Yes (b) No
- 74 What is the magnitude of the burglary (a) simple (b) moderate (c) massive (d) None
- 75 What door material are you having in your house (a) iron (b) wooden (c) none
- 76 Is there street light in your neighbourhood ? (a) Yes (b) No
77. Do you have Dog(s) in the house ? (a) Yes (b) No
- 78 Do you have guards in your house ? (a) Yes (b) No
- 79 Is surveillance camera available in the neighbourhood ? (a) Yes (b) No
- 80 What type of locks do you use (a) simple (b) complex
- 81 Any evidence of police patrol (a) Yes (b) No (c) Not known
82. Which of the following is closer to your residence (a) vacant land (b) bush (c) river basin (d) bar/joints.
83. What is the distance of your residence to the following (a) vacant land _____ (b) bush _____ (c) river basin _____ (d) police station _____ (e) bar/joints _____
84. What are the types of roads in your neighbourhood (a) Local road (b) distributor road (c) major (e) dual carriage road (f) express road
85. What is the condition of the roads in your neighbourhood (a) Tarred (b) not tarred
86. What is the pattern of the roads in your neighbourhood (a) long straight road (b) short straight road (c) long winding road (d) short winding road (e) closed road
87. Is this neighbourhood on a planned layout ? (a) Yes (b) No
88. Is the layout still the same or altered (a) Yes (b) No
89. What are the sources of water in your neighbourhood? (select as many as are applicable). (a) stream (b) well (c) borehole (d) pipe born water (e) other specify
90. Which time of day do you always fetch water (a) morning (b) afternoon (c) evening (d) night
91. Why do you fetch water at that time. (a) it is safe (b) it is secure (c) there is nothing to fear (d) everywhere is visible (e) No reason
93. How do you perceive the neighbourhood around you from afar (a) good place (b) crime place (c) dangerous place (d) safe place (e) others specify.

APPENDIX III

Localities in Ibadan Region

LGA	SELECTED LOCALITIES	NO OF BUILDINGS	SAMPLE SIZE
Ibadan North	Old Bodija Estate,	1,409	21
	Ikolaba, Idi-Ape	1,165	17
	Mokola Sango, Okoro, Ijokodo.	1,847 2,309	27 34
Ibadan North East	Yemetu, Aladorin, Oke-Aremo, Yemetu Kanbi, Total Garden	2,630	39
	Oniyanrin, Inalende, Yeosa and Odeolo	1,841	27
	Oluyoro, Aromolaran, Onipasan, Okebadan	2,308	34
	Basorun, Idi-Ape, Oyo Lamidi, Bode Wasinmi	2,966	44
	Oke-Offa, Atipe Adekile, Koloko, Omowumi, Olubadan High School.	1,446 3,509	21 52
Ibadan South East	Felele Road	1,205	20
	Kudeti, Bode, Molete, Yejide, Omikunle, Odo-Oba	2,129	31
	Odinjo, Idi-Aro, Academy, Oyapidan, Loyola	5,807	85
	Oranyan, Omiyale, Kobomoje, Esuawe	2,577	38
Ibadan North West	Onireke GRA, Adamasingba, Dugbe	616	09
	Idi-Ishin, Oba Otudeko	241	04
	Eleyele, Benjamin, Anwal Islamic Grammar School, Lister Petrol Station	807	12
	Olopomewa	562	08
	Inalende, Omitowoju, Salvation Army	1,757	26
	Idikan, Oke Seni, Abebi	2,783	41
Ibadan South West	Oluyole Estate, 7up Extension	605	09
	Iyaganku GRA, Kakanfo Hotel NTC	837	12
	Imale-Nfalafia, Idi Ope	1,149	17
	Elewura, Boluwaji, Texaco	2,066	30
	Oja-Oba, Ile-Oba, Ile-Ida, Elesinmeta	1,652	24
	Agbokojo, Ita Maya, Amunigun, Agbeni	1,532	23
IDO	Apete, Awotan, Arola, Papa	8445	123
	Ologuneru, Gbopa, Afin-iyanu	4237	62
OLUYOLE	Idiayunre, Onipe	1,150	17
	Elebu,	3,486	51
ONA-ARA	Amuloko	6,018	89
	Akanran	3,624	53
EGBEDA	Olodo	10,335	151
	Egbeda	4,221	62
AKINYELE	Moniya, Idiroko	5,341	79
	Aroro	1,142	17
LAGELU	Akobo, Ojurin, Isokan Estate	6317	93
	Lalupon, Ejioku	5,028	74
	Total	107,097	1,577

Source: Oyo State Valuation Report, 1998, Google Earth Count and Field Survey (2014).

APPENDIX IV
LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN IBADAN REGION

Table 2: Residential Neighbourhood Densities in Ibadan Region

No	Ward No.	Rating district and communities	No of properties (1984)	Number of properties identified (1996)	Class of properties
	Ibadan North LG				
1	N3	Oniyanrin, Inalende, Yeosa and Odeolo	1,058	1,841	High Density
2	N6B	Mokola Layout	907	1,847	Medium density
3	N6B	Secretariat Complex	178	67	Administrative area
4	N6A	Sabo Quarters	538	800	High density
5	N6A	Oke-Itunu, Oremeji Aiyetoro	958	1,664	Medium density
6	N6A	Sango, Okoro Village, Ijokodo, Mechanic-Village	1,431	2,303	Medium density
7	NW8	Emmanuel College, Sango Motor Park	328	-	Educational area
8	NW8	Polytechnic	626	339	Educational area
9	NW8	University of Ibadan	530	223	Educational area
10	NW8	Abadina Quarters, University of Ibadan	312	190	Educational area
11	N6B	Coca-Cola	152	183	Commercial/Industrial
12	N6B	Bodija Estate (Old)	908	1,405	Residential Estate
13	NW8	Samonda, Aerodrome, Amusement park	198	232	Recreational area
14	N2	Adeoyo, Oke-Are, Kannike, Odoye, Isale-Alfa	888	1,355	Core Area
15	N4	Yemetu Alaadorin, Oke-Aremo, Yemetu-Kambi,	1,480	2,630	High Density

		Total Garden			
16	N6B	UCH	205	160	Health
17	N5B	Ikolaba, Idi-Ape, Oluwo	747	1,135	High class properties
18	N5B	Agodi GRA	524	492	GRA
19	N5A	Igosun, Yemetu-Kambi, Gbenla, Idi-Ogungun	320	1,469	High density
20	N5B	Oluwo-Nla, Islamic High School, Ashi	600	761	Medium density
21	N5B	Kongi, New Bodija Estate	2,560	4,027	High class residential area
22	N5B	Bodija Railway, Akingbola	1,547	1,142	Medium density
23	N5B	Ashi, Express and Bashorun	271	403	Medium density
24	NW8	Agbowo, Orogun	1,775	1,414	Residential/commercial area
25	NW8	Orogun Express	102	1,401	Medium area
26	NW8	Part of Ojoo Orogun Side	602 (WHOLE)	398	Medium density.
		Total	19,741	27,881	

	Ibadan North- East				
27	E5A	Labiran, Isale Alfa, Aderogba	657	674	Core Area
28	E6	Aremo, Alafara, Ode-Aje, Ajegede	2,017	2,525	Core Area
29	E5B	Oje, Temidire, Alafara Oje	1,002	968	Core Area
30	E7	Agugu, Lagelu Grammar School, Aiyekale, Idi Obi	1,065	1,054	High Density residential area
31	E1	Ita-Bale, Ile Aboke, Akintayo, Bioku	1,023	1,229	Core Area

32	E2	Belyerunka, Ita Baale, Oranyan Market, Ogbori Efan	1,34b	950	Core Area
33	E3	Kosodo, Oja-Igbo, Alafara,Oke-Mato	1,400	2,201	High Density
34	E4	Ile-Aperin, Oja-Igbo, Kosodo	1,075	1,449	High Density
35	E7	Adekile, Koloko Omowumi, Olubadan High School Aperin	1,589	3,509	High Density
36	E9	Oluyoro Hospital, Aromolaran, Onipasan, Okebadan	1,280	2,308	Medium Density
37	E9	Oke-Adu, Alli-Iwo Irefin, Agodi Market	1,496	3,645	High Density
38	E8	Oke-Irefin Itutaba	868	606	Core Area
39	E8	Oke-Offa Atipe	941	1,446	Core Area
40	E9	Abayomi, Iwo Road, Police Barracks	2,484	2,954	Medium Density
41	N5B	Basorun, Idi-Ape, Oyo Lamidi Ajadi Bode-Wasinmi	2,471	1,671	Medium Density
42	E9	Holy Trinity, Yidi, Agbala Itura, Baptist, Onipepeye	1,838	949	Medium Density
43	N5B	Yanbule, Basorun Market	788	343	Medium Density
		Total	22,342	28,875	
	Ibadan South- East				
44	S3	Eleta, Labo, Adebimpe Palace Ita-Ege	1,078	1,047	Core Area
45	S6A	Oke-Oluokun	1,191	874	Core Area
46	S6B	Ile-Tuntun, Ode-Aje, Ile- Ekolo Olomi Market	1,350	3481	Planned high density

47	S5	Odinjo, Idi-Aro, Academy Oyapidan Layout	2,311	5,481	Planned high density
48	S1, S2B	Oranyan, Omiyale, Kobomje, Esuawele	1,550	5,807	Core Area
49	S4	Oniyere, Modina, Ode-Ige	1,564	2,577	Planned high density
50	C1	Oja-Oba, Laamo, Ogunmola, Oleyo, Oderinlo	447	3,450	Core Area
51	S4	Elekuro, Labo, Wesley College, Idi-Aro	3,446	482	High density
52	S4	Academy, Ifedapo, Owode, Balaro, Elere	2,093	3,814	Planned high density
53	S6B	Kudeti, Bode, Molete, Yejide, Omikunle, Odo-Oba	1,456	2,120	Medium density
54	S7	Olorunsogo, Molete	696	1,444	Medium density
55	S7	Osungbade, Saint Louis, Ibadan Grammar School	543	1,017	Planned high density
56	S7	Felele/Express	168	1,370	Medium density
57	S7	Ilupeju, Fajemisi	380	932	Medium density
58	S7	Odo-Oba	101	1,096	Planned high density
59	S7	Sanyo, Odo-Oba	156	356	Planned high density
60	S7	Orita-Challenge Adelabu market	513	900	Medium density
61	S7	Felele Rab	503	1,2050	Medium density
		Total	19,546	35,123	
	Ibadan North- West				
62	NW1	Ayeye, Agbaje, Agbeni, Alagunfon	502	678	Core Area & Commercial
63	N1	Agbede-Adodo, Ile-Toki, Asukuna, Ile-Adagbada	1,242	1,044	Core Area
64	NW2	Agbeni, Ile-Adebisi, Ori- Emi, Feleye	884	1,217	Core Area & Commercial
65	NW4	Ekotedo, Ogunpa	1,232	911	Commercial
66	NW5	Inalende, Omitowoju Salvation Army	1,619	1,757	High Density
67	NW6	Onireke GRA, Dugbe,	8,006	610	Commercial

		Adamasingba			
68	NW3	Idikan, Okeseni Abebi	1,422	2,783	High Density
69	NW6	Links Reservation, Recreation Club	319	431	GRA
70	NW7	Letmuck Barracks, Light Industrial Estate, School of Nursing	122	1,013	Federal Government
71	NW7	Eleyele, Benjamin, Anwal Islamic Grammar School,	555	807	Medium Density
72	NW7	Olopomewa	229	560	Medium Density
73	NW7	Eleyele Water Works, Askar Paint	201	232	Commercial
74	NW7	Eleyele Police Barracks, Eleyele Market, Works	238	1,334	Federal Government
75	NW7	Jericho Nursing Home, GRA,	217	308	GRA
76	NW7	Idi-Ishin, Omo Oba Otudeko	51	237	GRA
77	NW7	NIHORT Quarters	-	28	Research Institution
78	NW6	Adamasigba, Alafia Hospital	538	270	Commercial
		Total	16,710	14,192	
	Ibadan South West				
79	C2	Alekuso, Akinyo, Ile Orilowo, Fijabi Akere, Olupoyi	803	890	Core Area Commercial
80	SW1	Isale-Osi, Apampa Born- Photo	1,464	869	Core Area
81	SW4	Foko, Asaka	1,835	1,990	Core Area
82	SW8	Oke-Ado, Olubadan Stadium	504	720	Planned medium density
83	SW8	Imale-Nfalafia, Idi-ope	538	1,149	Planned medium density
84	SW8	Joyce-B, Aresa Ebeneza Primary School	372	772	Planned medium density
85	SW8	Ososami, Liberty, Sodeinde, Ajeigbe	200	873	Planned medium density
86	SW9	Elewura, Boluwaji, Texaco	900	2,064	Planned medium density
87	SW9	Akinyemi, D-Rovans, Ayede, Oke-Ayo	566	709	Planned medium density
88	SW9	Oluyole Estate, 7-up, Extension	437	564	Residential/Industrial Estate

89	SW9	Liberty Layout, High Court, Ogun Osun	728	394	Planned mixed development
90	SW2	Oja-Oba, Ile-Oba, Ile-Ida, Elesin Meta	1,281	1,652	Core Area
91	SW3B	Idi-Arere, Olokobi	670	859	Core Area
92	SW3A	Popoyemoja, Akuro	1,011	873	Core Area
93	SW8	Molete, U.M.C. P & S	355	473	Planned medium density
94	SW8	Anfani Layout, Sodeinde	762	1,471	Planned medium density
95	SW9	Orita-Ikereku, Odo-Ona Kekere	300	726	Planned medium density
96	SW5	Agbokojo, Ita-Maya, Amunigun Agbeni	1,052	1,532	Core Area
97	SW7	Oke-Bola, Seventh Day	886	830	Commercial Area
98	SW7	Iyaganku GRA, Kankanfo Hotel, NTC	605	835	G.R.A
99	SW9	A.I.R & T, OYSADEP	111	152	Educational
100	SW9	Apata, Aba-Alamu, Wema	409	1,856	High Density
101	SW9	Adifase, Bora Federal Agriculture	821	1,121	High Density
102	SW9	Alalubosa, Railway Quarters, Alalubosa GRA.	21	465	GRA
103	SW9	Odo-Ana, Olugbode, Aba-Igbira	769	1,069	High Density
104	SW9	Idi-Ishin, NIHORT	337	335	Research Institution
105	SW9	Aleshinloye Market, Ance, Railway Quarters and Trans Motel	316	885	G.R.A
106	SW7	J. Allen, Seventh Day, Kings Barracks House	520	383	Commercial Centre
107	SW6	Ogunpa Cathedral Church, Oke-Bola, Labaowo, Broken House	307	535	Commercial Centre
108	NW4	Gbagi, Ogunpa-Oyo, Lebanon, Ido-Gate	1,232	125	Commercial Centre
109	SW9	Ago-Taylor, Our-Lady, Odo-Ona	411	901	Medium Density
		Total	20,523	27,938	47,680
Grand Total					134,009

Source: Oyo State Valuation Report 1998.

