
An Appraisal of Residents' Perception on Residential Burglary and Home Invasion as Impact of Security Measures in Ogbomosho, Nigeria

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Abstract

Residential Burglary (RB) and Home Invasion (HI) are prevailing issues across the globe owing to the fear and their considerable impact on the lives of individuals and communities. This study examines individual household and neighborhoods' perception to the aforementioned crimes in Ogbomosho, Nigeria. In-depth interviews and questionnaires administration were the primary data collection tools. A cross sectional survey design was adopted, while a multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 531 respondents in a ratio of 1:3:6 across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zones respectively. The intensity of RB and HI in the city impact neighborhood and residents' response in the adoption of security measures across the residential zones of the city.

Keywords: Home Invasion; Neighbourhood Response; Residential Burglary; Residents' Perception

1. INTRODUCTION

Insecurity has become a fundamental issue in the world today due to geometrical increase in crime rate arising partly from overpopulation, urbanisation, globalisation and modernisation (Ernest, 2009; Fredrik and Bjorn, 2010; Aliyu 2012; Tutu, 2016). Every individual, family, community, tribe, nation and the international society is concerned about insecurity. The issues of insecurity pose a significant threat to the livelihood of residents and their properties. The crime of Residential Burglary (RB), which is defined as the breaking into another person's house with intent of stealing a particular property there in at any time (Hale, 1990 cited in Anderson, 2011; Randa, 2015), is among the most common phenomenon in urban areas, aside crime on the residents which is termed Home invasion. The two crimes remain aspect of societal issues that are globally found everywhere in every neighbourhood that needs serious attention (Grabosky, 1995). Muggah (2012) reports that property crime in the form of burglaries, along with violent crimes, are on the rise within cities across the globe. Studies by researchers, such as Weisheit and Donnermeyer (2000), Lee (2006), National Centre for

Victims of Crime (2015) and Ricciardelli (2018) affirmed that Residential Burglary and Home Invasion are most common issues in non-capital cities and across rural settings in the world.

According to Crime Statistics Report (2016) in Nigeria by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), a total of 45,554 burglary cases were reported. Of the mentioned total, 19,938 (accounts for 43.76% of the total reported burglary crimes) that took place in the South-Western part of the country, Nigeria, and this includes states like Lagos, Oyo (where the study area, Ogbomoso is situated), Ogun, Osun and Ondo. The same report pronounced that Oyo state that comprise the study area is ranked third in the incidence of crimes (RB and HI included) in South-Western Nigeria after Lagos and Ondo state. Oyo state is ranked 13th in public order and safety out of the 36 states of the country (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2016) and 6th (Lagos, Abuja, Delta, Kano, Plateau, Ondo, Oyo, Bauchi, Adamawa and Gombe States) in the general crime rate data provided by National Bureau of Statistics (2016) (Oguntunde *et al.*, 2018).

Studies by the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) (2007), Owusu *et al.* (2015) and Owusu (2016) revealed a relationship that exists between urbanisation, level of security and safety. These studies show that the effects of urbanisation, such as: sprawl, increasing urban population, uncontrolled settlement, and residential housing density, have resulted in less service delivery (policing and safety machinery) in certain areas. Determinant factors such as poverty, lack of space orderliness, poor governance, inefficient planning processes, weak delivery service and inadequate of social basic amenities among others create fear of crimes among residents in cities. Thus, the insecurity is a reflection of many factors that include poverty and poor governance (Steffensmeier & Allan, 1996; Cossman & Rader, 2011; Wrigley-Asante, 2016). One of the factors that residents consider when planning to settle is safety (Salleh, 2008; Mohit *et al.*, 2010; Popoola *et al.*, 2015). Residents' safety remains a conscious and sub-conscious criterion in human habitation and resident's location choice. Safety entails the absence of crime against life and property of a residents (Loewen *et al.*, 1993; Bilsky, 2017; Meth & Buthelezi, 2017).

In ensuring safety, the literature identifies roles and responsibilities of every individual residents, neighborhood response in the community, and government institutions, such as police officers and the judiciary, and as well as building professionals in maintaining residents' safety (Hopkins, 2007; Owusu *et al.*, 2015; Bagson & Owusu, 2016). However, formal institutions, especially in developing countries, have been considered ineffective and inefficient in these roles (Nganje, 2015; Cohen & Felson, 2016; Elayah, 2016).

The criminal externalities which pose a threat to the peaceful liveability of suburban and rural communities have resulted in "*individualistic-policing*" in the form of a number of unconventional crimes fighting and response mechanisms, procedures and processes (Harris, 2001; Oteng-Ababio, 2016). John (2007) and Oteng-Ababio (2016) explain that local youth groups and vigilante groups, which are not legally considered as security agencies, are now championing the fight against crime making use of rules drafted and defined by them. The security of urban and rural areas requires extensive collaboration among various stakeholders in the settlement space at an individual, household and community level (Doyle, 2006; Lippert, 2009). This study aims to examine households' and neighbourhoods' perception on RB and HI in Ogbomoso, Oyo state, Nigeria.

1.1 The Study Area

The study area is Ogbomoso City which can be regarded as a precolonial urban center and the second largest city in Oyo State {Adeboyejo and Abolade (2009); in Timothy and Ifatokun (2019)}. The city in the context of Oyo State comprises of Ogbomoso North and South Local Government Areas. From the geographical, climatic, social and infrastructural points of view, they share common locational characteristics, but different socio-economic characteristics and facilities.

The city is located approximately between latitude 8°04'30''North and 8°12'30''North; and between longitude 4° 12'East and 4° 18'East of Greenwich Meridian. It is 105km to the North – East of Ibadan, the capital of Oyo State; 58km North – West Osogbo, the capital of Osun State; 53km, south-West of Ilorin, the capital city of Kwara State and 57km, North – East of Oyo town (Atolagbe, 2011).

Ogbomoso North comprises of ten wards which are: Aaje, Abogunde, Alasa, Isale Ora, Isale-Afon, Jagun, Masifa, Okelerin, Osupa and Sabo/Tara; while Ogbomoso South also comprises of ten political wards: Akata, Alapata, Arowomole, Ibapon, Ijeru I, Ijeru II, Ilogbo, Isoko, Lagbedu/Isapa and Oke Ola-farm settlement (Toyobo & Adigun, 2014).

In analyzing the spatial structures of the study area, like all Yoruba settlements and towns, Ogbomoso exhibits three characteristics features of a city which has passed through pre-colonial and independent socio-political periods (Atolagbe, 2008). The pre-colonial period shows features of high density, extended family, compound houses with indigenous wall materials. The road network of the study area shows five major roads that radiate to other towns and cities like Osogbo, Igbeti, Ilorin, Iwo and Oyo among others. There are also, other roads within this study area that show direct and indirect vehicular accesses from one ward to another.

From the geographical point of view, the core zone is known with its high population density which is not in terms of the residing households but of the coming together of every individual people from different residential zones (the core, intermediate and the suburb zones) of the city to benefit from the various business activities and numerous basic amenities there in as a focal point of the city. In fact, it has been observed by many researchers that residential relocation from the core residential zone to the suburb residential zone is becoming more pronounced (Wendell, 2011 and Adesina in UIS, 2013 among others).

Factors responsible for the decrease in residential population in the core zone are: there are no enough open spaces in the setting for new development houses, poor housing quality and deteriorating neighborhood environment (Adewale, Ibem, Adeboye and Amole, 2018; Adewale, Taiwo, Izobo-Martins and Ekhaese, 2015). Residents in this region have large percentage of children and aged people, and there are many dilapidated houses everywhere that can harbor criminals (see Figure 1.2). Some of these dilapidated houses (brownfield) have been converted into filling station and shop complexes (greenfield) that justifies why residential relocation from the core to the suburb zones is becoming more pronouncing. While the unconverted dilapidated houses in this residential zone serve as criminals' hideout areas. This zone accommodates many jobless and irresponsible youths that project criminality in the city.



Plate 1.1: Most common house type in the core residential zone of the study area (with ‘a’ denoting dilapidated house, and ‘b’ indicating graves in a compound house type)
Source: Author’s field work (2020).

The medium density residential zones have- fewer compound houses and households. There are fewer households per house in this zone when compared to the core zone. Houses here are relatively more modern, and not clustered (see Figure 1.3). Open spaces are relatively defined and the houses are more organized than as it is in the core zone. This zone is transitional between the core and peripheral zone. According to Atolagbe (2008), this zone includes Gaa-masifa, Oke-Ado Sabo, Oke-Ado Akintola, Kara, Oke-Anu, Oja-Tuntun, Apake, Idi-Abebe, Adiatu, City Area, General, Stadium, among others. The buildings here are usually Brazilian, bungalow and two or three storey building types(face-me-and-I-face-you) of double rows of rooms with double passages a times. This zone is considered to be more organized than the core residential zone of the city and it is predominantly occupied by more vibrant residents that are more educated than residents in the core zone of the city.



Plate 1.2: Most common house types with less elements of security (fence, gate and burglar proof among others) in the intermediate residential zone of the study area.
Source: Author’s field work 2020.

The third zone of the study area are the newer developing areas. They are the most organized of the three zones. Majority of the houses here are usually of modern materials and are built with best planning outlook (see Figure 1.4). Every dwelling unit has access to urban transport facilities and households are usually educated. This zone has a very low residential density with more open spaces. Many of the houses are designed with security fences, gates and occasionally with landscape elements. Areas under this zone in the study area include the following: Oke-Afin, Maryland, Oke-owode, Yoaco, Olukoko, Pakiotan, Under-G area, Ogbegun, Adenike, Safejo, Akowonjo and Katangua among others.



Plate 1.3: Most common house type (with accessible road networks, fence, gate and burglar proof fence bar) in the suburb residential zone of the study area.

Source: Author's field work 2020.

2. Methodology

The study employs both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The data retrieved through the quantitative approach of a structured questionnaire was used for both descriptive (frequency tables) and inferential analysis (ANOVA), while In-depth interview was adopted as capturing instrument for obtaining qualitative data in study area. The reason for a mixed approach is derived from the arguments of Ukoji and Okolie Osemene (2016) in a report on crime in Nigeria. The authors affirmed that a mixed approach in crime-related studies provides the researcher with a more individual explanation of the effect of the crime on the residents. They argue that in the face of limited reliable and quality data on crime in Nigerian cities, researchers depend on qualitative data narratives of crime and victims to understand and complement quantitative data in such crime-related studies.

This study adopts multi-methodology approach that draws on both quantitative and qualitative research designs. The quantitative aspect explains phenomena by gathering numerical data that can be analyzed using mathematical based methods (Aliaga and Gunderson, 2000), while the qualitative approach emphasizes the qualities of entities, process and meanings that are not experimentally examined or measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency (Denzin and Lincoln, 2000). The adoption of both approaches is usually described as convergent validation (Campbell and Fiske, 1959; Mik-Meyer, 2020), or methodology triangulation (Webb et al., 1966; Collier and Elman, 2008).

Structured questionnaire was adopted as quantitative research instrument, while the qualitative research instruments adopted were patterned along ethnographical orientation and therefore relied on Key Informant Interview (KII). The adoption of multiple sources of data is to satisfy the principle of triangulation and ensure corroborating and converging evidence.

Secondary sources of information which include records on burglary, crime and population from the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, National Population Commission, private organisations and published literature, were used to explain the nature and rate of crime in the country. The study's fieldwork was conducted in the native language of the study area, being Yoruba. Questions for both the quantitative and qualitative data were asked in the respondents' local dialect to attain a easy administering questionnaire exercises.

2.1 Quantitative Materials and Methods

For this study the structured questionnaire is the quantitative data source and one of the primary data for capturing tools. The study, using a household survey and structured questionnaire, was administered to each sampled household. The researchers consider a household as a group of people living under the same roof with a common financial source (which is usually the father or mother of the house). Questionnaires were administered to the household head. The household head in this regard is typically the father of the house and in single-parent households, the mother. In the situation where the head of household was not present, the most mature dweller in the household was sampled.

The structured questionnaire was aimed at capturing household information, such as: Social-economic characteristics (income, education and occupation), housing and neighborhoods characteristics (type of neighbourhood, infrastructure available, security measures) as well as household and neighbourhood responses to burglary. Questionnaire was administered to the household heads in the selected residential houses. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics (Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at $p \leq 0.05$). In this study, focus on respondents and household's socio demographic characteristics was aimed at examining the vulnerability and exposure of households to burglary. This study is of the view that burglary experiences and victimhood are across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zones in the city. Thus, the residents and household characteristics help to understand the study's implications and views. For effective representation across the study area, the three residential zones in the city were identified and categorised into the three aforementioned residential zones.

The study also compared the security conditions of houses in the core, intermediate and suburb areas, whose population are in a ratio of 1:3:6 respectively in the city. The reason for the adopted ratio was deduced from the map of the study area in which the core area has fewer houses as compared to the intermediate, while the suburb area has the largest number of houses (see page 8, 9 and 10). Thus, 1/10 of 531, 3/10 of 531 and 6/10 of 531 were sampled across the core, intermediate and suburb areas respectively. That is, 53, 160 and 318 households were sampled across the aforementioned zones in a respective order. (See table 1)

Table 1: Table showing the required sample (households) across the study area.

The residential zones of the study area	The required household sample from 531
Core Area (1/10 of 531)	53
Intermediate Area (3/10 of 531)	160
Suburb Area (6/10 of 531)	318

Source: Author's compilations (2020)

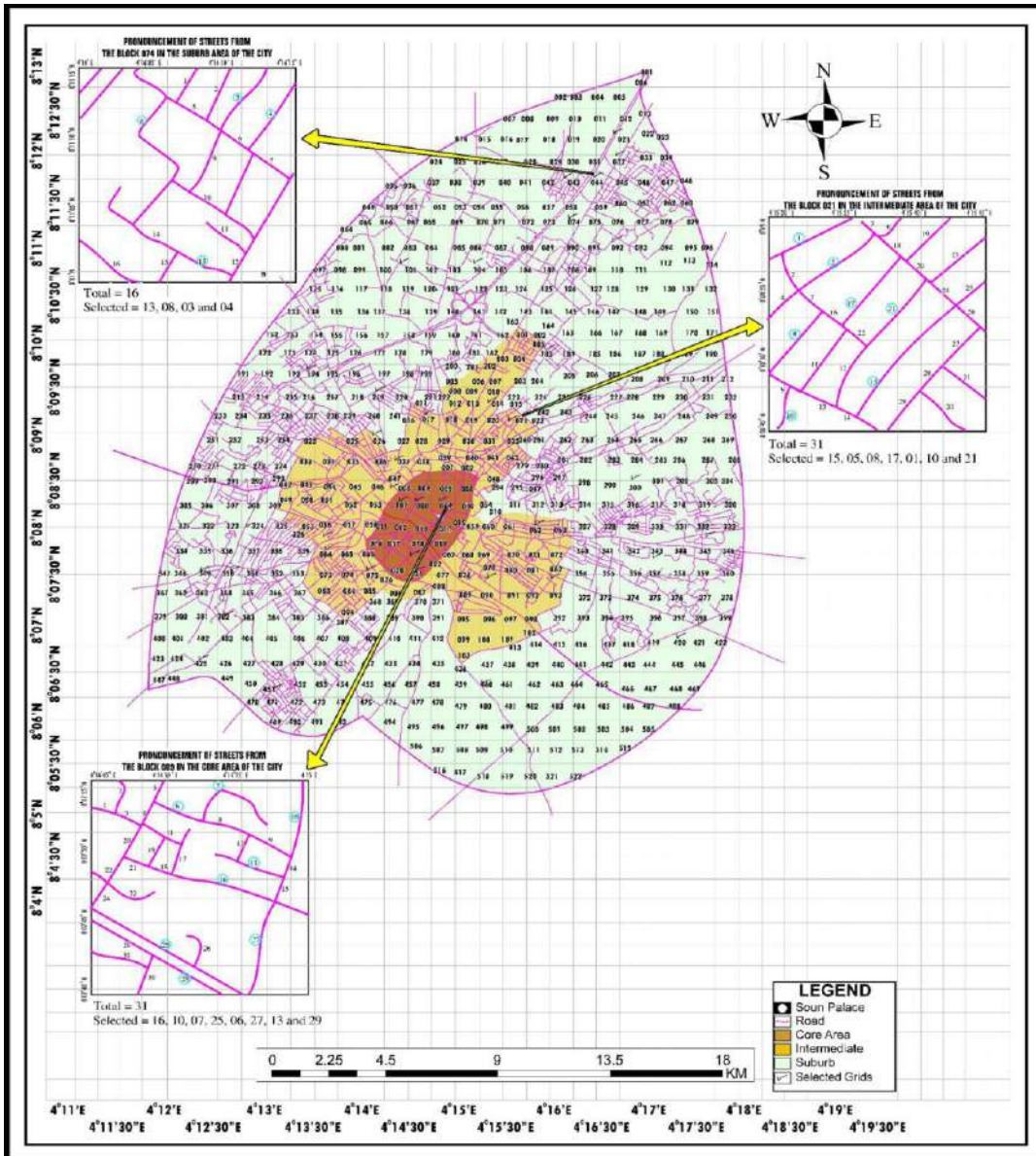
2.2 Sampling Techniques

A multistage cluster random sampling technique was adopted in obtaining samples in stages using a bit by bit sampling units at every stage. In the first stage, a number was assigned to every block from the gridded map as shown in Figure 3.1. 20%, 10% and 5% of the blocks were randomly selected across the core, the intermediate and the suburb areas respectively through the aid of a table of random digits (the rationale for the stated percentages remain the same as indicated in adoption of ratio one to three to six as mentioned earlier). At this stage,

when a block with no residential development in sequence, it was replaced with the nearest block that shows evidence of residential occupants.

In the second stage, a number was assigned to every street in the previously selected blocks across the core, the intermediate and suburb areas of city. Then, 25% of the streets per every selected block were randomly selected using a table of random digits or number. Figure 3.1 shows the selected blocks and streets from the city map.

In the third stage, from the selected streets, a random systematic sampling technique was used in selecting houses from which samples of household units were drawn at an interval of every 4th house from the first randomly selected house. This process was continuing until 53, 160 and 318 houses were systematically selected, across the core, the transition and the suburb residential areas respectively, in the study area.



THE CORE, INTERMEDIATE, AND SUBURB AREAS, FROM THE CONTEXT OF OGBOMOSO CITY (SELECTED BLOCKS)

Source: Google Earth (2020)

2.3 Qualitative Materials and Methods

Qualitative research instruments adopted were patterned along ethnographical orientation and therefore relied on Key Informant Interview (KII). The adoption of multiple sources of data to satisfy the principle of triangulation and ensure corroborating and converging evidence that increases trust in the validity of research findings and conclusion. In reference to the KIIs, data were obtained from people with first class information about the community. The purpose of KII is to collect information from a wide range of people. These include: community leaders, professionals, or residents who have first-hand knowledge or information about the community (Carter and Beaulieu 1992; USAID, 1996; and Ibeh, 2018).

In line with the above principle, this study concluded KIIs on the willing members of Vigilante group, O.P.C group, Amotekun, and traditional community leaders such as: Baale Masifa, Baale Isale-Ora, Aale Oke-Elerin, Mojaji Lobanika, Mogaji Subuloye, Baale Aguodo, Baale Taara, Baale Isapa, Aale Apamodari, and Baala Pakiotan among others. These people are usually very busy in nature and they do not usually make themselves available even after an agreement has been made to meet with. Therefore, opportunity or grab sampling technique was adopted in obtaining data from them (see Palinkas et. al., 2013; Bornstein, et al., 2017; and Nikolopoulou, 2022). This sampling technique is a times called convenience sampling (a non-probability sampling).

For the qualitative data in this study, in-depth interviews were conducted for a total of fourteen respondents. Convenience-sampling was used to select and interview community or neighbourhood leaders, member of Vigilante group, member of Amotekun group, and Peace-cop. while purposive-sample technique was employed to select and interview neighbourhood heads and neighbourhood security officers committee stakeholders. Instances, where a household head, household dweller or neighbourhood dweller came (possibly to visit or to know what the survey was about) into the household when the questionnaires were being administered, such a respondent was interviewed to eliminate the bias of already having the foreknowledge of the questionnaire questions. The interviews were transcribed and analysed using content analysis. Field observations and open-ended questions were also employed to capture the data.

3. Result Findings and Discussion

3.1 Age of the respondents by residential zones of the study area

Table 3 showed the age distribution of the respondents based on the residential zones. The result as displayed on the Table revealed that majority of the respondents (67.9%) in the core zone are within the age range 50 – 69%. Also, majority of respondents (69.4%) and (52.2%) across the intermediate and suburb residential zones respectively are within the age range of 30 – 40 years. The Pearson chi square value was 46.8 and this was significant at 1% level of confidence. The result indicated that there is significant difference between the age group of the respondents residing in the residential zone of the city. As most of the respondents were observed to be young and in their active ages across the intermediate and suburb zones which is an indication that they might be more security conscious and in readiness to tackle any security issues that may arise. With the result of this study, the core residential zone of the city can be regarded as a prone area to residential burglary and home invasion since the residents are predominantly of old aged people who are of low strength to be engaging in most of the community crime watch programs.

Table 2: Profiled Age of the respondents by residential zones

Residential zone		Age groups (years)				Total	Pearson Chi-Square
		18-29	30-40	50-69	70-89		
Core area	Count	5	4	36	8	53	46.8 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	9.4%	7.5%	67.9%	15.1%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	Count	22	111	20	7	160	100.0%
	% within residential zone	13.8%	69.4%	12.5%	4.4%	100.0%	
Suburb area	Count	105	166	42	5	318	100.0%
	% within residential zone	33.0%	52.2%	13.2%	1.6%	100.0%	
Total	Count	132	281	98	20	531	100.0%
	% within residential zone	24.9%	52.9	18.5%	3.8%	100.0%	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

3.2 Perceived Frequency of Residents Experiencing Residential Burglary and Home Invasion

On the frequency of occurrence of these crimes, table 11 showed that 68.6% of the interviewed respondents in the core area agreed that these crimes often occur in the study area, 19.6% agreed that the crimes are not experience often, 5.9% posited that they are experienced very often while 3.9% showed that these crimes are very rare. The result from the intermediate area equally showed that 38.1% and 12.3% of the respondents observed that both the residential burglary and home invasion crime occur often in the study area. About 22% of the respondents indicate that these crimes are not often occur, while 24.5% indicate that these crimes are rarely occur. In suburb also, 45% of the respondents indicated that these crimes occur time to time and 18% posited that the crimes are not frequently occur while 11.4% indicated that they rarely occur. The result indicated that most of the resident in the study area experience the crime of residential burglary and home invasion often. This might be responsible for the increasing consciousness of the residents towards security.

Table 3: Frequency of experiencing these crimes

Residential zone		Frequency of experiencing these crimes					Total	Pearson chi square
		Very often	Often	Rarely often	Not often	Very rare		
Core area	Count	3	35	1	10	2	51	36.3 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	5.9%	68.6%	2.0%	19.6%	3.9%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	Count	19	59	38	34	5	155	100.0%
	% within residential zone	12.3%	38.1%	24.5%	21.9%	3.2%	100.0%	
Suburb area	Count	64	143	36	57	17	317	100.0%
	% within residential zone	20.2%	45.1%	11.4%	18.0%	5.4%	100.0%	
Total	Count	86	237	75	101	24	523	100.0%
	% within residential zone	16.4%	45.3%	14.3%	19.3%	4.6%	100.0%	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

3.3 Residents' Perception on the Degree of Seriousness of RB and HI in the Community

Table 6 revealed the responses on the seriousness of RB and HI in the community. About 56% of the respondents indicated that RB and HI crime is serious in the core area of the city, 30.8% indicated that the crimes are not that serious and only 1.9% showed that the crimes are not serious at all in the core area of the city. Slightly above 40% of the respondents living in the intermediate area observed that RB and HI are serious in the community and also more than 24% indicated that the crimes are not serious. Although, exactly 20% of the residents indicated that the crimes is rarely serious but about 12% of the respondents in this area observe that the crime is a very serious one. In the same vein, more than 75% of the residents in the suburb area of the city indicated that RB and HI are serious crime in their community, 13.8% indicated that they are not serious while slightly above 8% indicated that the crimes are rarely serious. In all indications, RB and HI crimes in the study area are very high and this might have raised the bar of the residents' security consciousness to the crimes. The Pearson chi square coefficient was 40.2 and showed significance at 1% level of confidence. The result however indicated that there exist differences in the seriousness of the RB and HI crime across Ogbomosho city.

Table 4: Degree of Seriousness of RB and HI in the Community

Residential zone		Very serious	Serious	Rarely serious	Not serious	Not serious at all	Total	Pearson chi square
Core area	Count	5	29	1	16	1	52	40.2 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	9.6%	55.8%	1.9%	30.8%	1.9%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	Count	19	65	32	39	5	160	
	% within residential zone	11.9%	40.6%	20.0%	24.4%	3.1%	100.0%	
Suburb area	Count	65	176	26	44	7	318	
	% within residential zone	20.4%	55.3%	8.2%	13.8%	2.2%	100.0%	
Total	Count	89	270	59	99	13	530	
	% within residential zone	16.8%	50.9%	11.1%	18.7%	2.5%	100.0%	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

3.4 Victim of Residential Burglary and Home Invasion

Respondents were asked if they have ever been victims of the crimes. The response revealed on Table 7 was established to know if the respondents were victims of the RB and HI crime. The result showed that 67.3% of the respondents in the core area indicated that they were never a victim to such incidence while about 33% of them indicated that they have for once been a victim. The trend of the result follow suite in both the intermediate area and the suburb. In the intermediate area of the city, highest proportion of the residents there signify non-victim of the RB and HI crime in the area while 39.4% report of been a victim. So also, 68.5% of the residents in the suburb indicated that they never experience such crime and only 31.5% claimed that they have experience RB and HI crime. From the result, we can conclude that most of the residents in Ogbomosho city have not for once be a victim of RB and HI crime; this may have implied that most of the respondent are aware of these crimes and are security conscious in order not to fall victim.

Table 5: Ever been a victim of these crimes?

Residential zone		Ever been a victim of these crimes?			Pearson chi square
		Yes	No	Total	
Core area	Count	17	35	52	7.2 [0.028]
	% within residential zone	32.7%	67.3%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	Count	63	97	160	100.0%
	% within residential zone	39.4%	60.6%	100.0%	
Suburb area	Count	87	231	318	100.0%
	% within residential zone	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%	
Total	Count	167	363	530	100.0%
	% within residential zone	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

3.5 Neighbors' Experienced on Residential Burglary and Home Invasion

Respondents were asked if any of their immediate neighbor have ever experience victimization of residential burglary and home invasion. Table 8 established if the respondents' neighbors experience any of the RB and HI crime. The result showed that 86.5% of the respondents in the core area indicated that their neighbors were experience such incidence while only 13.5% of them indicated that they their neighbors never experience such. Also, higher proportion recorded same experiences in both the intermediate area and the suburb. In the intermediate area of the city, highest proportion (84.4%) of the residents there indicated that their neighbors experience RB and HI crime in the area while 15.6% reported that their neighbors never experience those crimes. So also, 87.4% of the residents in the suburb indicated that their neighbors experience those crimes and only 12.6% claimed that their neighbors never experience RB and HI crime. The Pearson chi square result showed that there is no significant difference in the experience of the respondents' neighbors for RB and HI crimes. Most of the respondents' neighbors have experience RB and HI crime and this might have been responsible for the level of security consciousness of most residents in the study area.

Table 6: Your neighbors experienced any of these crimes (RB and HI)?

Residential zone		Your neighbors experienced any of these crimes (RB and HI)?			Pearson chi square
		Yes	No	Total	
Core area	Count	45	7	52	0.8 [0.656]
	% within residential zone	86.5%	13.5%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	Count	135	25	160	100.0%
	% within residential zone	84.4%	15.6%	100.0%	
Suburb area	Count	278	40	318	100.0%
	% within residential zone	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%	
Total	Count	458	72	530	100.0%
	% within residential zone	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

Time of occurrence of residential burglary (RB) by residential zones

From the table 4.6, majority of respondents (52.9%, 46.2% and 46.2%) across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zones of the city respectively stated that the time of occurrence of RB. is both day/night hours. This is in contrary to the finding of Olajide and Lizam, 2017; Olarenwaju, 2019; and Edwards, 2022 among others. which states that the time of occurrence of RB is day hours when the residents are at work. The result however, corresponded with Montoya, Ongena and Junger (2014) that proved the crime time of occurrence to be day and night hours. This however implies that criminals of RB nowadays or in the city might have developed adoption of an ethno – medicines (sleeping/invisibility charms) for their operation at night hours when the occupants are still available (read from Atolagbe, 2011; Dachen, 2015; Aborisade and Adedayo, 2020). Therefore, residents across the city are advised to be security of their houses.

Table 7: Time of occurrence of residential burglary by residential zones

Residential zones		Night time	Day time	Day & Night time	I don't know	Others	Total	Pearson chi square
Core area	respondents	2	22	27	0	0	51	48.4 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	3.9%	43.1%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	respondents	3	71	73	9	2	158	100.0%
	% within residential zone	1.9%	44.9%	46.2%	5.7%	1.3%	100.0%	
Suburb area	respondents	60	86	146	24	0	316	100.0%
	% within residential zone	19.0%	27.2%	46.2%	7.6%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total	Respondents	65	17	246	33		525	100.0%
	% within residential zone	12.4 %	34.1 %	46.9%	6.3%	0.4%	100.0%	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

4.3.2 Time of occurrence of home invasion (HI) by residential zones

In consideration of time of occurrence of HI, table 4.7 presented that majority of respondents (51.9%, 44.7% and 65.1%) across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zones respectively reported that the time of occurrence is at night hours in the core and intermediate residential zones while it was also observed to be day/night hours at the suburb residential zone (as residents cannot predict the time of occurrence). It could further be deduced that criminals of HI find it easier to operate at any time in the suburb residential zone since most of the houses are not closely developed.

From literature, perpetrators of this crime are usually with weapons to overpower their victims and to scare people around away in actualizing successful operation (Justin and John, 2012 and Marja, 2022). Hence, residents across the study area are advised to be more security conscious by not minding the cost implication of a safe building design and installation of standard crime preventive device systems. This should be considered important because loss of life is usually priceless.

Table 8: Time of Occurrence of Home Invasions (HI)

Residential zones		Day time	night time	day and night time	can't be predicted	others	total	Pearson chi square
Core area	respondents	1	27	24	0	0	52	43.91 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	1.9%	51.9%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	respondents	6	71	68	11	3	159	100.0%
	% within residential zone	3.8%	44.7%	42.8%	6.9%	1.9%	100.0%	
Suburb area	respondents	21	70	203	17	1	312	100.0%
	% within residential zone	6.7%	22.4%	65.1%	5.4%	0.3%	100.0%	
Total	Respondents	28	168	295	28	4	523	

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

To ensure triangulation of data, KIIs participants were also asked questions concerning the most common crime (residential burglary or home invasion) across the residential zones of the city and the stories are not quite different. The responses were segmented into three categories. The first are the respondents' opinion in support of RB as the most common, respondents' opinion in support of HI as the most common, and respondents' opinion in support of both RB and HI as the most common.

Opinion in Support of RB as the Most Common Crime

Below are fewer of such responses obtained in support RB as the most common crime:

*"In fact, we are tired of living in this environment, due to the occurrence of what you called residential burglary. I have been burgled many times despite my position as a community leader and nothing concrete happened when I reported the matter at the police station. Last time, I was asked to pay some money to track a phone item that was stole along with other properties and I did but nothing happened rather than another loss of money to the police. My brother, we sincerely need to be prayerful and that is the only solution". **Ogunsola, Baale Isapa.***

The story shows That residential burglary is the most common and there is no reliable hope from the police officer rather than getting ready at all time through burglary prevention measures and tips.

*"I do not think there are still houses that have not been burgled in this environment. We travel some months back during a very long vacation and what we met by returning home after the vacation was terrible. All the rooms were burgled and we loss many properties. That is not all, as a vigilante member, we receive a lot of burglary cases than home invasion". **Mr. Odekunle, a member of vigilante group.***

Opinion in Support of HI as the Most Common Crime

Below are fewer of such responses obtained in support HI as the most common crime:

*"I have no experience of both crimes and I shall never in Jesus name. Although, some of my relatives have experience arm robbery in which some were beating because they did not have any money to give the invaders". **Adegoke, a vigilante member.***

The story here established the occurrence of home invasion (HI) and not residential burglary (RB)

Opinion in Support of RB and HI as the Most Common Crimes

Below are fewer of such responses obtained in support RB and HI as the most common crimes:

“Well, it is so difficult to say that residential burglary is the most common as compared to home invasion in our environment. However, just a week ago, a neighbor’s house was burgled and he lost some properties; and earlier before that a lady was raped in her father’s house and she was hospitalized. Though, we have arrested the offenders of the crime, but what do we call this in a civilized environment?”. **Ajani, a police officer.**

The respondent here is a police officer and his story prove that both residential burglary and home invasion are not new, they are both common. In reference to that, residents need to be security conscious at all times.

“God forbid bad thing. I shall never be a victim of residential burglary or any related crime you may call it. I am a Christian, and do pray morning and evening, let us be positive minded my brother and be serving God diligently and nothing negative will happen. Although, it has happened to some of my neighbors many times but not to me because I do pray.” **Mr. Adetunji, a Community Chairman.**

Despite the respondents believe in the adoption of ethno medicine, he was able to establish the occurrence of RB and HI.

“Residential Burglary and Home Invasion as you have called them are not something new. They do occur from time to time. I am a police officer, and I just cannot count my experience of both crimes. It is also very difficult to say one crime is the most common due to the different forms the crimes could take. My brother if you go to someone’s house to fight him/her with weapons, you may be change with home invasion crime.”. **Mr. Wahab, a police officer**

The emphasized statement of the respondent here is that both crimes are the most common in the study area of Ogbomoso.

Opinion in Support of RB and HI as Minor Crimes

Below are fewer of such responses obtained in support RB and HI as the most common crimes:

“Nothing of such in my house because I have about three security dogs that alert me even when strangers are just passing by. You dear not try passing by the gate let alone to enter. In fact, I do tell my neighbors at the community end of the month meeting to please indulge using dogs for house protection against any insecurity threat”. **Mr. Michel, Community Chairman.**

From the respondent’s personalized story, he was trying to put across that he is security conscious of his house and its environment by the adoption of dog as a measure against the possibility of residential burglary and home invasion.

“My house has been burgled many times and I didn’t even know what to do next. I first thought of selling the house to relocate to a safer environment where there would be many houses and many neighbors. In fact, I would say it was burglary issues that led me to become a member of OPC group so as to be able of protecting my house and properties using all means that includes Yoruba traditional icons of burglar proving. Thus, my conclusion is that

residential burglary is just too common in the suburb residential area of the city”. Ikubomorin (nick name) member of OPC. Group

Deduction of the Divers Opinions

From totality of the respondents’ stories in the above responses, it is evident that a triangulation of data from the KIIs participants were observed in reference to both residential burglary and home invasion as the most common crimes across the residential zones of the study area. This is considered tantamount to the obtained results in the quantitative analysis of the study

4. Recommendation

Residential Burglary (RB) and Home Invasion (HI) are among of the most common crimes in Ogbomoso that is of great concern to the general public and required urgent attention. These crimes remain unevenly distributed among residential neighbourhoods. Study on the occurrence of Residential Burglary shows that certain neighbourhoods experience burglary crimes more frequently than others. Every city has a unique blend of insecurity challenges and need individualised strategies to tackle the issue.

Since majority (45.3% and 50.9%) of residents across the three residential zones of the study area respectively perceived the aforementioned crimes to be often and serious, police must be trained to be security conscious and increased responsiveness among the officers. There is also a need to further encourage the adoption of security programmes and strategies such as engagement of security personnel and “*vigilante groups*” in the fight against the aforementioned crimes across the study area.

Furthermore, in consideration with time of occurrence of home invasion (H.I), this study has equally observed and established day/night hours as the time of occurrence which is also at variance from review of literatures. Reasons for this variation could be traced and linked to advancement in mode of operation of home invaders. For instance, kidnappers are not only kidnapping at night hours but also at day time using many tricks such as; using gun to force their victim; using sleeping reagent spray on the victims; disguising to be police, army officers to kidnap in broad daylight; disguising to be public transport drivers; and adoption of ethno-medicine icons on the victims. Hence this study had established day/night hour as time of occurrence of home invasion. This further justifies why residents and police officers need be security conscious at all times and be ready to act very quickly when issues are reported, as this will no doubt create fear in the perpetrators of RB and HI and thereby mitigate the occurrence and the seriousness of the crimes

This study therefore, projects that to pronounce security of lives and property, there is need to improve public and every individual security investment. Government and community leaders should ensure that neighborhoods are free of the aforementioned crimes, while individual residents are encouraged to adopt some security measures and tips. Police checkpoints, police posts and police personnel should be increased. These are needed to be adequate and provided by the Federal government.

Every community across the residential zones of the city should be questioning suspicious characters within their neighborhood environment and promptly report any crime to the nearest police station. Likewise, adoption of architecture that integrate commercial facilities

such as shops in every residential house should be encouraged. With at list a trader in front of every house can help reduce burglaries of all kinds as this will serve as a signal that someone is around watching.

The study equally recommends daytime patrol of police and local security groups in areas where residents are often not around. This will help in controlling the cases of burglary and home invasion when household residents are not around.

5. Conclusion

There is no doubt that the cause and effect of urbanisation, modernisation and globalisation create societies problems in which residential burglary and home invasion are among the pronounced crimes across the globe. Many negative effects of unplanned urbanisation that are beyond a particular region logically transcend to the nearest one. The reality and consiquence of the crimes can no longer be ignored in the city of Ogbomoso. Planning specialists and advocates for city security must aligns with the residential zones (the core, intermediate, and suburb) of the city. It has become evident that, as a result of field observations, the perception of the city households on residential burglary and home invasion revealed that the aforementioned crimes are day to day possibilities across the residential zones of the city.

This study was limited in some areas. It did not take into consideration the years of occupancy of the respondents both within the sampled house and the neighbourhood environment. The study did not investigate the correlate of drug users as a factor that drives residential burglary and home invasion. Likewise, the study did not establish if any burglars were caught in the act of burglary or if the burglars are dwellers within the neighbourhoods.

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