Psycho-Sociological Determinants of Retirees Perception of Neighbourhood Security in Ibadan, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: Neighbourhood security has become a global concern with negative psychological effects especially anxiety and fear. The retirees who are mostly older adults perceive themselves as easy targets; and are more conscious of environmental safety and dissonance as these affect their lives. This study, therefore, investigated psycho-sociological determinants of retirees' perception on neighbourhood security in Ibadan, Nigeria. The simple random sampling technique was utilised to select 200 retirees. The study utilised and adopted scales: perceived neighbourhood security α =.76, security awareness α =.91, personal safety α =.88, neighbourhood connectedness α =.88, burnout α =.71, quality of life α =.83; and socio-economic status. Three research questions were answered using Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis at 0.05 level of significance. Analyses showed that neighbourhood connectedness (r =.979, p<0.05), burnout (r =.302, p<0.05), quality of life (r =.964, p<0.05) and socio-economic status (r =.641, p>0.05) had significant relationships on retirees' perception of neighbourhood security. Similarly, security awareness (r =.073, p>0.05), personal safety (r =.011, p>0.05) and gender (r =.050, p>0.05) had significant relationships on retirees' perception of neighbourhood security. The entire independent variables accounted for jointly accounted for 96.2% variance in determining retirees' perception of neighbourhood security. These are discussed with their implications on neighbourhood security as it related to retirees. The study makes some recommendations that could impact on neighbourhood security management in Nigeria.

KEYWORDS: Neighbourhood security, Psychosocial factors, Retirees perception

INTRODUCTION

Insecurity is a global issue and Nigeria is not immune to it and challenges it poses. The challenges of insecurity in Nigeria are as diverse as the multidimensional nature of insecurity bedevilling Nigeria. While the problem and challenges of insecurity are global, Nigeria as a nation is abashed with it in a more vociferous ways in recent times. And more than the problem confronting the economy of Nigeria, insecurity is more daunting. Global security index places Nigeria number 10 with 8.9 between the year 2007 and 2022. While thisis a significant leap from what obtained in the past, Nigeria insecurity rating is still high and multifaceted. And arguably, too, its management though is receiving concerted efforts by the national and state governments, the challenges remain high. Although governments at national and state levels are high up given many measures (kinetic and others) put in place in many occupied spaces by bandits and terrorists especially in the northern region of the country. It remains unearthed to note that in most cases, neighbourhood security remains a challenge especially in urbanised areas. Neighbourhood security is the absence of danger or criminal activities in a given community.

Neighbourhood security is a communal safety scheme in which people living within a community voluntarily agree to take responsibility of the security of lives and properties of one another. It ranges from traditional or conventional modes of military power and the essence is to mediate street harassment and anxiety experienced while outside the home (Davidson & Abasilim, 2016). Many times, war, economy challenges, ethnic and religious conflicts and unmanaged advancement of science and technology may influence insecurity and threaten lives of people. In addition, Liotta and Miskel (2014) suggest that the lack of proper and sufficient infrastructure and public services (such as proper sanitation, housing, education and health care) to support the growing population of residential neighbourhoods do not only lead to the growth of slums, but also breeds discontent among urban dwellers, leading to high crime rates. Ogboi (2013) states that the prevalent incidence of crime and violence in urban areas has made some people abandon some environment while others perceive such areas as dangerous. It is this perceived danger and growing threats, coupled with the inability of the police to provide adequate protection that have led to the emergence of neighbourhood security (Ogboi & Eze 2013). These neighbourhood securities are designed in form of local vigilantes, civil corps

or a times private security agencies are contracted. It can therefore be assumed that insecurity is a concern for all. In view if this, it is of huge importance to consider retirees as a target group that may be vulnerable to security risks.

Retirees can be categorised as people who have been gainfully employed for years and either choose to resign owing to personal reasons or as a result of long years in service. Many of them may have risen to the peak of their careers before retirements or have children who are grown and doing well. Unfortunately with ageing and retirement comes the challenge of empty nest syndrome resulting from bereavement or relocation of children or spouse. Thus, many retirees live alone with assistance of daily help or few family members. This feeling of aloneness could make them susceptible to extortion or other forms of criminality in the neighbourhood. To this end, many are fearful to allow people into their space or build interpersonal relationship with outsiders. this is further corroborated by Brosschot, Verkuil, and Thayer (2016) who believe that the unsafe feeling is also associated with experiencing uncertainty in life which can be the underlying cause for chronic anxiety, stress, obesity, loneliness and depression. Researches that have argued in this line may have facilitated the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014) to take the position that security from crime, fear and victimization should be tackled from the State, local and personal levels for economic and social development.

Nigeria as a nation has experienced its fair share of insecurity challenges. According to the Human Development Report (2018), insecurity at regional level is rated as - South-South 39%; South-East 38%; South-West 38%; North-East/West 44% and 45% respectively. These statistics gives meaning to the pattern of crime in these regions. For example, North East and North West, are associated with high level sophisticated crimes, such as terrorism, cattle rustling, banditry, and insurgency, while other regions in Nigeria are associated with cyber-crime, bank robbery, kidnapping, car hijacking, bunkering among others (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). These statistics are accessible to all and undocumented information equally backs the existence of insecurity in the environment. However, many factors are responsible for determining the perception of retirees in relation to neighbourhood security. These factors include security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status.

Security awareness means understanding that there is the potential for some people to deliberately or accidentally steal, damage, or misuse the data that is stored within a company's computer systems and throughout its organization. Security awareness has a direct impact on the level of neighbourhood security of retirees. Most times, security awareness is concerned with creating and maintaining security positive behaviour among retirees. Giboney et al, (2016) reveal that centralised security themes are significant in creating security awareness. Security awareness include educating retirees on latest threats such as access to confidential information which may lead to phishing, identity theft, and social engineering (Dlimini et al, 2018). Furthermore, Timberlake (2015) states that residential neighbourhood security features are in contrast to high perimeter walls and fences but through landscape design, such as the large pond, low garden walls with bench seating and differences in elevation that creates natural, unobtrusive barriers.

Different facets of safety pertain to different aspects of life, such as health, occupation, and living conditions (Dierynck, Leroy, Savage& Choi, 2017). Living in an unsafe neighbourhood could directly influence retirees' health. Retirees who do not feel safe, for example, tend not to enjoy recreational activities which could negatively impact life satisfaction. Moreover, health could negatively be impacted by high anxiety and stress, which are caused by the lack of safety. Adding to these, safety is associated with reduced walkability (the degree to which a neighbourhood or city is considered safe for walking) leading to increased levels of obesity and other negative effects on physical health (Snyder & Evans, 2017). More so, a supportive neighbourhood could contribute to the successful development of retirees' perception of neighbourhood security. In view of this, retirees living in supportive neighbourhoods could have an advantage in terms of connections to family, peers and community. In addition, Eccles et al (2013) argue that retirees who live in high supportive neighbourhoods are likely to have strong connections in other contexts which increase their level of security and the reverse may be the case of retirees in low-supportive neighbourhoods.

Also, burnout is a psychological health condition characterised by reduced ability to cope with stress and is related to chronic dysfunctional activities. Burnout is a psychological syndrome that can be expressed as a prolonged response due to chronic occupational stressors (Maslach & Leiter, 2016). Evidence of burnout includes cynicism, depersonalisation, and a low sense of accomplishment (Berg, 2018). Other are emotional exhaustion, inadequacy, and detachment. Researches (Rothenberger, 2017; Dyrbye et al. 2018; Tawfik et al, 2018) show that occupational burnout is a major challenge faced by many professionals and many retirees may suffer from burnout as a result of career regrets. Factors which could influence burnout even in retirement are time pressure, chaotic work environments and a lack of alignment between colleagues and executives (Rothenberger, 2017). This feeling may prompt some of them to chase after new opportunities at retirement with their pension and gratuities; while some of them may "hit gold" in this later year efforts others may become victims of extortion, blackmail or fraud which expose them to immense emotional and financial risks.

Standard indicators of the quality of life (QoL) include wealth, employment, the environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, social belonging, religious beliefs, safety, security and freedom. Quality of life has a wide range of contexts depending on perspectives it is being perceived. These include social life, health and wellness, political network and other indices. Quality of life of retirees, therefore, reflects the personal assessments of life in terms of ambition, satisfaction

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and values (Wlodarczyk, 2015). More than these, there are other indicators like social support from the children and significant others, socio-economic status, quality social, religious and political networks. Quality of life in urban areas is not a function of physical enhancements, but satisfaction that comes with from security in the neighbourhood. A fact ascertained in Hill et al., (2016) investigation that reveal that security of neighbourhood is a determinant of real estate value and associated with a better quality of sleep.

Gender as a factor refers to the commonly shared expectations and norms within a society about appropriate male and female behaviour, characteristics and roles. Gender can be considered a social and cultural construct that differentiates females from males and thus defines the ways in which females and males interact with each other. Gender also refers to the economic, social, political, and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being women and men. It is a socio-cultural expression of particular characteristics and roles that are associated with certain groups of retiree with reference to their sex and sexuality (Kevin, 2017). Within the vulnerable community of retirees, the female older adults is considered to be more vulnerable, thus, many times the retired females are more anxious about security issues in their community and how it affects them and their families.

Socio-economic status is a measure of family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on various variables responsible for social and economic development (Gaur, 2013). According to Bateman (2014), socioeconomic status is an indicator of households combined with economic and social welfare variables. Generally, composite index of socioeconomic status are education, health, poverty, income and consumption (Baker, 2014). Income is related to socio-economic status through structural factors. Income is normally defined as pre-tax wages from one's occupation. Another categorisation of socioeconomic status is the three levels of high, middle, and low family or individual group (Sanni et al, 2017). Additionally, low income and education have been shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems, including respiratory viruses, arthritis, coronary disease, and schizophrenia (Gollnick et al, 2013) while influencing social vices such as cyber-crimes, ritual killings, armed robbery, kidnapping among others that are seen as means of survival.

More than ever before, the question of insecurity especially in Nigeria is assuming a more dangerous trend. Commonly, the insecurity challenges that have plague neighbourhoods like armed robbery, kidnapping, house and store breakings, theft/stealing, grievous hurt and wounding, murder, rape, assault could impact on retirees negatively. These challenges have made it important to investigatepsycho-sociological determinants of retirees perception of neighbourhood security in Ibadan, Nigeria. This study is guided on two theories which are the behavioural and social theory. The behavioural theory argues that actions are determined largely by life experiences while the social theory makes distinctions and generalizations among different types of societies and analyse modernity. Olajide (2018) explored the position of residential neighbourhood crime among the key determinants of residential property value to find out that accessibility is the most significant determinant followed by residential neighbourhood crime and building/neighbourhood characteristics. To this end, social and political empowerment, economic growth, and improved access to resources are among the factors that can influence the level of human security in any particular region (Boshkoskaz, 2017),

Arising from the above, it is instructive to note that this study investigated the psycho-sociological determinants of retirees' perception of neighbourhood security in Ibadan, Nigeria. The study examines the significant relationships among security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender; and socioeconomic status on perceived neighbourhood security among retirees. In determining this, both joint and relative contributions of the independent measures on the criterion variable, perception of neighbourhood security of retirees are reported. Thus, the following research questions are used as measures:

1. Are there significant relationships among security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender, socio-economic status and perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria?
2. What is the joint contribution of security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria?
3. What are the relative contribution of each of security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria?

METHODOLOGY

This study utilises the descriptive survey design of correlation type. This research design was adopted because the researchers did not manipulate the variables of interest in the study. The design enables the researchers to measure relationship among the variables. Usually such studies indicate the direction and magnitude of the relationship between the variables.

Population and Sample

The population for this study consisted of all retirees in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. Ibadan is one of the largest cities in Nigeria and also the capital of Oyo State, one of the 36 states in Nigeria. Ibadan metropolis also consists of five local governments namely; Ibadan North; Ibadan North-East; Ibadan North-West; Akinyele and Ibadan South-West. Ibadan being the capital of Oyo

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State has a large concentration of retirees who inhabit areas like Bodija, Jericho, Akobo, Oluyole Estate, Mokola, Sango, Orogun; and others. These areas and others not mentioned are inhabited by retirees from federal and state's establishments and agencies. A convenience sampling technique of 200 retirees (males and female) was made. The convenience sampling technique was adopted because the target participants have homogeneous characteristics and have equal chances of being selected for the study.

Instrumentation

The study utilised seven scales that are as follows: Section A contains demographic information of the respondents, while the other sections were adopted instruments.

Neighbourhood Security Scale: This scale was developed by Tucker-Seeley, Subramanian, Li, and Sorensen (2009). The scale measures the protection of retirees' environment in a community. The scale consists of 16 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Its reliability co-efficient is, 0.76.

Security Awareness Scale: This scale is developed by Martin-Storey and Crosnoe (2014). It measures the knowledge and attitude of workers in an organisation regarding the protection of information relating to physical assets in the neighbourhood. The scale consists of 16 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Its co-efficient value is 0.91.

Personal Safety Scale: The Personality Safety Scale (PSS) is developed by Hughes, Waite, Hawkley and Cacioppo (2004). It measures defensive action that a person or persons may engage in to prevent life threatening injury or death. The scale consists of 10 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale. The PSS has a co-efficient value of 0.88.

Neighbourhood Connectedness Scale: This is a scale developed by Flake, Pek and Hehman, (2017). The scale connectedness and individual sense of belonging within the community. The 14-item 5-point Likert scale has a co-efficient value of 0.88.

Burnout Scale: Burnout scale is an 18-item 5-point Likert instrument developed by Collins (1999). It is a widely used instrument that measures the health care environment with its packed work days, demanding pace, time pressures, and emotional intensity of respondents. Its reliability co-efficient value is 0.71.

Quality of Life Scale: This scale is developed by World Health Organisation (2010). It measures the degree to which an individual is healthy, comfortable, and able to participate in or enjoy life events. The scale consists of 26 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale. The developers reported reliability of 0.83.

Socio-Economic Status Scale: This instrument that measures socio-economic status of the respondents is developed by Salami (2000). The Socio- Economic Scale (SES) is designed to classify information on educational qualifications and occupational status of the participants with a view to determining their socio-economic statuses. It is a 14-item instrument with 10-point occupational statuses. The highest score obtained when the respondents educational levels were combined with occupational status scores was 24, while the least was 4. On the basis of the scores, the respondents were classified into lower socio-economic status (1-8), middle socio-economic status (9-16), and higher socio-economic status (17-24). Samis' SES (2000) test-retest reliability coefficient is, 0.73 with an interval of three weeks. Its internal consistency Cronbach alpha is 0.83. In the current study, SES was validated by correlating its scores with scores of SES by Ipaye (1977). The correlation coefficient obtained between the two scores of the two SES scales was 0.64 which is relatively high.

In addition, approval of the Ibadan Retirees Association Executives and informed consent of respondents were sought before the administration of the questionnaires. Data collected were analysed using mean, standard deviation and frequency. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and multiple regression analysis were also utilised to give guide on the research questions at 0.05 level of significance.

RESULTS

Three research questions were answered in the study
Data analysis of socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents
The descriptive statistic adopted in analysing the demographic variable was the simple percentage (%).

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	104	52
Female	96	48
Total	200	100

The table reveals that 104(52%) of the retirees are male and a total of 96(48%) of the retirees are female.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
60 – 70	142	71

71 and above	58	29
Total	200	100

The table above shows that a total of 142(71%) of the retirees are between ages,60-70 years old and a total of 58(29%) of the retirees are between the age range of 71 years and above.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage %
Christian	130	65
Islam	70	35
Total	200	100

Table and bar chart above shows that a total of 130 (65%) of the retirees are Christian and a total of 70(35%) of the retirees are Muslim.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percentage %
Yoruba	134	67
Igbo	66	33
Total	200	100

Table above shows that a total of 134(67%) of the retirees are Yoruba and a total of 68 (33%) of the retirees are Igbo.

Research Questions - RQ1: Are there significant relationships among security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness burnout, quality of life, gender, socio-economic status and perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria?

Table 5: Summary of correlation matrix showing the relationship between the study variables

Variables	Mean x	SD	PNS	SA	PS	NC	HB	QOL	G	S-ES
Perceived neighbourhood security	48.16	12.89	1.000							
Security awareness	25.70	7.10	.073	1.000						
Personal safety	25.22	14.36	.011	-.083	1.000					
Neighbourhood connectedness	41.04	12.13	.979	.083	.034	1.000				
Burnout	29.46	21.89	.302	.336	-.225	.287	1.000			
Quality of life	76.53	18.69	.964	.087	-.014	.968	.678	1.000		
Gender	1.48	.501	.050	.099	.130	.038	-.095	.037	1.000	
Socio-economic status	25.49	7.26	.641	.074	-.031	.649	.262	.647	.005	1.000

The table 5 above reveals the inter-correlational matrix on relationship that exits among independent factors (security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status) and dependent factor (perceived neighbourhood security) among retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria; security awareness (r =.073, p>0.05) had no significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security, personal safety(r =.011, p>0.05) had no significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security, neighbourhood connectedness (r =.979, p<0.05) had significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security, burnout (r =.302, p<0.05) had significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security, quality of life (r =.964, p<0.05) had significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security, gender (r =.050, p>0.05) had no significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security and socio-economic status (r =.641, p>0.05) had significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan. This implies that neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic status play a significant role on perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan.

RQ2: What is the joint contribution of security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria?

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Table 6: Multiple Regression Analysis on perceived neighbourhood security

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.981	**0.963**	**0.962**	**2.52164**

SUMMARY REGRESSION ANOVA

Model	Sum of Sqs.	Df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Regression	31714.347	7	4530.621	712.510	.000b
Residual	1214.507	191	6.359		
Total	32928.854	198			

Table 6 showed there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status) to the dependent variable (perceived neighbourhood security) of retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria. The table show coefficient of multiple correlations (R) of 0.981 a multiple R square of 0.963. This means that 96.2% (Adj. R^2=0.962) of the variance in the perceived neighbourhood security of retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria accounted for by the independent variables, when taken together. The table also showed that the analysis of variance for the regression yielded of F (2.52164, p<0.05). The result presented above is significant at 0.05 level. It implies that there is joint contribution of the independent variables (security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status) to the dependent variable (perceived neighbourhood security) of retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria.

RQ3: What is the relative contribution of each of security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria?

Table 7: Relative contribution of each of the independent factors to the prediction of perceived neighbourhood security
Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t.	Sig.
(Constant)	2.872	1.271		2.260	.025
Security awareness	-.029	.027	-.016	-1.078	.283
Personal safety	-.009	.013	-.010	-.666	.506
Neighbourhood connectedness	.779	.060	.733	12.888	.000
Burnout	.111	.019	.118	1.940	.000
Quality of life	.171	.039	.248	4.371	.000
Gender	.498	.366	.019	1.361	.175
Socio-economic status	.104	.033	.102	1.912	.000

The table 7 revealed the relative contribution of each of the independent variables (security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status) to Perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria; security awareness (β =-.016, p>0.05) had no significant relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security, personal safety(β = -.010, p>0.05) had nosignificant relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security, neighbourhood connectedness (β = .733, p<0.05) had significant relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security, burnout (β = .118, p<0.05) had significant relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security, quality of life (β = .248, p<0.05) had relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security, gender (β = .019, p>0.05) had no relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security and socio-economic status (β = .102, p<0.05) had relative to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria. That is, factors such as neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic statuspredict and determine perceived neighbourhood security of retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria. In term of magnitude of contribution, neighbourhood connectedness made the most significant contribution to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria, followed by quality of life, burnout and socio-economic status respectively.

DISCUSSION
As mentioned above, three research questions are answered in this study. Findings from research question one shows relationship that exits among security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender, socio-

economic status and perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan Nigeria. Our finding shows that there are significant relationships between neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, socio-economic status and perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria. However, security awareness, personal safety and gender had no significant relationships to perceived neighbourhood security of the respondents. These results indicate that while security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, socio-economic could predict perceived neighbourhood security of the respondents, security awareness, personal safety and gender had negative relationships. The import of this has some far reaching implications on perceived neighbourhood security awareness of retirees. Retirees, by nature are senior citizens and in so doing, they have all the time in contributing to the security of their communities. Thus, their consciousness of security awareness, personal safety, how connected are they to their neighbourhood and socio-economic status could be a great advantage to security awareness. In effect, these variables could be harnessed to provide security in the neighbourhood by retirees. However, the non-relationships of security awareness, personal safety and gender are a pointer to the fact that the question of neighbourhood security among retirees does not have anything to do with their gender, personal safety and security awareness. There are interesting dimensions on this; and plausibly too, while gender variable could be understood, our curiousity on personal safety and security awareness indicate otherwise.

This implies that neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socioeconomic status play a significant role on perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria. This is in support with the study of Olajide (2018) who concluded that accessibility is the most significant determinant followed by residential neighbourhood crime and building/neighbourhood characteristics. Ajibola, Oloke and Ogungbemi, (2011) found out that the quest for security of lives and properties was the major factor attracting people to the residential estate and the gated communities provided good basis for improving the standard residential properties in the neighbourhood. Timberlake (2015) stated that residential neighbourhood security features are in contrast to high perimeter walls and fences, security requirements are achieved through landscape design, such as the large pond, low garden walls with bench seating and differences in elevation that creates natural, unobtrusive barriers.

Findings from research question two shows the joint contribution of security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socioeconomic status to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in Ibadan, Nigeria. The results reveal that there is a joint contribution of the independent variables (security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status) to the dependent variable (perceived neighbourhood security) of the respondents. This finding is in consonance with the study of Ogboi and Eze (2013) in which it is reported that residents of poor neighbourhoods have high levels of fear of being victimised and injured; and out of necessity, they provide more security than residents of rich neighbourhoods. As shown above with reference to research question three, security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status all had relative contributions to the dependent measure of the study.

It implies that there is a significant relative contribution of neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic status to the dependent variable (Perceived neighbourhood security) of retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria. In term of magnitude of contribution, neighbourhood connectedness made the most significant contribution to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria, followed by quality of life, burnout and socio-economic status respectively. This is in line with Thales (2012) argument that an integrated concept based on developing systems enables security forces to handle incidents and coordinate emergency response with one another.

CONCLUSION

Insecurity can exist in the home, community and the society. The concentration of violent crimes in major urban centres worldwide has made many retirees perceive the areas as unsafe and desirous of life outside the city. Even with this option for security reasons, many rural areas have become unsafe with stories of attacks and kidnapping of older adults and retirees on the rise every day. Thus, every city has its own unique blend of challenges and should design appropriate and effective security measures to safe guard lives and properties.To this end, this study considers neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic status, security awareness, personal safety and gender as factors that predetermine retirees perception of neighbourhood security.

The research has therefore established that independents variable such as; neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic status had significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security of retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria; while security awareness, personal safety and gender had no significant relationship to perceived neighbourhood security. This implies that neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic status play a significant role on perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria. Also, there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (security awareness, personal safety, neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life, gender and socio-economic status) to the dependent variable (Perceived neighbourhood security) of retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria. Also, the study reveals that there a significant relative positive contribution of neighbourhood connectedness, burnout, quality of life and socio-economic status to the perceived neighbourhood security, expressed as beta weights. On the other hand, security awareness, personal safety and gender

had no relative contribution to perceived neighbourhood security. In term of magnitude of contribution, neighbourhood connectedness made the most significant contribution to perceived neighbourhood security among retirees in the Ibadan, Nigeria, followed by quality of life, burnout and socio-economic status respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the results of this investigation, it is important that relationship building and socialisation should be encouraged after retirement. As retirees, there is need to familiarise with people in the immediate environment. In that way, information pertaining to security challenges as well as place the retiree in a position where neighbours can check up on will.

Also, residential neighbourhood security requires a comprehensive strategy that spans the police and judiciary as well as other administrations at local and global levels in addressing internal and external security threats. 2. Establishment of community effort in combating crime will to a great extent improve the level of security.

Furthermore, citizens should be encouraged to have neighbourhood security operatives for combating crime while incorporating personal security devices on properties to prevent theft and risk to life. it is also important to avert loitering and report strange gang or group activities observed in a neighbourhood as soon as possible.

Counselling and rehabilitation of delinquents and criminals should be a major concern for all to avert further antisocial behaviours. Identifying and effectively addressing adolescent and youth challenges may be the security measure needed to prevent criminal acts that can pose as risk to life.

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