

Assessment of Street Lighting on Urban Security System in Oyo State, Nigeria

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Certification

This thesis entitled “**Assessment of Street Lighting on Urban Security System in Oyo State, Nigeria**” was carried out by **Adesina Yakubu OYELAMI** with Matric No.LCU/PG/002184 in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State under my supervision and that this work has not been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This project is dedicated to God who has eternal mercy on me. I also dedicated this thesis to my parents.

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Acknowledgement

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Abstract

The prevailing security situation in Oyo State remains a pressing concern, with many expressing dissatisfaction with the government's efforts to address the issue effectively. However, the provision and maintenance of streetlights could play a significant role in mitigating these challenges. Thus, this study investigates the impact of a streetlight initiative on the urban security dynamics of Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive research design. It elicits information from residents, road users (commercial drivers and passengers) and park managers across selected routes with street lighting in Oyo State. A sample size of 400 respondents was selected randomly. Three major cities (Oyo, Ogbomoso, and Ibadan) in Oyo state were selected using purposive sampling to collect data. Data analysis employed descriptive and mean, with a mean score of 2.5 used as a decision threshold. A strong correlation (92.2%) was found between crime and areas lacking functional street lighting, consistent in both Oyo and Ogbomoso. The average mean of 3.39 highlights a significant consensus on the severity of urban security challenges. Respondents strongly agreed (mean of 3.45) on the positive impact of street lighting on security, particularly at night. Challenges identified include poor funding, corruption, power failures, vandalism, and inadequate maintenance. Proposed strategies to alleviate insecurity include installing brighter streetlights, ensuring uninterrupted lighting, establishing police patrols, regularly maintaining streetlights, refurbishing urban infrastructure, incorporating safety principles in urban planning, and intensifying crime prevention campaigns. The study concludes that unevenly lit road sections in the urban state of Oyo pose risks for users, especially during nighttime driving. Recommendations include the installation of bright streetlights in all urban centres in Oyo State, utilizing solar power or generators. Furthermore, the study advocates for intensified crime and violence prevention campaigns by civil society and relevant authorities to enhance awareness among vulnerable populations in Oyo State.

Keywords: Street light, Crime, Security, Urban Infrastructure

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