

## A systematic Method for Questionnaire Design: Sense of Security

(Case Study: Malaysian Urban Neighborhoods) Hamed Najafpour <sup>\*1</sup>, Hasanuddin Bin Lamit<sup>2</sup>, Vahid Bigdeli Rad<sup>3</sup>

#### Abstract

The significance of sense of security among residents of urban neighborhoods has been the critical issue to improve quality of people's life there. Moreover, there have been several researches with the focus on developing methods considering sense of security evaluation between the inhabitants of urban neighborhoods. The first aim of this research was to provide a method to design sense of security in urban neighborhoods. As result, not only the research's contribution to body of urban neighborhoods' knowledge is revealed but also the it can benefit the urban developer as measurement tool due sense of security evaluation in urban neighborhoods.

Keywords: Sense of Security, Urban Neighborhoods, Measurement Instrument, Questionnaire Survey.

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran <sup>2</sup>Professor, Faculty of Built Environment and surveying, University Teknology Malaysia (UTM), Johor Bahru, Malaysia <sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Qazvin Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran \*Corresponding Author

### 1. Introduction

According to Harrison and Sarre (1971), the better measurement of environmental image is the result of undertaking the multiple techniques because it provides comparison ability among similarities and differences among extracted results (Özüdoğru S, et. al., 2022; Çakar S, et. al., 2022). In this regard, Bell and Montarzino (2007) revealed the better validation is the result of using diverse measurement methods. In addition. diverse dimensions of urban neighborhoods should be analyzed using more than one technique (Çora H, et. al., 2020; Alnofaiey YH, et. al., 2022). There are several researches developed methods for data measurements for statistical research. For instance, Najafpour et al (2013) undertook social network analysis using UCINET Software and formal method to validate way-finding in Malaysian urban neighborhood and Ghods, Najafpour et al (2014) and Mohsen Ghods, et al (2014) investigated on Structural Equation Model and Factor Analysis using LISREL software (Van TP., 2022). In the research with the title of the systematic review on quality of life in urban neighborhoods, Najafpour et al (2014) highlighted the significance of sense of security in urban neighborhoods and in the research on the systematic review

on sense of security in urban neighborhoods, Najafpour et al (2014) revealed the factors effecting sense of security in urban neighborhoods. Furthermore. Bigdeli Rad et al (2014) revealed the factors influencing safety in urban neighborhoods. Considering the factors influencing sense of security in urban neighborhoods, this research is about providing a method and measurement instrument to examine sense of security in urban neighborhoods. Moreover, there are many related researches undertaking divers methods due to measure the qualitative factors as same as this research (Ghods, M., Najafpour, H. (2014), Ghods, et. al. М., Najafpour, H., Lamit, H. B., (2014), Namin, E. R. et. al, (2013), Naghdbishi, R., Najafpour, H. et. Al, (2019), Najafpour, H. et. al, (2017), Najafpour, H. (2012), Naghdbishi, R., & Najafpour, H. (2019), Najafpour, H. (2015), Rad, V. B., Najafpour, H., et. al. (2015), Rad, V. B., Najafpour, H., et. al. (2019) and Roshan, M., et. al. (2014))

### 2. Research Method

As shown in Figure 1, the steps for developing measurement instrument for this research is provided. Undertaking previous research articles and scholars helped this research to catch the aim. To do so, eight steps for providing measurement instrument due examining sense of security in urban neighborhoods are prepared as follow:

- 1. Extracting the relative questions out of the literature of this research.
- 2. Optimizing the undertaken questions out of the literature to an appropriate type for this research.
- 3. Validating the designed questions by asking the experts (group Decision making) due providing their comments for its improvement.
- 4. Translating the survey instrument
- 5. The sample research selection
- 6. Validating the content of the survey instrument
- 7. Revising the survey instrument
- 8. And deploying the survey questionnaire

#### 3. The strategy of research

# **3.1 Extracting the relative questions out of the literature of this research**

Najafpour et al (2014) identified factors affecting sense of security in urban neighborhoods such as Physical Environment, Victimization Experience, Physical Participation and Neighborhood Incivilities with their sub-factors named as: "natural Surveillance, appearance, building design and street lighting" for physical environment and "time of day (during a day and night), walkability, casual interaction between neighbors and social cohesion" for physical participation and "Fear of Crime, disturbance by neighbors or youngsters and perception of incivilities" victimization for experience. Williams (2003)highlighted that because unclear questions causes an incomplete questionnaire less or correct answers developing short and simple questions with specific wording is significant due providing measurement instrument. Therefore, the survey's items were grouped logical coherent sections following by the sequence constructs and components of the reviewed literature to catch the high accuracy and quality of responses. Finally, the matched questions with of principles research were undertaken without any changes and those with different concept or structure were optimized to get matched with aim of research. To do so, following Tables are illustrated the evoked relative questions consisting of their authors and their publication's date for each sense of security factors and sub-factors as follow:

No	Question
1	How Secure from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be? (Answering Scale: Likert)
2	How would you describe the level of crime in your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Explanatory)
3	Whether respondent feels secure in the neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Likert)
4	Describe the level of security in your neighborhood: (1)I don't feel safe at all (2)I feel very safe (Answering Scale: Optional)
5	How secure from crime is it where you live? Would you say extremely secure, somewhat secure, slightly secure, or not at all secure? (Answering Scale: Likert)
6	Average used for a "neighborhood security" rating. (Answering Scale: Rating)
7	Personal and personal barriers include: no secure place (Answering Scale: Optional)
8	Are there any areas you avoid? What is the reason? (Answering Scale: Explanatory)
9	What do you think would make cities less frightening? (Answering Scale: Explanatory)
10	What would make you feel more secure? (Answering Scale: Explanatory)
11	Perceptions of sense of security from crime Six items were considered: 1) ratings of the home as a place of security and of refuge 2) sense of neighborhood security (feeling secure walking alone around the neighborhood after dark) 3)Quality of local policing 4)confidence in levels of informal social control (the likelihood of someone intervening if a group of youths was harassing someone in the local area) 5)Honesty of local people in general (likelihood of the return of a purse or wallet without anything missing if lost in the area) (Answering Scale: Rating And Explanatory)

Table 1: User's Perceptions and Feelings of Security in Urban Neighborhoods

**Authors and Dates:** 1: Vest and Valadez (2005), Weinstein et al. (1999), Huston et al. (2003) 2: Suminski et al. (2005) 3: Lim and Taylor (2005) 4: Humpel et al. (2004) 5: Young and Voorhees (2003), Wilbur et al. (2003), Evenson et al. (2003), Ainsworth et al. (2003) 6: (Wilcox et al. (2003)) 7: Parks et al. (2003), Eyler et al. (2003) 8: H.

Koskela, R. Pain (2000) 9: (H. Koskela, R. Pain(2000) 10: H. Koskela, R. Pain (2000) 11: P. Mason et al. (2013).

**Table 2:** Physical Participation

No	Question
1	Respondents were asked: 1) In the last seven days, on how many days did you walk in your neighborhood for at least 20 min at a time?, considering the neighborhood as the local area within a 5-10 min walk of their home and sufficient time to walk 1.6 km (1 mile) at an average pace, which, very roughly, is the return distance from the home to the neighborhood boundary. 2) Response categories were combined to give three classes: 0, 1-4 and 5-7 days. In relation to achieving recommended weekly levels of physical activity solely through local walking, these categories correspond very approximately to inactive, insufficiently active, and sufficiently active (recommended amount of physical activity achieved) groups. For brevity, this activity is referred to hereafter simply as "walking". (Answering Scale: Likert)
2	Would you feel secure have physical participation like going to public ceremonies in your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Optional)
3	How secure do you feel to do physical participation like going to public ceremonies in your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Likert)

**Authors and Dates:** 1: P. Mason et al. (2013) 2: Piro et al. (2006) 3: Hoehner et al. (2005) and Sallis et al. (1997)

No	Question
1	Is your neighborhood secure for walking? (Answering Scale: Optional)
2	It is secure out walking day or night? (Answering Scale: Optional)
3	Does the crime rate in your neighborhood make it unsecure e or unpleasant to walk in your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Optional)
4	Would you feel secure walking alone in your neighborhood in the evening? (Answering Scale: Likert)
5	Please score "security for walking": (1) It is secure to walk or jog alone in my neighborhood during the day (2) Unsecure sidewalks (obstacles to walking) are a problem security (Answering Scale: Optional)
6	How secure from crime do you feel while you are walking or riding your bike in your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Likert)

#### Table 3: Walk-ability

7	Is it secure to walk in the neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Optional)
8	How do you perceive security of walking in the area during the day and night? (Answering Scale: Likert)
9	Lacking secure place to exercise; how secure is it to walk or jog in your neighborhood during the day? (Answering Scale: Likert)

Authors and Dates: 1: Ball et al. (2007) 2: Ball et al.(2007) And Giles-Corti and Donovan (2002) 3: Mota et al. (2007) 4: Piro et al. (2006) 5: Li et al. (2005) 5: Li et al. (2005) 6: Hoehner et al. (2005) And Sallis et al. (1997) And Troped et al. (2003) 7: Duncan and Mummery (2005) 8: Carnegie et al. (2002) 9: King et al. (2000)

## Table 4: Casual Interaction between Neighbors

No	Question
	Social support was assessed in three of the four domains of the Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors (emotional, instrumental, and financial support). Residents were asked:
1	<ul> <li>(1) Can you count on a friend or relative to give you emotional support?</li> <li>(2) When you need some extra help, can you count on a friend or relative to help you with daily tasks? (3) When you need some extra money for basic needs, can you count on a friend or relative to help you? (4) If you needed help getting to the doctor, is there someone who would help you?</li> <li>(5) When you are sick and need extra help, can you count on a friend or relative to help you?</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Responses included:</li> <li>Yes, always-Yes, sometimes-No, there isn't anyone like that; I don't need help-Yes, but I wouldn't accept help.</li> <li>A summary score for social support ranging from 0 to 5 was created by adding the number of responses to the five questions. Due to limited variability, social support was dichotomized into high level of social support (score of 5) or lower level of social support (score of o5) for the purposes of analyses, (Answering Scale: Likert)</li> </ul>

Authors and Dates: 1: Barrera et al., (1981) And M. De Jesus et al, (2010)

l

No	Question
1	Social cohesion was assessed on dimensions suggested by Sampson and

colleagues, examining perceptions of trust and shared values in one's
neighborhood. Residents were asked to report their agreement (Strongly
agree; Somewhat agree; Somewhat disagree; Strongly disagree) with
five statements: (1) People around here are willing to help their
neighbors. (2) This is a close-knit neighborhood. (3) People in this
neighborhood can be trusted (4) People in this neighborhood generally
do not get along with each other. (5) People in this neighborhood do not
share the same values.
A summary score ranged from 1 to 4 with a higher score indicating
higher social cohesion. (Answering Scale: Likert)

Authors and Dates: 1: Sampson et al., 1997, Barrera et al., (1981) And M. De Jesus et al, (2010)

No	Question
1	Do you feel secure out and about in your neighborhood; (1) during the
	day (2) during the night (Answering Scale: Optional)
2	Do you feel secure returning to your home when it is dark? (Answering
	Scale: Optional)
3	Would you specify the security of the neighborhood during the day, at
	night? (Answering Scale: Likert)

Authors and Dates: 1: Harrison et al. (2007) 2: Shenassa et al. (2006) 3: Wilcox et al. (2003)

**Table 7:** Physical Environment (Appearance)

No	Question
1	Which kind of Physical disorder factors exist in your area? (Sum of 8 items: beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, condoms, drug related paraphernalia, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti and broken windows). (Answering Scale: Optional)
2	Trained surveyors rated residential neighborhoods for vegetation and greenery. (Answering Scale: Optional)
3	Are the streets of your neighborhood so wide and are the blocks of flats so far from the street? Is the existence of balconies making you feel secure? If so? Is there any balcony in the building of your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Optional)

Authors and Dates: 1: Hoehner et al. (2005) 2: Ellaway et al. (2005) 3: H. Koskela, R.

## Pain (2000)

#### Table 8: Physical Environment (Building Design)

No	Question
1	Do you have problem with Badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your area which make you insecure? (Answering Scale: Optional)

Authors and Dates: 1: H. Koskela, R. Pain, (2000)

 Table 9: Physical Environment (Street Lighting)

No	Question			
1	For walking at night, would you describe the street lighting in your neighborhood as very good/good; fair; poor/very poor? (Answering Scale: Explanatory)			
2	How would you describe the lighting in your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Likert)			
3	Streetlight quality in neighborhood (good, fair, poor). (Answering Scale: Likert)			
4	Is the lack of street lights consider as potential barriers in your area? (Answering Scale: Optional)			
5	Does poor street lighting' had increased their anxiety about sexual attack in your area? (Answering Scale: Optional)			
6	Would street lighting make you feel more secure? (Answering Scale: Optional)			

Authors and Dates: 1: Vest and Valadez (2005), Young and Voorhees (2003), Wilbur et al. (2003) And Evenson et al. (2003) 2: Suminski et al. (2005) 3: Hooker et al. (2005) and Huston et al. (2003) 4: Eyler et al. (2003) 5: H. Koskela, R. Pain (2000) 6: H. Koskela, R. Pain (2000)

 Table 10: Physical Environment (Natural Surveillance)

No	Question
1	Are the streets are well lit at night? (Answering Scale: Optional)
2	Could you please rate the Dwelling and immediate environment for amount of litter and presence of graffiti? (Answering Scale: Rating)
3	Would you describe the amount of the cleanliness of your neighborhood? (Answering Scale: Explanatory)
4	Is your neighborhood generally free from garbage, litter, broken glass? (Answering Scale: Optional)

5	Trained surveyors rated residential neighborhoods for litter, graffiti and
	dog mess. (Answering Scale: Rating)
6	Does your neighborhood is generally free from litter? (Answering Scale:
0	Optional)
7	Whether the streets are well lit? (Answering Scale: Optional)
	Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none
	or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish). Factor analysis
0	indicated that garden maintenance, street maintenance and level of
0	cleanliness were a single construct. Therefore, they were combined into
	a single scale labelled 'upkeep' (low-level upkeep or high-level
	upkeep). (Answering Scale: Likert)
9	Is your neighborhood well maintained? (Answering Scale: Likert)
10	Is your neighborhood kept clean and tidy and are the streets well lit?
10	(Answering Scale: Optional)
11	Does Property maintenance consider as "potential for crime" in your
11	area? (Answering Scale: Optional)
10	Does smells and fumes consider as problems to make your area
12	unsecure? (Answering Scale: Optional)

Authors and Dates: 1: Ball et al. (2007) 2: Shenassa et al. (2006) 3: Pikora et al. (2006) 4: Hoehner et al. (2005) 5: Ellaway et al. (2005) 6: Bourdeaudhuij et al. (2003) 7: Giles-Corti and Donovan (2002) 8: L. Wood et al (2008) 9: Hoehner et al. (2005) 10: Duncan and Mummery (2005) 11: Craig et al. (2002) 12: Steptoe and Feldman (2001).

## Table 11: Victimization Experience

No	Question					
1	In your neighborhood how much of a problem was vandalism; assaults and muggings and speeding traffic. Had you been the subject of a personal crime in the last year? (Answering Scale: Likert)					
2	Have you had experience of serious crimes known to police, including: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft? (Answering Scale: Optional)					
3	Neighborhood security: Amount of police attention required in an area as rated by municipal services employees: (1) Neighborhood requires very special attention regularly; (2) Area that requires attention; (3) Area that can be controlled with normal attention (Answering Scale:					

	Optional)
4	Does the crime rate in your neighborhood makes it unsecure to go on walks during the day and during at night? (Answering Scale: Optional)
5	Fear of crime represents a central concept when examining neighborhood dynamics and as such, it represents the key dependent variable in the current analysis. Fear of crime was measured using five Likert items that asked respondents how much they worry about; (1) being the victim of a burglary (2) having items stolen from outside their home (3) being the victim of a robbery (4) being the victim of an assault (5) Or having people involve their family members in selling drugs. Response categories ranged from 1="Not worried" to 3="Very worried. (Answering Scale: Likert)

**Authors and Dates:** 1: Harrison et al. (2007) 2: Doyle et al. (2006) 3: Van Lenthe et al. (2005) 4: Bourdeaudhuij et al. (2003) 5: M.L. Swatt et al., (2013)

## Table 12: Neighborhood Incivilities (Fear of Crime)

No	Question
	Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about things that might worry you in this neighborhood. How worried are you that (very worry, worry, fair, little worry, no worry)? 1. Someone will try to break into your home while no one is here 2. Someone will try to steal things
1	that you might leave outside your home overnight 3. Someone will try to rob you or steal something from you while you are outside in this neighborhood 4. Someone will try to attack you or beat you up while you are outside in this neighborhood 5. Someone will try to involve your child or family member in selling drugs. (Answering Scale: Likert)

Authors and Dates: 1: M.L. Swatt et al. (2013)

 Table 13: Neighborhood Incivilities (Perceptions of Incivilities)

No	Question
	Now, think about your street block. I am going to read you a list of issues
	that might be a problem in your block. After I read each one, please tell
	me if it is No Problem, Some Problem, or a Big Problem in your block;
1	(1) Dirty or unkempt buildings and lots (2) Vacant or abandoned lots (3)
	Neighbors who make too much noise (4) Homeless loitering (5)
	Vandalism [this means destroying property such as breaking windows
	and so on) (6) windows of abandoned homes (7) Public drug or

alcohol use (8) Graffiti (9) Groups of young people hanging out/around						
(10) Truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be.						
(Answering Scale: Likert)						

Authors and Dates: 1: M.L. Swatt et al. (2013)

**Table 14:** Neighborhood Incivilities (Disturbance by Neighbors or Youngsters)

No	Question
1	Does disturbances by neighbors or youngsters consider as problem in your area? (Answering Scale: optional)

Authors and Dates: 1: Steptoe and Feldman (2001)

## **3.2 Optimizing the undertaken questions** out of the literature to an appropriate type for this research

According to the most chosen questions from research articles and scholars using five Likert scale to rank their variables, this research also undertook Likert scale as measurement ranking scale. Following Vagias and Wade M (2006) guidelines in terms of Likerttype scale response anchors, we established the most appropriate and relevant types of Likert Scale to the aim of this research. The value of established Likert Scales for this research was designed from negative to positive point which is illustrated from the left to the right. Following Tables are indicated the types of Five-Likert scales and the way they are presented in research measurement instrument:

Level of Security	Extremely Secure	Secure	Neutral	Insecure	Extremely Insecure
Level of Likelihood	Very Likely	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Level of Agreement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Level of Problem	Not at All Problem	Slightly Problem	Moderately Problem	Problem	Serious Problem
Level of Satisfaction	Extremely Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Not at All Satisfied
Level of Interesting	Interesting	Slightly Interesting	Neutral	Slightly Uninteresting	Uninteresting

**Table 15:** Diverse Type of Five Likert Scale

Level of Anxiety	Not at All Worry	Slightly Worry	Moderately Worry	Worry	Extrimly Worry
Level of Frequency	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Level of Favorite	Strongly Favorable	Somewhat Favorable	Neutral	Somewhat Unfavorable	Strongly Unfavorable
Level of Being Friendly	Very Friendly	Moderately Friendly	Neutral	Slightly Friendly	Not Friendly at all
Level of Quality	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Rating Scale	5	4	3	2	1

3.3 Validating the designed questions by asking the experts (group Decision making) due providing their comments for its improvement

After gathering and optimizing the research questions, they have given

to 16 experts in Architectural and Urban Design field to have their recommendation and revisions. And then, five appropriate research questions referring to each factor of sense of security are designed as follow:

	1	0		6
No	Questions			
1	How secure is i	t where you li	ve?	

Table 16:	Perception	and Feeling	of Security	in the	Neighbourh	ood

1	How secure is it where you live?
2	How likely is it that you avoid going out of house because you feel unsecure there?
3	Please specify your agreement with; "I feel secure when I am out of my house"
4	How do you describe the problem with security in your neighborhood?
5	How satisfied you are from security of your neighborhood?

## Table 17: Physical Participation

No	Questions
1	How likely it is for you to go for physical participation like going to public ceremonies in your neighbourhood?
2	According to the current situation of your neighborhood, please specify how interesting is it for you to have physical participation like going to public ceremonies in your neighbourhood:

3	How do you describe the problem with security to have physical participation like going to public ceremonies in your neighborhood?
4	Please specify your agreement with; "physical participation like going to public ceremonies in my neighborhood is common for me"
5	How worry you are that something frightening happen when do physical participation like going to public ceremonies in your neighborhood

## Table 18: Walk-Ability

No	Questions
1	According to the security of your neighborhood, how likely it is for you to go for walking there?
2	How secure do you feel while you are walking alone in your neighborhood?
3	Please specify the importance of the problem with security for you when you are walking alone in your neighbourhood to you:
4	How worry you are that something frightening happen when you are walking in your neighbourhood?
5	Please specify your agreement with; "this neighborhood is secur for walking around"

 Table 19: Casual Interaction between Neighbours

No	Questions
1	Do you have connection or interaction with your neighbors?
2	How favorable is it for you to interact or have connetction with your neighbours?
3	How likely it is for you to interact or have connetction with your neighbours?
4	Please specify the importance of interacting or having connetction with your neighbours?
5	Please specify your agreement with; "my nabours are interested to interact or have connection with each other"

## **Table 20:** Time of the Day (During a Day and During a Night)

No	Questions
1	How secure do you feel in your neighborhood during the day?
2	How do you describe the problem with feeling insecure during the day in your neighborhood?

3	Do you have experience to feel insecure during a day in your neighborhood?
4	Please specify the importance of the problem with going out in day in your neighborhood?
5	Please specify that how worry you are of going out in day in your neighborhood?
6	How secure do you feel in your neighborhood during the night?
7	How do you describe the problem with feeling insecure during the night in your neighborhood?
8	Do you have experience to feel insecure during a night in your neighborhood?
9	Please specify the importance of the problem with going out in night in your neighborhood?
10	Please specify that how worry you are of going out in night in your neighborhood?

## Table 21: Social Cohesion

No	Questions
1	Please specify your agreement with "People around here are willing to help their neighbors"?
2	Please specify your agreement with "This is a friendly neighborhood":
3	Please specify your agreement with "People in this neighborhood can be trusted":
4	Please specify the importance of the problem with trusting your neighbours in your neighbourhood for you:
5	Please specify that how friendly sre your neighbors to each other in your neighborhood?

## Table 22: Physical Environment

No	Questions
1	How satisfied you are from physical environment of the streets of your neighbourhood?
2	Please specify your agreement with "The physical environment of this neighbourhood and the way it is designed is a motivation for me to go

	out and hang around"?
3	In your oponion, how is the quality of the environmental desighn in your neighbourhood?
4	Please specify the importance of badly physical environment of the streets of your neighbourhood:
5	When you go out of your house in your neighborhood, do you perceive beautiful and comfortable physical environment of the streets there?

## Table 23: Appearance

No	Questions
1	Do you have experience to see one or more of physical disorders such as: "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhood?
2	Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with your neighborhood according to your perceive of "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhood?
3	How do you describe the problem with "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhood?
4	How likely it is for you to see one or more of physical disorders such as: "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhood?
5	Please specify the importance of the problem with "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhood?

## Table 24: Buildings Design

No	Questions
1	Do you have experience to see badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhood?
2	Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with buildings/estates' design and placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhood?

3	How do you describe the problem with badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhood?
4	How likely it is for you to see badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhood?
5	Please specify the importance of the problem with badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhood?

## Table 25: Neighbourhood Incivilities

No	Questions
1	Do you have experience to perceive incivilities in your neighborhood:
2	Please specify that how worry you are of incivilities in your neighborhood:
3	How do you describe the problem with incivilities in your neighborhood?
4	Please specify the importance of the problem with incivilities in your neighborhood?
5	Please specify that how likely you see incivilities in your neighborhood?

No	Questions
1	For walking at night, would you describe the street lighting's quality in your neighborhood?
2	Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with the street lighting in your neighborhood?
3	How do you describe the problem with street lighting in your neighborhood?
4	How worry you are from lack of street lighting in your neighborhood?
5	Please specify the importance of the problem with the street lighting in your neighborhood?

## Table 26: Street Lighting

## Table 27: Natural Surveillance

No	Questions
1	Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish) in your neighborhood
2	Please specify that how worry you are of Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish) in your neighborhood?
3	How do you describe the problem with Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish) in your neighborhood?
4	Please specify the importance of the problem with Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish) in your neighborhood?
5	Please specify your agreement with "the quality of garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness is good in my neighborhood"

## Table 28: Fear of Crime

No	Questions
1	Please specify that how likely you feel that someone break into your
	home while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your
	home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack
	you while you are outside of your house?
2	How do you describe the problem with someone break into your home

	while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house?
3	Do you have experience of feeling that someone break into your home while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house?
4	Please specify the importance of the problem with feeling that someone break into your home while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house?
5	Please specify that how worry you are that someone break into your home while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house?

## Table 29: Perception of Incivility

No	Questions
1	Please specify that how likely it is for you to perceive "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhood?
2	How do you describe the problem with "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhood?
3	Please specify that how worry you are about "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhood?
4	Please specify the importance of the problem with "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhood;
5	Do you have experience to see "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots,

vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise,
homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is
kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhood?

## **Table 30:** Disturbance by the Neighbours or Youngsters

No	Questions
1	Please specify that how likely you feel that you disturb by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhood?
2	How do you describe the problem with Disturbances by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhood?
3	Do you have experience to be disturbed by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhood?
4	Please specify that how worry you are about being disturbed by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhood?
5	Please specify the importance of the problem with being disturbed by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhood?

## Table 31: Victimization Experience

No	Questions
	Options:
	• Being the victim of a burglary
	• Having items stolen from outside their home
	• Being the victim of a robbery
	• Being the victim of an assault
	• Having people involve their family members in selling drugs
	Being attacked or physically injured
1	Please specify how worry you are of one or more above (part H) mentioned options in your neighborhood:
2	Please specify the importance of the problem with one or more below options:
3	Please specify that how one or more above (part H) mentioned options consider as a problem in your neighborhood:
4	Please specify that how likely it is for you to perceive one or more above

	(part H) mentioned options in your neighborhood:
5	Do you have experience yourself or to see one or more above (part H)
5	mentioned options in your neighborhood:

#### **3.4 Translating the survey instrument**

As this research is conducted in Malaysian urban neighborhoods and it is important to provide the best understanding of survey for the respondents, the designed questionnaire was prepared in three languages such as English, Malay and Chinese. Due achieving the high quality of translation, we undertook the comparison method between the concept of translated and original survey. To do so, four persons were asked to assess the translation procedure that two of them were aware of Malay language and the other two were expert in Chinese language. Moreover, backtranslation (translating the translated survey back to English language) also was undertaken for translating survey to Malay and Chinese language.

### 3.5 The sample research selection

This section was about matching the translated survey questionnaire to the Malay and Chinese questionnaire surveys. To do so, the experts in architectural and Urban Design who were professional in Malay and Chinese languages were

asked to examine the appropriateness and accuracy of developed survey questionnaire. In addition, the Malay and Chinese source of developed survey questionnaire were compared with existing survey questionnaires in Malay and Chinese languages.

# **3.6** Validating the content of the survey instrument (undertaking pilot test)

To discover the accuracy of survey questionnaire and the best questions associating with the aim of the research, the pilot test considering 30 residents in Johor Bahru Neighborhoods, Malaysia is undertaken. The pilot test was carried out between the residents of Taman JP Perdana and Taman Abad equally located at Johor Bahru, Malaysia. To catch more accuracy in distributing pilot surveys, two Malaysian students were asked due assisting researcher. Finally, 27 of returned questionnaire surveys were more than half or completely answered. Then the validity and reliability of returned surveys were analyzed. To do so, undertaking the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach, the model of the research was developed by identifying the indicators (prepared questions) to

2023

its relevant construct (sense of security factors). Figure 2 presented the designed model for this research

as follow:



Figure 2: PLS Model Measurement before Removing Unacceptable Indicators

As shown in Figure 2, 17 constructs with 5 related indicators to each of which is developed for this research. Running the program, the loading measurement for each indicator (question) related to each construct is provided. Calculating the outer model considers as assurance that identified indicators are measuring the constructs in the way they were designed to be measured which illustrates the validity of survey questionnaire. According to Chin (1998), the values of 0.707 and above are acceptable standardized loading value. Therefore, we removed the values which were less than 0.707 out of the model and rerun the program after eliminating each indicator respectively. Table 42 indicated the calculated values of each indicator before removing them of the model as follow:

EN	The Name of Question Outer		The Name	Question	Outer		
Г.IN	Construct	number	Loadings	Г.IN	of Construct	number	Loadings
1	Sense Of Security	8	0.786817	10	10 Casual Interaction	23	0.684979
		9	0.760490			24	0.860253
		10	0.650392			25	0.752047

 Table 32: Outer Loadings before Removing Indicators with Values Bellow 0.700

EN	The Name of	Question	Outer	EN	The Name	Question	Outer
F.N	Construct	number	Loadings	F.N	of Construct	number	Loadings
		11	0.535991		Between	26	-0.382914
		12	0.798790		Neighbors	27	0.759143
		78	0.957716			28	0.763930
		79	0.249513		G . 1	29	0.765749
2	During The	80	0.896735	11	Social	30	0.668317
	Day	81	0.168174		Conesion	31	0.750121
		82	0.914811			32	0.385581
		83	0.902760			38	0.760317
		84	0.131450			39	0.846889
3	During The	85	0.926106	12	Appearance	40	0.761697
	Night	86	-0.595714			41	0.782823
		87	0.917095			42	0.639734
		13	0.958777			43	-0.490587
		14	0.890756		<b>D</b> 111	44	-0.309755
4	Physical	15	-0.248032	10	Building	45	-0.367877
-	Participation	16	0.920476	13	Design	46	-0.080305
		17	0.162180			47	0.837905
		53	0.718682			48	0.732825
5	Neighborhood Incivilities	54	0.847779	14	C	49	0.865313
		55	0.770831		Street	50	0.872931
		56	0.481138		Lighting	51	0.709740
		57	0.680971			52	0.593650
		33	0.713899		Fear Of Crime	58	0.879855
		34	0.816559	15		59	0.928491
6	Physical	35	0.841776			60	0.022500
	Environment	36	0.740023			61	0.871442
		37	0.385097			62	0.880187
		73	0.747837		Disturbance	68	0.849524
	NT ( 1	74	0.923093		By	69	-0.281954
7	Natural	75	0.849223	16	Neighbors	70	0.896369
	Surveillance	76	0.592696		Ör	71	-0.223312
		77	0.757530		Youngsters	72	0.871543
		88	0.742611			63	0.718450
	<b>X</b> 7	89	0.650468		Perception	64	0.122122
8	Victimization	90	0.347220	17	Ōf	65	-0.435838
	Experience	91	0.127589		Incivilities	66	0.886556
		92	0.825342			67	0.730377
		18	0.826696				
		19	0.855469				
9	Walk-Ability	20	0.541778				
		21	0.757666				
		22	0.667465				

As can be seen from Table 32 the indicators with the less values of 0.707 are specifies with the red color. Therefore, the indicators with less value comparing to other indicators' values were removed and the program was reran. This procedure was repeated until all indicators got the values of 0.707 or above. Thus, the main survey

questionnaire with the most relevant and appropriate questions examining the research's constructs was developed. Figure 3 and Table 33 illustrated the final result of research model and calculated outer loadings for existing indicators after removing inappropriate indicators as follow:



Figure 3: PLS Model Measurement after Removing Unacceptable Indicators

	—	=		
		8	<b>F1</b> <sub>1</sub>	0.867242
1	Sense Of Security	9	<b>F1</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.746632
		12	<b>F1</b> <sub>3</sub>	0.877005
		78	$F2_1$	0.961708
	During The Day	80	$F2_2$	0.902586
		82	$F2_3$	0.914875
	During The Night	83	$\overline{F3_1}$	0.937593

	85	<b>F3</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.927620
	87	<b>F3</b> <sub>3</sub>	0.940925
	13	$F4_1$	0.962002
Physical Participation	14	<b>F4</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.899375
	16	<b>F4</b> <sub>3</sub>	0.917632
	54	F5 <sub>1</sub>	0.883964
Neighborhood Incivilities	55	<b>F5</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.823299
C	57	F53	0.782323
	33	<b>F6</b> <sub>1</sub>	0.852501
Physical Environment	34	<b>F6</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.741942
5	35	<b>F6</b> <sub>3</sub>	0.896299
	73	<b>F7</b> <sub>1</sub>	0.818063
	74	<b>F7</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.876156
Natural Surveillance	75	F73	0.928566
	77	<b>F7</b> 4	0.825352
	88	F81	0.780465
Victimization Experience	89	F82	0.740792
,	92	F83	0.907059
	18	<b>F9</b> 1	0.884579
Walk-Ability	19	<b>F9</b> 2	0.883200
tt and T tonicy	21	<b>F9</b> <sub>2</sub>	0.810442
	24	F101	0.842556
Casual Interaction	25	F102	0.824738
Between Neighbors	23	F102	0.753972
	28	F11	0.761543
Social Cohesion	20	F112	0.744394
Social Conesion	31	F112	0.774591
	38	F121	0.712424
	39	F122	0.894942
Appearance	40	F123	0.761248
	41	F124	0.820383
	43	F13,	0.908987
Building Design	44	F13	0 886483
Dunung Design	45	F132	0.957784
	49	F14	0.789665
Street Lighting	40	F14	0.702005
Succe Ergnning	50	F142	0.901019
	58		0.889170
	59	F15	0.009170
Fear Of Crime	61	F152	0.950222
	62	F15.	0.875106
	68	<u> </u>	0.073170
Disturbance By	70	F16	0.921072
Neighbors Or Youngsters	70	F16	0.836150
	63	F17.	0.030130
Percention Of Incivilities	66	<u> </u>	0.07.5210
r creepuon or mervinues	67	<b>F17</b>	0.040210
	11_10_81_	<u> </u>	6.53.36.37.76.01.00.
	20-22-26	.32_30_42_47_46 5	6-55-50-57-70-71-70- 1-60-60-71-65-67-72
	20-22-20	-54-30-74-777-70-3	1-00-07-11-03-04-43

2023

30 indicators with less values of 0.707 were removed of the model. In the next section the cross-loading approach is undertaken to discover that whether the indicators are loaded equally on the other constructs as well as their theorized construct. To catch the crossvalidated items and due including them in the finalized data set, the loading must be larger on the intended construct than any other construct. Table 34 indicated the cross-loading result of pilot test of this research:

	Neighborhood Incivilities	Perception of Incivilities	Physical Environment	Physical Participation	Sense of Security	f Soc y Cohe	ial : sion L	Street ighting	Victimizat Experien	tion Ice	Walk- Ability
77	0.452793	- 0.209789	0.042439	0.184813	0	- 0.296060	0.15457	2 0	.372177	0	.825352
75	0.314433	0.045413	0.135189	0.258360	0	0.004959	- 0.07657	9 0	.197338	0	.928566
74	0.214640	- 0.113485	0.147129	0.237337	0	- 0.149514	0.00104	1 0	.374200	0	.876156
73	0.427369	0.324653	0.135334	0.166555	0	- .383608	0.30844	4 0	.298145	0	.818063
62	0.237556	0.018485	0.057360	0.464141	0	- 0.071514	0.14907	0 0	.875196	0	.391025
61	0.167882	0.082505	0.034069	0.254094	0	-	0.16244	2 0	.864400	0	.215097
59	0.464356	0.113370	0.225981	0.219261	0	-	- 0.04720	6 0	.930222	0	.258660
58	0.459840	- 0.128010	0.308838	0.337132	0	-	0.03851	8 0	.889170	0	.305126
87	0.167279	- 0.760388	0.525621	-0.153858		-	0.94092	5 -(	).066089	0	.092811
85	0.011809	- 0 744358	0.347097	-0.208068		- 732485	0.92762	0 -(	).096961	0	.055914
83	0.171305	-	0.468260	0.066604		-	0.78089	<b>3</b> -(	).035207	-0	).002917
82	-0.054498	0.795941	-0.319261	-0.009611	0	.914875	0.02307		).127914	0	.008012
80	-0.257225	0.716749	-0.485832	0.160778	0	.902586	0.77535	<u> </u>	0.053052	-0	0.202718
78	-0.240153	0.843054	-0.497022	-0.027394	0	.961708	0.23000	5 	).208473	-0	).275422
72	-0.083631	0.159894	-0.327382	0.836150	0	0.063310	0.26671	/ 0	0.132487	0	.239883
70	0.072230	0.011178	-0.180602	0.862903	0	0.054628	-	_ 0	.221656	0	.148823
68	0.236755	0.245266	0.043323	0.921672	0	0.238996	0.03227	7 0	.397338	0	.285056
27	0.421561	0.321568	0.753972	-0.136362	0	-	0.25264	0 -0	).145576	0	.023541
25	0.593240	0.421926	0.824738	-0.023514		-	0.33786	8 0	.275876	0	.176233
24	0.487640	-	0.842556	-0.045148		-	0.72622	4 7 0	.233676	0	.122596
45	-0.172906	0.957784	-0.398178	0.067410	0	.762623	0.68294	1 -(	).033162	-0	).096460
43 44	0.240770	0.886483	-0.325729	-0.009713		775401	0.73696	6 -(	) 049097	-0	) 123344
41	0.248076	0.129392	0.431/44	0.083969	0	0.080299	0.03519	6 0	) 102472	0	.2/1560
40	0.761248	0.162723	0.449221	0.055095	0	.280390	- 0.11718	2 0	125052	0	.383534
39	0.894942	0.249666	0.601843	0.267240	0	.181676	0.19916	0 0	.274558	0	.278575
38	0.712424	0.029644	0.453248	-0.034695	0	.214331	0.06478	1 0	.377996	0	.270933
	Appearance	Design	Interaction	Neighbors .	t	the Day	the Nigh	nt Fea	r of Crime	Su	rveillance
		Building	Casual	Disturbance	hv	During	During			1	Natural

Table 34: Cross-Loadings OF Latent Variables and Indicators 1

54	0.883964	-0.322310	0.124477	-0.336747	0.172231	0.343156	0.312359	0.513645	0.264835
55	0.823299	-0.049982	0.109882	-0.111778	0.042290	0.339740	0.309896	0.357722	0.048415
57	0.782323	-0.101629	0.210037	0.012058	0.036892	0.296016	0.283318	0.503774	0.282397
63	-0.128601	0.875218	-0.066756	0.741590	0.216092	-0.277107	0.301218	-0.084009	0.351626
66	-0.247365	0.946916	-0.174464	0.843174	0.312936	-0.337177	0.377416	-0.223620	0.503044
67	-0.112608	0.900419	-0.145795	0.905746	0.260938	-0.283768	0.345972	0.011972	- 0.310649
33	0.113791	-0.062961	0.852501	-0.014679	0.445066	0.417386	0.511347	-0.002720	0.446443
34	0.126726	-0.361541	0.741942	-0.282300	0.423492	0.342069	0.368824	0.385920	0.516687
35	0.227404	0.035690	0.896299	0.100970	0.354873	0.447397	0.374545	0.408370	0.510886
13	-0.236559	0.846676	-0.125286	0.962002	0.229385	-0.425283	0.418827	-0.031806	0.459394
14	-0.135395	0.818613	0.036714	0.899375	0.061772	-0.247466	- 0.268499	-0.062466	0.196020
16	-0.116744	0.852714	-0.113819	0.917632	0.317934	-0.258683	0.212684	-0.088709	0.393080
8	0.026806	-0.300728	0.330379	-0.277416	0.867242	0.036502	0.129398	0.193707	0.199971
9	-0.004606	-0.202056	0.282620	-0.103996	0.746632	-0.037757	0.337579	0.123496	0.129940
12	0.123024	-0.244892	0.556578	-0.166083	0.877005	-0.055032	0.167179	0.202979	0.334314

28	0.363400	-0.162265	0.642361	-0.128954	0.027252	0.761543	0.540261	0.178694	0.470892
29	0.298586	-0.264270	0.651696	-0.223106	0.167426	0.744394	0.511122	0.071280	0.411191
31	0.272597	-0.288662	0.072595	-0.330535	0.162413	0.774591	0.190546	0.125895	0.110082
48	0.542081	-0.258417	0.332663	-0.241823	0.153359	0.368683	0.789665	0.415503	0.348477
49	0.340952	-0.321407	0.442225	-0.205187	0.222100	0.363224	0.901619	0.159166	0.437436
50	0.227503	-0.366594	0.358912	-0.304864	0.085006	0.385942	0.889916	0.168771	0.344219
88	0.333368	0.067797	0.177239	0.038891	0.113506	-0.070894	0.150643	0.780465	0.060023
89	0.344267	0.037291	0.220681	0.043666	0.115960	0.109405	0.306337	0.740792	0.274029
92	0.597482	-0.285676	0.290432	-0.146124	0.240877	0.233331	0.227781	0.907059	0.216861
18	0.235772	-0.493752	0.572692	-0.395516	0.316701	0.291845	0.300726	0.094486	0.884579
19	0.366498	-0.335107	0.477161	-0.319805	0.226683	0.488311	0.436742	0.341382	0.883200
21	-0.102154	-0.312139	0.443184	-0.237377	0.160761	0.116826	0.374306	0.185612	0.810442

As shown in Table 34, the crossloading calculated for each construct is larger than other constructs in the same column and row. Nest section focused on calculating the composite reliability values and Cronbachs Alpha of the constructs. The Table 36 indicated calculated composite reliability values and Cronbachs Alpha for each construct as follow:

Construct	Composite Reliability	Cronbachs Alpha
Appearance	0.876041	0.829204
Building Design	0.941555	0.912017
Casual Interaction Between Neighbors	0.849154	0.745211
Disturbance By Neighbors Or Youngsters	0.906696	0.878821
During The Day	0.948024	0.917409
During The Night	0.954531	0.928592
Fear Of Crime	0.938439	0.914862
Natural Surveillance	0.921012	0.898966
Neighborhood Incivilities	0.869681	0.776903
Perception Of Incivilities	0.933670	0.901864
Physical Environment	0.870927	0.776216
Physical Participation	0.947999	0.917409
Sense Of Security	0.870710	0.784824
Social Cohesion	0.804239	0.682442
Street Lighting	0.905025	0.861654
Victimization Experience	0.852612	0.763538
Walk-Ability	0.894901	0.828586

**Table 35:** Composite Reliabilities of Constructs in Model

According to Chin (1998), acceptable composite reliability's values are those with equal or more than value of 0.8 and acceptable Cronbach's alpha values are those with equal or more values of 0.6. Regarding Table 35, all variables were met the recommended composite reliability (0.8 and above) and Cronbach's alpha (0.6 and above) values which reveals the reliability and validity of the

research model. The final section of examining the reliability of survey questionnaire was to calculate the discriminant validity. Fornell and Larcker (1981) highlighted that the average of extracted variance for each construct should be more than the square of the correlation among and all other the construct constructs to examine the discriminant validity. Moreover, it is equally significant that the

correlation among the constructs be lower than the square root of the extracted average variance. Due to simplifying the tabulation of discriminant validity, each construct is identified by a code or number in Table 36 and the average variance extracted (AVE) of each constrict is identified in Table 37 as follow:

Constructs	Code or Number	Constructs	Code or Number
Appearance	1	Perception Of Incivilities	10
Building Design	2	Physical Environment	11
Casual Interaction Between Neighbors	3	Physical Participation	12
Disturbance By Neighbors Or Youngsters	4	Sense Of Security	13
During The Day	5	Social Cohesion	14
During The Night	6	Street Lighting	15
Fear Of Crime	7	Victimization Experience	16
Natural Surveillance	8	Walk-Ability	17
Neighborhood Incivilities	9		

 Table 36: The Identified Codes or Numbers for Each Construct

Constructs	AVE	AVE's
		Square
Appearance	0.640249	0.800
Building Design	0.843153	0.918
Casual Interaction Between Neighbors	0.652855	0.807
Disturbance By Neighbors Or Youngsters	0.764409	0.874
During The Day	0.858847	0.926
During The Night	0.874966	0.935
Fear Of Crime	0.792273	0.890
Natural Surveillance	0.745079	0.863
Neighborhood Incivilities	0.690414	0.830
Perception Of Incivilities	0.824470	0.908
Physical Environment	0.693529	0.832
Physical Participation	0.858790	0.926
Sense Of Security	0.692902	0.832
Social Cohesion	0.578020	0.760
Street Lighting	0.705352	0.839
Victimization Experience	0.660218	0.812
Walk-Ability	0.739779	0.860

**Table 37:** Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

After calculating the average variance extracted (AVE) and resulting that all of the values are more than recommended value of 0.50 by Fornell and Larcker (1981), discriminant validity was developed. Due to simplify the tabulation of discriminant validity, the latest three decimal digits of the discriminant validity's values are removed. Then Table 38 is presented the model's discriminant validity as follow:

Table 38: Discriminant Validity for Model

Research Constructs' Codes or Numbers																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

1	0.800															
2	- 0.161	0.918														
3	0.625	- 0.425	0.807													
4	0.174	0.032	- 0.070	0.874												
5	- 0.198	0.848	- 0.468	0.042	0.926											
6	0.124	- 0.774	0.479	- 0.109	- 0.786	0.935										
7	0.403	- 0.060	0.201	0.352	- 0.141	- 0.071	0.890									
8	0.364	_ 0.116	0.146	0.256	_ 0.170	0.053	0.328	0.863								
9	0.604	0.262	0.196	0.235	0.177	0.109	0.594	0.483	0.830							
10	- 0.245	0.828	- 0.476	0.102	0.905	- 0.728	- 0.166	- 0.185	- 0.201	0.908						
11	0.284	_ 0.116	0.372	0.542	_ 0.074	0.010	0.418	0.326	0.183	0.152	0.832					
12	- 0.196	0.849	- 0.467	0.040	0.999	- 0.787	0.142	0.168	_ 0.177	0.905	- 0.076	0.926				
13	0.120	0.156	0.073	0.340	0.220	0.112	0.312	0.295	0.072	0.300	0.494	0.222	0.832			
14	0.554	0.383	0.484	0.346	0.337	0.353	0.328	0.343	0.391	- 0.336	0.484	0.337	0.024	0.760		
15	0.384	0.277	0.436	0.348	0.325	0.327	0.400	0.619	0.362	0.381	0.511	0.325	0.232	0.474	0.839	

16	0.386	0.153	0.005	0.320	0.065	0.173	0.743	0.292	0.564	- 0.144	0.294	- 0.065	0.214	0.154	0.273	0.812	
17	0.419	- 0.342	0.416	0.390	- 0.379	0.276	0.416	0.397	0.225	- 0.456	0.587	0.382	0.286	0.362	0.421	0.231	0.860

According to Table 38, all the calculated values of square root of the average variance extracted (illustrated in bold diagonal) are more than the correlations among constructs. It means that the developed model passed the AVE measurement validity.

# **3.7 Revising the survey instrument and deploying the survey questionnaire**

As final step of developing the survey questionnaire to measure

#### 4. Conclusion

This research aimed to provide a guideline for examining sense of security in urban neighborhoods of Johor Bahru, Malaysia. Moreover, providing an instrument measurement due enhancing the sense of security evaluation was the other concern of this research. As mentioned before, we followed eight steps to develop measurement instrument and each of which were well explained in aforementioned sections. Undertaking the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach helped this research to get the

sense of security in urban neighborhoods of Johor Bahru, Malaysia, the final questions with acceptable values mentioned before are taken to the experts in Architectural and Urban Design experts to get the final revisions and recommendations. When the final recommendation from the experts was employed, the final survey was designed and developed.

reliability and validity of developed survey questionnaire. As final, we believe that the most appropriate and accurate measurement instrument is developed in this research which can benefit urban developer and managers to estimate the sense of security in urban neighborhoods. The final version of developed questionnaire survey is presented as follow:

Sense Of	f Security
F11	How secure is it where you live?
F1 <sub>2</sub>	How likely is it that you avoid going out of house because you feel unsecure there?
F13	How satisfied you are from security of your neighbourhood?
During 7	Гһе Дау
F21	How secure do you feel in your neighborhood during the day?
<b>F2</b> <sub>2</sub>	How do you describe the problem with feeling insecure during the day in your
F23	neighborhood?
	Please specify the importance of the problem with going out in day in your neighborhood?
During '	The Night
F31	How secure do you feel in your neighborhood during the night?
F32	How do you describe the problem with feeling insecure during the night in your
<b>F3</b> <sub>3</sub>	neighborhood?
	Do you have experience to feel insecure during a night in your neighborhood?
Physical	Participation
<b>F4</b> 1	How likely it is for you to go for physical participation like going to public
<b>F4</b> <sub>2</sub>	ceremonies in your neighbourhood?
F43	According to the current situation of your neighborhood, please specify how interesting is it for you to have physical participation like like going to public ceremonies in your neighbourhood:
	Please specify your agreement with; "physical participation like going to public ceremonies in my neighbourhood is common for me"
Neighbo	rhood Incivilities
F51	Do you have experience to perceive incivilities in your neighborhood:
F52	How do you describe the problem with incivilities in your neighborhood?
<b>F5</b> <sub>3</sub>	Please specify that how likely you see incivilities in your neighborhood?
Physical	Environment
F61	How satisfied you are from physical environment of the streets of your
F62	neighbourhood?
F63	Please specify your agreement with "The physical environment of this neighbourhood and the way it is designed is a motivation for me to go out and hang around":
	In your oponion, how is the quality of the environmental desighn in your neighbourhood?
Natural	Surveillance

## Table 39: The Final Questions of Questionnaire Survey

F71	Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots						
<b>F7</b> 2	of rubbish) in your neighborhood:						
F73	Please specify that how worry you are of Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish) in your neighborhood?						
F74	Please specify the importance of the problem with Garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness (none or almost no rubbish, some rubbish or lots of rubbish) in your neighborhood?						
	Please specify your agreement with "the quality of garden maintenance, street maintenance and general cleanliness is good in my neighborhood":						
Walk-Ability							
F91	According to the security of your neighborhood, how likely it is for you to go for						
<b>F9</b> <sub>2</sub>	walking there?						
<b>F9</b> <sub>3</sub>	How secure do you feel while you are walking alone in your neighborhood?						
	How worry you are that something frightening happen when you are walking in your neighbourhood?						
Casual Intera	ction Between Neighbors						
F101	How favorable is it for you to interact or have connetction with your neighbours?						
F102	How likely it is for you to interact or have connetction with your neighbours?						
F103	Please specify your agreement with; "my nabours are interested to interact or have connection with each other"						
Victimization	Experience						
	Options:						
	• Being the victim of a burglary						
	• Having items stolen from outside their home						
	• Being the victim of a robbery						
	• Being the victim of an assault						
	• Having people involve their family members in selling drugs						
	Being attacked or physically injured						
F81	Please specify how worry you are of one or more above mentioned options in your neighbourhood:						
F82	Please specify the importance of the problem with one or more above options:						
F83	Do you have experience yourself or to see one or more above mentioned options in your neighbourhood:						

Social Cohesi	on					
F11 <sub>1</sub>	Please specify your agreement with "People around here are willing to help their					
<b>F11</b> <sub>2</sub>	neighbors":					
F11 <sub>3</sub>	Please specify your agreement with "This is a friendly neighborhood":					
	Please specify your agreement with "People in this neighborhood can be trusted":					
Appearance						
<b>F12</b> <sub>1</sub>	Do you have experience to see one or more of physical disorders such as: "beer/liquor					
F122	bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhoods? Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with your neighborhoods according to your perceive of "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage,					
F123	litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhoods?					
	How do you describe the problem with "beer/liquor bottles/cans, cigarette/ cigar butts/packages, garbage, litter or broken glass, abandoned cars, graffiti or broken windows" on the streets of your neighborhoods?					
Building Desi	gn					
F131	Please specify the amount of your satisfaction with buildings/estates' design and					
<b>F13</b> <sub>2</sub>	placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhoods?					
F133	How do you describe the problem with badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhoods?					
	Please specify the importance of the problem with badly designed buildings/estates' and `badly placed bushes and shrubbery in your neighborhoods?					
Street Lightin	ng					
<b>F14</b> <sub>1</sub>	For walking at night, would you describe the street lighting in your neighborhoods:					
<b>F14</b> <sub>2</sub>	How worry you are from lack of street lighting in your neighborhoods?					
F14 <sub>3</sub>	Please specify the importance of the problem with the street lighting in your neighborhoods?					
Fear Of Crim	e					
F151	Please specify that how likely you feel that someone break into your home while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob					
F15 <sub>2</sub>	you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house? How do you describe the problem with someone break into your home while no one					
F153	is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house?					
F154	154 Do you have experience of feeling that someone break into your home while r is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to re or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house					

Please specify that how worry you are that someone break into your home while no one is here, steal things that you might leave outside your home overnight, try to rob you or steal something from you or attack you while you are outside of your house?

## **Disturbance By Neighbors Or Youngsters**

- F161Please specify that how likely you feel that you disturb by neighbors or youngstersF162in your neighborhoods?
- F163 Do you have experience to be disturbed by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhoods?

Please specify the importance of the problem with being disturbed by neighbors or youngsters in your neighborhoods?

Perception	n Of Incivilities
F17 <sub>1</sub>	Please specify that how likely it is for you to perceive "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhoods?
F17 <sub>2</sub>	Please specify that how worry you are about "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhoods?
F173	Do you have experience to see "dirty or unkempt buildings and lots, vacant or abandoned lots, neighbors who make too much noise, homeless loitering, public drug or alcohol use, graffiti or truancy, that is kids not being in school when they should be" in your neighborhoods?

## **Corresponding Author:**

Hamed Najafpour	1.	Ainsworth BE, Wilcox S, Thompson WW, Richter DL,						
Department of Architecture		Henderson KA: Personal, social, and physical						
Faculty of Engineering		environmental correlates of physical activity in African						
Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch		American women in South Carolina. American Journal of						
E-mail: Najafpour.hamed@gmail.com	2	Preventive Medicine. 2003, 25(Suppl. 1):23–29.						
	2.	Alnofatey YH, Almuqati HH, Alasmari AA, Aljuaid RE.						
		Among Clinical Years Medical Students In The Western						
		Region Of Saudi Arabia. Pharmacophore. 2022;13(2):74-9						
References	3.	Bell, S, and Montarzino, A, (2007). Landscape perception 1777						

as a reflection of quality of life and social exclusion in rural areas: what does it mean in 12. Ellaway, A., Macintyre, S., Bonnefoy, X., 2005. Graffiti, an expanded Europe? In C. V. Thomson and P. Travlou (Eds), Open space People space (pp.57). New York: Taylor and Francis.

- 4. Carnegie, M.A., Bauman, A., Marshall, A., 13. Evenson KR, Sarmiento OL, Tawney KW, Macon ML, Mohsin, M., Westley-Wise, V., Booth, M.L., 2002. Perceptions of the physical environment, stage of change for physical activity, and walking among Australian adults. R. Q. Exerc. Sport 73, 146-155.
- 5. Chin, W.W. The partial least squares approach for structural equation modeling In George A Marcoulides (Ed.), Modern Methods for Research, Business Lawrence Associates, 1998.
- 6. Craig, C.L., Brownson, R.C., Cragg, S.E., Dunn, A.L., 2002. Exploring the effect of the environment on physical activity: a study 16. Giles Corti, B. Donovan, R.J., 2002a. The relative examining walking to work. Am. J. Prev. Med. 23, 36–43.
- 7. Çakar S, Özyer K, Azizoğlu Ö. The Mediating Role Of Emotional Labor In The Impact Of 17. Giles Corti, B. Donovan, R.J., 2002b. Socioeconomic Organizational Climate On Burnout. J Organ Behav Res. 2022;7(1):1-13
- 8. Çora H, Çora AN. An International Relations Study: Turks in The Western World's History 18. Ghods, M., Najafpour, H., Abdolahi, N., Lamit, H. B., Perspective and Ataturk's Approach. J Organ Behav Res. 2022;7(1):96-107.
- 9. De Bourdeaudhuij, I., Sallis, J.F., Saelens, B.E., 2003. Environmental correlates of physical activity in a sample of Belgian adults. Am. J. Health Promot. 18, 83–92.
- 10. Doyle, S., Kelly-Schwartz, A., Schlossberg, M., Stockard, J., 2006. Active community environments and health: the relationship of walkable and safe communities to individual 20. Ghods, M., Najafpour, H., & Abdolahi, N. Hasanuddin Bin health. J. Am. Plan. Assoc. 72, 19-31.
- 11. Duncan, M., Mummery, K., 2005. Psychosocial and environmental factors associated with physical activity among city

dwellers in regional Queensland. Prev. Med. 40, 363–372.

- greenery and obesity in adults: secondary analysis on European crosses sectional survey. BMJ 331 (7517), 611-612.
- Ammerman AS: Personal, social, and environmental correlates of physical activity in North Carolina Latina immigrants. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 2003, 25(Suppl. 1):77-85.
- 14. Eyler, A.A., Brownson, R.C., Bacak, S.J., Houseman, R.A., 2003. The epidemiology of walking for physical activity in the United States. Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.1529-1536.
- Erlbaum 15. Fornell, Claes and Larcker, David F (1981). Evaluating Structural Equation Models with Unobservable Variables and Measurement Error, Journal of Marketing Research (JMR). Vol. 18, issue 1.
  - influence of individual, social and physical environment determinants of physical activity. Soc. Sci. Med. 54, 1793-1812.
  - status differences in recreational physical activity levels and real and perceived access to a supportive physical environment. Prev. Med. 35, 601-611.
  - Sazvar, R., Moazen, M. H., ... & Mehdiabadi, A. (2014). Comparison of the Factors that Affect the Design of Traditional and New Systems Due Improving the Level of Organizations' Performance (A Case Study of Tehran, Iran).
  - 19. Ghods, M., Najafpour, H., Lamit, H. B., Abdolahi, N., & Rosley, M. S. F. B. (2014). Evaluation of the effective factors on online internet usage in organizations. Life *Science Journal*, 11(1), 58-63.
    - Lamit, Raheleh Sazvar, Mir Hadi Moazen Jamshidi, Seyedhamed Sadoughvanini and Amir Mehdiabadi (2014). Comparison of the Factors that Affect the Design of Traditional and New Systems Due Improving the Level of

Organizations' Performance (A Case Study of Tehran, Iran) J. Basic. Appl. Sci. Res, 4(3), 29. Lim, K., Taylor, L., 2005. Factors associated with physical 134-142.

- 21. H. Koskela, R. Pain, (2000). Revisiting fear and place: women's fear of attack and the built 30. M Barrera, (1981), Social support in the adjustment of environment, Geoforum. 31, 269, 280.
- 22. Harrison, J. D, and Sarre, P, (1971). Personal construct theory in the measurement of 31. Maria DeJesus, ElainePuleo, RachelC.Shelton, Karen. M. environmental images' in environment and behavior. Environment and Behavior, 3(4).
- 23. Hoehner, C.M., Brennan Ramirez, L.K., Elliott, M.B., Handy, S.L., Brownson, R.C., 32. Michael J. Mason, Jeremy Mennis b, J. Douglas 2005. Perceived and objective environmental measures and physical activity among urban adults. Am. J. Prev. Med. 28, 105-116.
- 24. Hooker, S.P., Wilson, D.K., Griffin, S.F., Ainsworth, B.E., 2005. Perceptions of 33. Mota, J., Lacerda, A., Santos, M.P., Ribeiro, J.C., environ- mental supports for physical activity in African American and White adults in a rural county in South Carolina. Prev. Chronic Dis. 2, 1–10.
- 25. Humpel, N., Owen, N., Iverson, D., Leslie, E., Bauman, A., 2004. Perceived environment attributes, residential location, and walking 35. Namin, E. R., Najafpour, H., & Lamit, H. (2013). Public for particular purposes. Am. J. Prev. Med. 26, 119-125.
- 26. Huston, S., Evenson, K., Bors, P., Gizlice, Z., 2003. Neighborhood environment, access to 36. Najafpour, H., Lamit, H. B., Roshan, M., Malekinezhad, places for activity, and leisure-time physical activity in a diverse North Carolina population. Am. J. Health Promot. 18, 58-69.
- 27. King, A.C., Castro, C., Wilcox, S., Eyler, A.A., Sallis, J.F., Brownson, R.C., 2000. 37. NAGHDBISHI, R., Najafpour, H., & Naghdbishi, E. Personal and environmental factors associated with physical inactivity among different racial- ethnic groups of US middle aged and older- agedwomen.HealthPsychol.19, 354-364.
- 28. Li, F., Fisher, K.J., Brownson, R.C., Bosworth, M., 2005. Multilevel modelling of built environment characteristics related to 39. Najafpour, H., Naghdbishi, R., & Asadi Malekjahan, F. neighborhood walking activity in older adults.

- J. Epidemiol. Comm. Health 59, 558-564.
- activity among older people-a population-based study. Prev. Med. 40, 33-40.
- pregnant adolescents: Assessment issues, Social networks and social support.
- Emmonsa, (2010), Associations between perceived social environment and neighborhood safety: Health implications, Health & Place 16 (2010) 1007-1013.
- Coatsworth c, Thomas Valente d, Frank Lawrence e, Patricia Pate (2009), The relationship of place to substance use and perceptions of risk and safety in urban adolescents, Journal of Environmental Psychology 29, 485–492.
- Carvalho, J., 2007. Perceived neighborhood environments and physical activity in an elderly sample. Percept. Mot. Skills 104, 438-444.
- 34. Najafpour, H., Bigdeli Rad, V., Lamit, H., & Fitry, S. M. (2014). The systematic review on quality of life in urban neighborhoods. Life Sci J, 11(7), 355-364.
  - places and spaces and social urban interaction (A case study of Johor Bahru, Malaysia). International Journal of Current Engineering and Technology, 3(2), 281-294.
  - F., Ghahramanpouri, A., & Rosley, M. S. F. B. (2013). Finding Ways in an Unfamiliar Tourist Destination: Salient Clues for Visitors to a Malaysian Town. Life Science Journal, 10(4), 1514-1525.
  - (2019). Assessing the Quality of Architectural Training from the Perspective of the Instructors (Case Study: Faculty of Art and Architecture of Islamic Azad University of Roudehen Branch).
- 38. Najafpour, H., Rad, V. B., & Lamit, H. B. (2014). The systematic review on sense of security in urban neighborhoods. Life Science Journal, 11(10).

(2017). Wayfinding characteristics and familiarity indexes in an environment. International Journal of Human Capital in Urban Management, 2(1), 1-16.

- 40. Najafpour, H. (2012). Formal Method for Landmark Saliency Measurement Based on Social Network dissertation, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia).
- 41. Naghdbishi, R., & Najafpour, H. (2019). Evaluating the quality of architectural training 50. Roshan, M., Kandar, M. Z., Najafpour, H., Ossen, D. R., from the perspective of the instructors (Case Study: Faculty of Art and Architecture, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch). Hoviatshahr, 12(4), 47-60.
- 42. Najafpour, H. (2015). Factors Influencing Security Residential Sense of in Neighbourhood in Johor Bahru (Doctoral dissertation, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia).
- 43. Neil D. Weinstein., 1999. What Does It Mean 52. Sallis, J.F., Bauman, A., Pratt, M., 1998. Environmental to Understand a Risk? Evaluating Risk Comprehension, Journal of the National Cancer Institute Monographs No. 25.
- 44. Özüdoğru S, Tosun G. Evaluation of microleakage and fatigue behaviour of several fiber application techniques in composite 54. Steptoe, A., Feldman, P., 2001. Neighborhood problems as Spec. restorations. Ann Dent 2022 Apr;10(2):60-6.
- 45. Park, R.E. (1967) "The city: suggestions for the investigation of human behavior in the urban environment," pp 1-46 in R.E. park et 55. Suminski, R.R., Walker, S., Poston, C., Petosa, R., Stevens, al. (eds.) the city, Chicago: Univ. of Chicago press. (Originally published, 1925).
- 46. Piro, F.N., Noess, O., Claussen, B., 2006. Physical activity among elderly people in a 56. Troped, P.J., Saunders, R.P., Pate, R.R., Reininger, B., city population: the influence of neighborhood level violence and self perceived safety. J. Epidemiol. Comm. Health 60, 626–632.
- 47. Rad, V. B., Najafpour, H., Ngah, I., Shieh, E., 57. Van TP. Relationship between well-being and social Rad, H. B., & Qazvin, I. (2014). The Systematic Review on Physical Activity in Urban Neighborhoods. Life Science

Journal, 11(9).

- urban 48. Rad, V. B., Najafpour, H., Ngah, I., Shieh, E., Rashvand, P., & Rad, H. B. (2015). What Are The Safety Factors Associating with Physical Activity in Urban Neighborhoods?(A Systematic Review). J. Appl. Environ. Biol. Sci, 5(3), 259-266.
- Analysis (Doctoral 49. Rad, V. B., Najafpour, H., Shieh, E., & Rad, H. B. (2019). Questionnaire design: relation of physical activity and safety. Int. J. Architect. Eng. Urban Plan, 29(1), 113-123.
  - Ghasemi, M., Gharakhani, A., & Torabi, M. (2014). Analysis of anidolic daylighting system parameters in tropical climate. Life Science Journal, 11(8), 171-176.
  - 51. Rebecca K. Murray and Marc L. Swatt, (2013), disaggregating the Relationship between Schools and Crime: A Spatial Analysis, Crime & Delinquency 59(2) 163-190, DOI: 10.1177/0011128709348438, cad.sagepub.com.
    - and policy interventions to promote physical activity. Am. J. Prev. Med. 15, 379-397.
  - 53. Shenassa, E.D., Leibhaber, A., Ezeamama, A., 2006. Perceived safety of area of residence and exercise: a pan-European study. Am. J. Epidemiol. 163, 1012–1017.
    - sources of chronic stress: development of a measure of neighborhood problems, and associations with socioeconomic status and health. Ann. Behav. Med. 23, 177-185.
    - E., Katzenmoyer, L., 2005. Features of the neighborhood environment and walking by US adults. Am. J. Prev. Med. 28, 149-155.
    - Addy, C.L., 2003. Correlates of recreational and transportation physical activity among adults in a New England community. Prev. Med. 37, 304–310.
    - interaction of disabled people in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. J Adv Pharm Educ Res. 2022;12(2):23-9. https://doi.org/10.51847/YNyliovLIq

- 58. Van Lenthe, F.J., Brug, J., Mackenbach, J.P., 2005. Neighborhood inequalities in physical inactivity: the role of neighborhood attractiveness, proximity to local facilities and safety in the Netherlands. Soc. Sci. Med. 60, 763–775.
- 59. Vagias, Wade M. (2006). Likert-type scale anchors. Clemson International response Institute for Tourism & Research Development, Department of Parks. Recreation and Tourism Management. Clemson University.
- Vest, J., Valadez, A., 2005. Perceptions of neighborhood characteristics and leisure- time physical inactivity — Austin/Travis County, Texas, 2004. Morb. Mort. Wkly. Reports 54, 926–928.
- Williams, A. "How to write and analyze a questionnaire," journal of Orthodontics (30) 2003, pp 245-252.
- Wilbur J, Chandler PJ, Dancy B, Lee H: Correlates of physical activity in urban midwestern Latinas. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 2003, 25(Suppl, 1):69– 76.
- Wilcox, S., Bopp, M., Oberrecht, L., Kammermann, S., McElmurray, C., 2003. Psychosocial and perceived environmental correlates of physical activity in rural and older African-American and White women. J. Gerontol. Psychol. Sci. 58, 329–337.
- 64. Wood, L., Shannon, T., Bulsara, M., Pikora, T., McCormack, G., Giles-Corti, B., 2008. The anatomy of the safe and social suburb: an exploratory study of the built environment, social capital and residents' perceptions of safety. Health Place 14, 15–31.
- 65. Young, D.R., Voorhees, C.C., 2003. Personal, social, and environmental correlates of physical activity in urban African-American women. Am. J. Prev. Med. 25, 38–44.
- 66. Yong-Woo Park, Shankuan Zhu, Latha

Palaniappan, Stanley Heshka, Mercedes R. Carnethon, Steven B. Heymsfield (2003), The Metabolic Syndrome Prevalence and Associated Risk Factor Findings in the US Population From the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988-1994, JAMA International Medicine, Arch Intern Med. 2003;163(4):427-436. doi:10.1001/archinte.163.4.427.