UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

TOURISTS PERCEPTION OF THE SAFE CITY PROGRAMME IN KUALA LUMPUR

SHARINA BINTI ABD RAHIM

MASTER IN TOURISM MANAGEMENT FACULTY OF HOTEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT

January 2013

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This topic has not been submitted to any other academic institution on non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

In the event that my thesis be found to violate the conditions mentioned above, I voluntarily waive the right of conferment of my degree and agree be subjected to the disciplinary rules and regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

Name of Candidate	:	Sharina Abd Rahim
Candidate's ID No	:	2011219958
Programme	:	Master in Tourism Management
Faculty	:	Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management
Thesis Title	:	Tourists Perception of the Safe City
		Programme in Kuala Lumpur
Signature of Candidate	:	
Date	:	11 January 2013

TOURISTS PERCEPTION OF THE SAFE CITY PROGRAMME IN KUALA

LUMPUR

ABSTRACT

Kuala Lumpur is one of the top destinations for international tourists. However, it is

also one of the notorious urban destinations in Malaysia and had been identified as

one of the hot spots for crime. As a result of this, a comprehensive approach in

reducing crime was highlighted in the Government Transformation Programme

(2010). Among the approaches that were introduced is the Safe City Programme

(SCP). The SCP is beneficial in promoting urban tourism as safety is a highly

considered factor for choosing a destination. Therefore, this study was undertaken to

investigate the tourists perception of the SCP in increasing their feeling of safe in

Kuala Lumpur. A survey involving 170 international tourists was carried out.

Findings reveal that tourists were not aware of the SCP, however, they are aware of

the measures under the SCP. Moreover tourists feel much safer with the presence of

police, CCTV and good lighting. The study also reveals that tourists do feel safe and

are satisfied with the safety in Kuala Lumpur. In light of the findings, it is

recommended that the measures under the SCP should be promoted as it could be one

of the pull factors for international tourists to visit Kuala Lumpur.

Keywords: Safe City Programme, Feeling Safe, Safety, Satisfaction, Crime

iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
TITLE	E PAGE	i
CANI	ii	
ABST	TRACT	iii
ACKN	NOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABL	E OF CONTENTS	V
LIST	OF TABLES	ix
LIST	OF FIGURES	xi
CHAI	PTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	Problem Statement	5
1.3	Research Objectives	7
1.4	Research Questions	8
1.5	Hypotheses	8
1.6	Proposed Theoretical Framework	8
1.7	Significance of the Study	9
1.7.1	Academic Perspectives	9
1.7.2	Practical Perspectives	9
1.8	Definition of the Keywords	9
1.8.1	International tourist	9
1.8.2	Safe City Programme (SCP)	10
1.8.3	Feeling Safe	10
1.8.4	SCP Awareness	10
1.8.5	Perceived Effectiveness	11
1.8.6	Satisfaction of safety	11
1.9	Structure of the Thesis	11
CHAI	PTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0	Introduction	13

2.1	Crime Theories Related to Tourism	13
2.2	Tourists Victimization	15
2.3	Fear of Crime and Feeling Safe	17
2.4	Security Measures and Fear of Crime	20
2.5	Awareness of Crime Prevention Programme	22
2.6	The Safe City Programme	23
2.7	Satisfaction	27
2.8	Summary	29
CHAI	PTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.0	Introduction	30
3.1	Research Design	30
3.2	Sample Size and Population	31
3.3	Research Instrument Design	32
3.3.1	Section A-Travel Pattern	35
3.3.2	Section B-Tourists Awareness and Perceived Effectiveness on the Safe	35
	City Programme	
3.3.3	Section C-Tourist Feeling Safe and Satisfaction on the Safety in	36
	Kuala Lumpur	
3.3.4	Section D-Demographic Profile	37
3.4	Validity	38
3.5	Pretest of the Measurement Instrument	39
3.5.1	Reliability Test	39
3.6	Procedure of Data Collection	41
3.6	Summary	42
CHAI	PTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS	
4.0	Introduction	43
4.1	The Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents	44
4.1.1	Gender and Marital Status	44
4.1.2	Age	45
4.1.3	Country of Origin (by Continents)	46
4.1.4	Occupation	46